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The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 6.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

At Fernando Wood's Peace meeting in New York, on Wednesday last, lusty cheers were given, our dispatches say, for McClellan and Vallandigham. Four days before this, in an article which we publish elsewhere, the Chattanooga *Rebel* coupled these same objects of Copperhead applause at the North in the following significant and suggestive words:—

"*We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also. We admire Mr. Vallandigham more than all,* BECAUSE HE WAS AGAINST THE WAR FROM THE START, *and has kept his faith untarnished ever since.*"

We beg our readers to note distinctly first, who among our generals and politicians are the special objects of rebel admiration, and, second, what is the specific ground of that admiration.

Opposition to the war against traitors and rebels is what delights and fascinates these same traitors and rebels with these distinguished Northerners. They recognize the service these men have done their cause, and reward it with grateful admiration and reciprocal sympathy. In a meeting like that convened in New York under the auspices of the villain Wood to organize a *factious opposition to the war*, our readers will take note again that all its applauses are bestowed upon the same two men whose names are music to rebel ears: Vallandigham, who propounds the policy of opposition to the war, and McClellan, who executes that policy by his negative mode of carrying on the war. The one would disband our armies; the other would keep them in a state of inglorious inactivity. Is there not ample reason then, that traitors and their abettors everywhere should couple these two names in the immortal infamy of their applause?

Why is it that every Copperhead journal in the country which is opposed to carrying on the war at all, wants McClellan to lead our armies, unless it be the well-founded belief that he will not carry on the war at all, and that he will so lead the armies they wish to disband, as to paralyze the strength and exhaust the resources of the country in empty demonstrations and futile parades?

Why is it that every brawler of sedition who denounces the attempted subjugation of the rebels by an armed force as alike criminal and impossible, denounces with equal emphasis the removal of McClellan from the command of that armed force, unless he would make the work of subjugation impossible by entrusting it to a General who is sure to act as if it were?

Why finally is it that all who desire the success of the rebellion whether as actors or sympathizers, as principals or accessories, are unanimous and enthusiastic in their devotion to McClellan, violently indignant at his removal and vociferously clamorous for his recall, unless it is the belief that they can trust him to ensure the success of the rebellion under an ostentatious pretence of putting it down?

We have been slow to believe that McClellan was the conscious tool of the disloyal faction who are everywhere thrusting him forward as their chosen representative; but when we recollect the mutual fitness of the actor and his part and the strict dramatic subordination of that part to the proposed *denouement* of the dark plot for the overthrow of the nation; when we see his reciprocal, intimate and sustained relations to the chief characters in that awful tragedy, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that he is either the conscious tool or the unconscious puppet of the chief conspirators. Dark suspicion grows to darker certainty when we recollect that one of the chief officers of McClellan's staff was arrested and dismissed from the service by the President for the public declaration, in justification of the long inactivity which followed the battle of Antietam, that it was not the policy to crush the enemy, but rather to weary out the parties to the contest and patch up some compromise between them; that another of his chief officers, his friend and counsellor, was ignominiously expelled by the sentence of a court martial from the army, for an act of black and disloyal treachery which cost the nation hundreds of its bravest men, and had well-nigh cost us our whole Eastern army and the capital of the nation, if not the national cause itself.

Yet more; this double-dyed traitor, Porter, who sacrificed in one gigantic crime his honor as a soldier and his duty as a citizen—remains to-day as much the bosom friend and *confidante* of his old chief as if the everlasting infamy that rests upon his name was a new and closer bond of intimacy and affection. The nation is not blind nor deaf to the terrible logic of this concurrent and cumulative array of circumstances. It has pronounced its irrevocable verdict upon this man McClellan, and it surrenders him, bound and hand-cuffed, to receive the sentence which history has in reserve for those Northern men, who, through their weakness or their crimes, became the virtual accomplices of the Southern rebellion.

BLOWING FOR M'CLELLAN

The Copperhead and what may be called the *Copperheadish*, journals are just now energetically employed in placarding the following bogus advertisment or something similar all over the country. This particular blast of wind is from the New York *Journal of Commerce*.

The "celebration" of Wednesday (at Utica) was deprived of its anticipated effect by the presence of the soldiers, who got up all the enthusiasm, but got it up for McClellan. *Cheers on cheers rent the air for the favorite General.* Soldiers even shouted that the meeting was an Abolition gathering, *and interrupted many of the loyal speeches by vociferous demonstrations for the young and brave General whose name is everywhere loved.*

Just as this pretty story was getting a good run however, it was knocked plump in the head by the flat denial of those who were present on the occasion referred to.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times*, who was one of the officers of the meeting thus disposes of the fiction.

During the proceedings of the mass meeting the soldiers who were present—some ten or twelve in number—took precisely the same part in the proceedings as did the other citizens, listening to the speeches and resolutions and applauding whatever sentiments seemed to them to deserve it. While Mr. Tremain was speaking a squad of men in Zouave uniform, not over fifteen or twenty in number came upon the ground and to the edge of the crowd which surrounded the stand. They were cheering things generally—first Col. Hawkins, then the American flag, and among other things Gen. McClellan. They kept it up for perhaps three minutes and then went away. They did not interrupt the proceedings at all, nor create the slightest disturbance of ill-feeling. They were simply having a good time on their own hook, and will probably be greatly surprised, if they ever see the Copperhead journals, to find what great political importance is attached to their bit of a lark.

We neither saw nor heard of any other "cheering for McClellan" among the soldiers during the day.

Undoubtedly nine-tenths of the pretended enthusiasm for McClellan in the Virginia army, or elsewhere, is as pure a partizan fable as this.

THE CHICAGO CANAL CONVENTION.

The Chicago Canal Convention adjourned on Thursday evening *sine die* What was accomplished is summed up in a nut shell in the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the following which was adopted unanimously:

The representatives of the loyal States, assembled in National Convention at Chicago, desirous of connecting a closer union, of perpetuating our nationality forever, of providing for the common defense and promoting the general welfare of our whole country, adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the construction and enlargement of the Canals between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic, with Canals duly connecting the lakes, as of great military and commercial importance; we believe such construction and enlargement with dimensions sufficient to pass gunboats from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and from the Atlantic to and from the great lakes, will furnish the cheapest and most expeditious means of protecting the northern frontier, and at the same time will promote the rapid development and permanent union of our whole country.

Resolved, That these works are demanded alike by military prudence, political wisdom, and the necessities of commerce; such works will be not only national but continental, and their early accomplishment is required by every principle of sound political economy.

Resolved, That such national highway between the Mississippi and the Lakes, as far as practicable, should be FREE, without tolls or restrictions, and we should deprecate the placing this great national thoroughfare in the hands of any private corporation or state. The work should be accomplished by national credit, and as soon as the cost is reimbursed to the National Treasury, should be as free as the Lakes to the commerce of the world.

Mr. Ruggles also reported the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That an executive committee, of one from each State, be appointed by the President of this Convention, to prepare a memorial to the President and the Congress of the United States, presenting the views of this Convention and urging the passage of the laws necessary to carry them into full effect, with power to open such correspondence as may be expedient, and in their discretion to call any further conventions. Five of the members of said committee, at any meeting, duly notified by the chairman, shall constitute a quorum.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced the following as members of the Executive Committee:

Illinois—Hon. I. N. Arnold.
Kentucky—Samuel L. Casey.
Massachusetts—Hon. Henry L. Dawes.
Maine—D. C. Hersey.
New Hampshire—Hon. Thos. M. Edwards.
Vermont—Hon. Justin L. Morrill.
Michigan—D. Stewart.
Rhode Island—E. J. Arnold.
Connecticut—C. E. Day.
Missouri—T. J. Homer.
Ohio—M. Chamberlain.
Iowa—Mr. Hill.
New Jersey—Ezra Nyo.
New York—A. A. Low.
Minnesota—Russell Blakeley.
Kansas—D. R. Anthony.
Wisconsin—James T. Lewis.

Minnesota was ably represented in the Convention by James W. Taylor, Esq., of St. Paul, who was one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention. Mr. Taylor took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention, and though his views on the subject of national works of improvement ran counter to the general sentiment of the meeting, they were sustained with his usual eloquence and ability. To-morrow we will give the speech of Mr. Taylor in support of the resolution which we published yesterday, with the reply of Mr. Washburne.

Tall Lying.

Speaking of the Vallandigham gathering of treason-shriekers at Indianapolis, the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The concourse of people is very large, *but not equaling in numbers the Union meeting assembled here in February to hear Governor Andrew Johnson.* The east half of the State house yard was about full; and, at the February meeting, a Democratic surveyor estimated that the space would contain fifteen thousand persons.

The reporters for the Chicago *Times*, New Albany *Ledger*, and *Sentinel*, of this city, to-day, varied their estimates at from 30,000 to 75,000, and in order to tell it alike, as they agreed upon, they will probably fix upon the latter figure.

The estimate of the *Times'* reporter prevailed, and the crowd was telegraphed to contain 75,000. It was just as easy to call it 100,000, which is a more imposing figure. As the Copperhead reporters lied 60,000, what was to hinder them from going 25,000 better, thereby making a big thing of it.

— Some of the papers announce that all the armies in Virginia are to be placed under General Hooker; that when he next moves he is to have command of all the forces in that State, from the Rappahannock to the Nansemond and from the Chesapeake to the Shenandoah.

THE REBEL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

In another column our readers will find a rich article from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, upon the recent heavy reinforcement which the Confederacy has received in the person of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

The traitors welcome their accomplice with just such frigid and simulated applause, but "holding their noses a little" doubtless, as Arnold received when he stole into the British lines. They claim him as their own, as the Devil claimed Dr. Faust, despising, while they flatter the abject instrument of their villainy. "He is their style of a man," they say. They admire him even more than they admire McClellan; and the *Rebel* with an amusing frankness, and an impudence that approaches the sublime—anticipates even the reckless audacity of the Ohio Copperheads, and announces the great C. L. Vallandigham as the rebel candidate for Governor of Ohio. This unequivocal endorsement of the Tennessee organ of Jeff. Davis, will undoubtedly secure his unanimous nomination by the Copperheads of Ohio, and his enthusiastic support by all the Copperhead organs throughout the North. Whether it will secure his election, even by the aid of the picturesque dramatization of Napoleon's return from Elba, which the *Rebel* recommends, we take the liberty to doubt.

MINNESOTA WOUNDED.

From the papers received by last night's mail, we obtain the following names of wounded in the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, at the siege of Vicksburg:

Thos. Craig, co. A, severe; Henry R. Loomis, F, severe; J. Beair, G, severe; Wm. Hutchinson, do. do.; S. Anderson, H, severe; Chas. Dresser, do. do.; John Maynerd, do. do.; E. Knowles, do. slight; Wm. Harrison, K, slight; R. R. Miller, D. severe; S. Shultz, K, slight; C. A. Sherman, A, severe; John Skirring, F. slight; H. Perkins, K, do; W. C. Somers, do. do.; H. S. Gist, I, severe; A. Williams, B, do.; Lieut. Clark Turner, I, severe; J. C. Haines, do. do.; Capt. H. Platt, do slight; J. B. Hunter, B, severe; W. H. Boyes, K; Andrew Doudes, D, slightly.

SUPPRESSION OF THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The following account of the suppression of the Chicago *Times* is from the *Tribune* of Thursday, the morning previous to the rescinding of the order:

At three o'clock yesterday morning, the mounted videttes, who have been thrown out for picket duty, galloped up to the *Times* office and gave intelligence that two companies of the 65th Illinois infantry, under command of Capt. McDonald, had just been dispatched by Capt. Putnam, commandant at Camp Douglas, to take possession of the office and suppress the publication of the paper. The forms were immediately put to press, and when the soldiers reached the office, about 8,000 papers had been printed and distributed. A few hundred, which were in the press-room, were seized by the soldiers and destroyed. A guard was stationed in and about the building, and the companies marched back to camp.

An application was made yesterday morning, before Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction, restraining the military authorities from further impeding the publication of the *Times*. Judge Drummond refused to take the matter up, upon the ground that the defendant, Captain Putnam, commandant of Camp Douglas, had not been notified. At the suggestion of Hon. A. Goodwin, acting United States District Attorney, Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, now in session in Springfield, has been telegraphed to come here and sit with Judge Drummond, when the case comes up, which will probably be to-day.

During the day handbills were circulated calling for a meeting in front of the *Times* office at 8 o'clock in the evening. A large crowd gathered at that hour and adjourned to the Court-House Square. Judge Fuller was made Chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by General Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., Marshal M. Strong, of Wisconsin, and B. G. Caulfield, West Dexter, E. S. McComas, E. G. Asay, and other, advocating the right of free speech and free press, and denunciation of military rule taking precedence over civil law. The leaders counseled moderation, and to trust the entire matter to the judiciary, and after passing resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the meeting, the crowd adjourned until Friday evening, at the same place, to await the action of the Courts.

A little after midnight a strong military guard from Camp Douglas took unopposed possession of the *Times* premises, and patrolled the entire block for the remainder of the night, the terms of the order of suppression being strictly carried out.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S NEW ORDER,

What the Times Require.

CINCINNATI, June 3.

Gen. Burnside has issued General Order Number 90 to-day, which is pretty lengthy. It directs that Gen. McLean, Provost Marshal General, shall at once institute an investigation into the cases of all citizens now confined in this department, and in all such cases as do not clearly show premeditated disloyalty on the part of the accused, or when desire is manifested to atone for past faults by future good conduct, the prisoner will be released on taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bonds for a strict observance thereof.

The General commanding is convinced that a large majority of the men arrested have been misled by dishonest and designing politicians, and he *prefers to strike at the source of the evil*, and allow those who have been led astray to return to their loyalty and allegiance, if they have seen the folly and sin of opposing the Government.

The order then speaks of the duty of every man in this crisis, when the Government is striving to suppress the rebellion, and says the necessity demands a sacrifice from every one.

The General argues that in yielding up civil rights to save this country, the party so doing is none the less a citizen. The country requires physical sacrifice, no personal hardships, but simply that he shall imitate the example of the soldiers in the field so far as to abate somewhat of that freedom of speech which they give up entirely; *that freedom of discussion and criticism which is proper in the politician and the journalist in time of peace, becomes rank treason when it tends to weaken the confidence of the soldier in his officers and his government.* And when this insidious treason, striking at the very root of that Military Power which is for the time being, the country's protection, makes its appearance, it is the bounden duty of the Commanding General to expel it from his lines, with a heavier hand than he could drive from his camp the villain who would scatter a material poison, that would enervate and decimate his soldiers. The General commanding desires to call the attention of all officers, Provost Marshals and others in authority, to the necessity of great care in the making of arrests which should, in all instances be founded on full affidavits, sustaining distinct charges, except when the exigencies of the case demand instant action.

Progress of Free Labor at the South.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 2, 1863.—The following is an extract from a letter sent, to-day, from Gen. Payne to Gen. Rosecrans. It is creditable to both the head and heart of Gen. Payne, and the intelligence it conveys is highly important and graphic:

GALLATIN, TENN., June 1.—My plan for changing slave to hired labor, is working admirably. We are hiring black people to their own masters. We say to the servant that he is to have eight dollars a month, and is to be a faithful, good workhand. We say to him, in the presence of his former owner, that if his employer does not pay him at the end of the month in good money, then he is to return to us. We make written contracts, in which the slave is only known as a hired man. The Fauvien estate has upon it 168 slaves. It is four miles from here. The trustees and overseers came to me to go there and compel the black to work. I told them I should do so, but should make a change of plan—the estate to pay them for their labor. They at once agreed to it. I went down and told the black men they should have $8.00 per month and the women $5.00. I would stop the pay of any lazy or disobedient servant, and punish them besides. You can form no idea of the great change in these people. The overseer is compelled to report to me each week, and he says there never was anything like it. The men had never so much done, nor did half so well before.

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Min., June 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.

I. Applicants for positions in the Medical Department of our Minnesota Volunteer Regiments to fill vacancies which have occurred or may hereafter occur, are requested to report on the 20th of this month to J. H. Stewart, M. D., at St. Paul, to be examined by him and such other medical men as may be associated with him for that purpose.

II. The following vacancies exist now in Minnesota Volunteer Regiments, viz:

One Assistant Surgeon in the 5th Regiment.
" " " " 7th "
" " " " 1st Reg't M. R.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

jel-d3t-w1t

New Advertisements.

LOST,

Yesterday, on Bridge Square, a gold Sleeve-Button. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. je6-1t

AUCTION!—AUCTION!

FAIRCHILD & MARCH sell this morning, Saturday, at 10 o'clock, at the County Fair Day Sales Yard, on Third street, Horses, Oxen, Cows, Wagons, Buggies, Threshing Machines, Reapers, Plows, &c., &c. je6-1t

HOTEL TO LET.

The "NEW ENGLAND HOUSE" and Stables, in Hastings. Terms moderate and location central. Apply to HILLIARY & WASHINGTON, of Hastings, or to the Proprietor.

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.
Dundas, Min., June 4th, 1863. je6-tf

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 6d

NEW YORK STORE.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

Offer to close out the following line of Goods:

65 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs.
50 " kid bound Hoop Skirts.
40 " Shakers.
300 " Ladies' and Children's Flats.
4000 yards Prints from 9 to 20c.
2000 " Muslin and Chalil Delaines, 20 to 30c.
10000 " Sheeting, Shirting, Denims & Stripes.
3000 " Imported

DRESS GOODS,

Of various styles and kinds.

100 New Spring and Summer Shawls.

All kinds and styles of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Ready-Made Clothing.

PANTS $1.20 TO $6.50.

We would invite the attention of all COUNTRY DEALERS, as our stock comprises

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
my30- near Suspension Bridge.

Departure of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

On Saturday morning, several hundreds of the friends and admirers of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher embarked on board the Merrimac at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, and accompanied him to Sandy Hook, where he was transferred to the steamer City of Baltimore, bound for Liverpool. In advance of the time appointed for the departure of the Merrimac, her decks were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, who deemed themselves fortunate in securing tickets for the excursion. The streets, wharves, and heights in the vicinity were crowded with spectators, who desired once more to see the man who had always proved himself an obliging neighbor, a true friend, and a faithful minister. His great popularity is not entirely due to his originality of thought and eloquence of expression, but also to his manliness, his patriotism, and his unflinching courage in defending oppressed humanity, irrespective of color or creed. "Prompt as the dial to the sun," Mr. Beecher, accompanied by a few members of his family, came in a carriage to the wharf, and as soon as all were safely on board, the ship started, amid the enthusiastic cheers of a great multitude, who will cheer with still greater enthusiasm when he returns.

About two o'clock the "City of Baltimore" was seen approaching us. One of the Merrimac's boats was lowered and Mr. Beecher, with a few others, was rowed to the Baltimore, when flags dipped—bands played, the people cheered, and Mr. Beecher, standing in the boat, responded by bowing and waving his hands. Soon as he reached the deck of the Baltimore, he was cordially greeted by Capt. McGuigan, and the passengers gave him three hearty cheers, after which he was conducted by the Captain to the wheelhouse where he was easily recognized by his friends on board the Merrimac.

Mr. Beecher's eldest son, who is a Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery Regiment, was on board and received marked attention. Mr. Beecher appreciated this impromptu demonstration in his behalf. His brave heart was too full for speaking, but his face told the story that language failed to utter. Nothing happened on board the Merrimac to annoy him. The autograph seeker was not there, the lithographer made no attempt on his life, just as he was leaving, sensationists did not pursue him for startling items, and although many eyes were moist, when he bid his friends farewell, there were no spasmodic and noisy manifestations of grief. Parting tears were the only lens through which his friends saw his present and prospective happiness.—*New York Tribune, June 1.*

Letter from Mr. Seward to the British Emancipation Society.

The Chairman of the Emancipation Society in England has received, through the American Ambassador in London, the following reply, on behalf of President Lincoln, to an address which was adopted at a crowded meeting held in London on January 29:

TO THE CITIZENS OF LONDON WHO WERE CONVENED IN EXETER HALL ON THE 29TH JANUARY LAST.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, April 24th, 1863.—The proceedings of a meeting of British subjects, citizens of London, in Exeter Hall, on the 29th of January last, which were transmitted to the undersigned, have, in compliance with a request contained therein, been laid before the President of the United States. It would have been most gratifying to the President if the insurrection which is existing in the United states could have been confined within such bounds as to prevent it from disturbing the prosperity or otherwise engaging the attention of friendly nations. Fully convinced *that any State which suffers itself to become dependent on the aid, or even the sympathy of a foreign Power, is equally unable and unfit to live*, the President has been especially careful to refrain from making any appeal to friendly States, and even from seeming to attempt to influence their opinions upon the merits of the present conflict farther than has appeared to be necessary to avert ill considered and wrongful intervention. At the same time the President has neither questioned the right of other nations and communities to form and express their opinions concerning the results of the questions raised by the insurrection, and the policy which the government has adopted in suppressing it, nor has he complained of the manner in which that right has been exercised. On the contrary, he believes that *the ultimate and impartial judgment of mankind upon all such questions is entitled to universal respect and acquiescence.* Circumstances which neither this government nor that of Great Britain created or could control have rendered it unavoidable that the causes, character, tendency and objects of the insurrection should be discussed in that country with scarcely less freedom and earnestness than in our own. The results of that discussion, if it shall continue to be conducted in a just and impartial spirit, may be taken as foreshadowing in some degree of the ultimate judgment of mankind. It is therefore, with sincere satisfaction that the President learns from the proceedings now under consideration that a large respectable and intelligent portion of the British people have, on unprompted investigation, arrived at the conclusion that the existing rebellion violates the principles of political justice, and that they protest against it as a wrong to the human race because it seeks to displace a government which is based on the rights of man, to make room for the establishment of another which is to rest upon human bondage as its corner stone. The President would not do justice to his habitual sentiments if he were to omit to express also the satisfaction with which he has found that in all cases those who are most just in their sentiments towards the United States are also the most earnest in their desire for the preservation of international peace and friendship. This circumstance supplies to this government a new motive for adhering to its determined policy of peace, justice and friendship towards all nations, and especially towards Great Britain. I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant.

W. H. SEWARD.

The Prince of Wales' Maiden Speech.

On the 2d ult., the annual dinner was given by the Royal Academy, the Prince being among the guests. When his health was toasted he made his maiden speech, thus reported in the journals:

His royal highness the Prince of Wales, who spoke evidently under deep emotion, but in a peculiarly clear and pleasing tone of voice and with great impressiveness of manner, said: "Sir Charles Eastlake, your royal highness, my lords, and gentlemen—It is with the most contending feelings of pleasure, pride, and sorrow that I rise to return you thanks in the name of myself and the royal family for the kind terms in which you, Sir Charles have proposed our health, and for the very cordial way in which this distinguished assembly has received it. (Cheers.) I cannot on this occasion, divest my mind of the associations connected with my beloved and lamented father. His bright example cannot fail to stimulate my efforts to tread in his footsteps (loud cheers); and whatever my shortcomings may be, I may at least presume to participate in the interest which he took in every institution which tended to encourage art and science in this country (cheers) but more especially in the prosperity of the Royal Academy. (Loud cheers.) Adverting to my marriage, I beg you to believe how grateful I feel for, and I may be permitted to add how sincerely I appreciate, the sentiments you have expressed with reference to the princess. (Loud cheers.) I know that I am only speaking her mind in joining her thoughts to mine on this occasion. (Loud cheers.) We neither of us can ever forget the manner in which our union has been celebrated throughout the nation (cheers); and I should be more than ungrateful if I did not retain the most lasting as well as most pleasing recollection of the kind expressions and reception which my attendance at your anniversary meeting has evoked this evening. (Loud and continued cheering.)

TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE—For sale by C. W. WOOLLEY,
je3-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

LATEST NEWS,

By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

ADVICES TO SATURDAY, MAY 30.

Another Cavalry Raid.

COL. GRIERSON PROMOTED.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

MEMPHIS, June 2—p. m.—via. CAIRO, June 3,

Latest advices from Grant's army are to Saturday, 30th by Steamer Walsh. The siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The city is hermetically sealed, our investing lines being two miles from the rebel entrenchments. Slight skirmishing has been kept up for several days. The mortar boats are firing slowly day and night from the front.

All the prisoners from the Vicksburg jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells burst in the jail and destroyed it. The health and spirits of our army is good. Supplies are ample. Haines' Bluff is the point of debarkation.

Certain arrangements now being projected will give us Vicksburg without great loss. The confidence of intelligent persons from thence is strong. They express no fears of Johnston, as General Blair is opposed to him. Gen. Forrest has passed down to join Johnston, with 5,000 cavalry.

The report in the streets here to-day, from secesh quarters, is that Joe Johnston is at Big Black River, about attempting to cross. Also that a large force has gone from Grant to prevent his progress and drive him back.

GRIERSON PROMOTED—KILPATRICK'S RAID.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Specials state that Col. Grierson has been promoted to Brigadier General, for his late gallant conduct.

The Urbana correspondence of the *Herald*, dated the 2nd, says Col. Kilpatrick, with two regiments of cavalry, marched to Urbana first, from their raid at Saluda. They captured the colors of the Second Virginia infantry, and scoured the country around that place for ten miles, capturing mules, carriages, and slaves.

Occasional skirmishing was had with rebel guerrillas, on their track, but no fighting of magnitude.

A letter from Stuart was intercepted, stating he would be in Middleton, on Sunday, to stop Yankee raids.

Among the prisoners captured by Kilpatrick, were Captain Boen, fifth Virginia cavalry, and the guerrilla, Col. E. P. Jones.

Only one of our men was wounded. The wharf was found burned.

VICKSBURG—FIRE.

NEW YORK, June 5.

All the out-buildings connected with Stevens' battery machine shop were destroyed last night by fire, during which there were five explosions of powder and shells.

A letter from near Vicksburg the 24th, to the *Herald*, says the situation was then unchanged.

To Whom it may Concern.

The following sections of the law for "Enrolling and calling out the National Forces," is published for the information of all concerned and will be enforced:

Section 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the clothes, arms, military outfits and accoutrements furnished by the United States to any soldier shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged, pledged, loaned or given away, and no person not a soldier, or duly authorized officer of the United States, who has possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits or accoutrements, furnished as aforesaid, and which have been the subjects of any such sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan or gift, shall have any right, title or interest therein, but the same may be seized and taken wherever found by any officer of the United States, civil or military, and shall thereupon be delivered to any quartermaster or other officer authorized to receive the same, and the possession of any such clothes, arms, military outfits or accoutrements by any person not a soldier or officer of the United States, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such a sale, barter, exchange, pledge, loan or gift, as aforesaid.

Section 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every person not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice, or attempt to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall harbor, conceal or give employment to a deserter, or carry him away, or aid in carrying him away, knowing him to be such; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, equipments, ammunition, uniform, clothing or any part thereof, and any captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel or any superintendent or conductor of any railroad or any other public conveyance carrying away any such soldier as one of his crew or otherwise, knowing him to have deserted, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and he shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years nor less than six months.

Any person delivering a deserter or deserters to the commanding officer at Fort Snelling, will receive *five dollars* for each deserter so delivered and the necessary expenses incurred for their apprehension and delivery.

Such persons may be assured that the above-mentioned reward and expenses will be certainly and *promptly* paid.

A. D. NELSON,
Major, U. S. Army,
A. A. Provost Marshal General,
je3-3t State of Minnesota.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.

je5-1w* K. McCRIMMON.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 5th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be reserved, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

16,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork: 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL,
je6-1td Captain and C. S.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, June 5th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following circular is published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Provost Marshal, 2d Dist., Min.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

[CIRCULAR NO. 7.]

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
je6-1w Provost Marshal General.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00 dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 8th, 1863.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HOPE, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. 8 je6-7w

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—A Washington letter says:

A cold blooded murder was committed on Thursday night, in the camp of the 71st Pennsylvania. It seems that Capt. McManus of Co. E, 69th New York, was visiting Capt. Phillips of the former regiment, and in the course of conversation, made some remarks about Capt. McMahon, of the 71st. The latter being in his tent close by, it is supposed heard the conversation, and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, "Sir, you have been talking about me to-night," immediately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart, and death ensued in about an hour afterward. McMahon attempted to fire a second time, but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th, quite an excitement was created, and it was with difficulty the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking summary vengeance.

—It is reported that General Bragg telegpaphed to Jeff. Davis as to what he should do with Mr. Vallandigham. Jeff. Davis replied that if Mr. Vallandigham would take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy to receive him, and if not to send him back. He has been the honored guest of Gen. Bragg, and is the pet of the rebel officers. Already the rebel papers are bringing him out for high office. The Chattanooga *Rebel* calls on the Copperheads of Ohio to elect him Governor, and proposes him for President in 1864. It thinks if he were President of the North, peace could be made and the independence of the Confederates secured.

— The Board to examine applicants for appointments to commands in negro regiments, now in session, have passed as competent, and recommended for appointment, Corporal Wilson W. Brown of the 21st Ohio—the engineer who piloted Gen. Mitchell's secret expedition into Georgia Bay, and who, with most of his comrades, were captured and barbarously treated by the rebel authorities. He will probably be commissioned Col. of a negro regiment.

—A Cairo dispatch 29th, says, "Adjutant General Thomas passed through Cairo to-day, on his way to Louisville. He is very sick—so much so that it is thought that he will have to abandon his labors in the West for the present."

—The Cincinnati assessors' returns for 1863 of personal property, moneys and credits show an aggregate of 624,427,597, an increase of nearly three millions over last year.

Vast Enterprise Proposed by Women.

The Women's Loyal National League, recently organized in this city, at a meeting recently held by them yesterday at the Cooper Institute adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the present this League will concentrate all its efforts upon the single object of procuring to be signed by one million women and upward, and of preparing for presentation to Congress within the first week of its next session, a petition in the following words, to wit:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned women of the United States, above the age of 18 years, earnestly pray that your Honorable Body will pass, at the earliest practicable day, an act emancipating all persons of African descent held to involuntary service or labor in the United States.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the above object the Executive Committee of this League be instructed to cause to be prepared and stereotyped a pamphlet, not exceeding four printed octavo pages, briefly and plainly setting forth the importance of such a movement at the present juncture—a copy of the said pamphlet to be placed in the hands of each person who may undertake to procure signatures to the above petition, and for such further distribution as many be ordered by the said Executive Committee.

The women of the League have shown practical wisdom in restricting their efforts to one object, the most important, perhaps, which any Society can aim at; and great courage in undertaking to do what, so far as we remember, has never been done in the world before, namely to obtain one million of names to a petition. If they succeed, the moral influence on Congress ought, and cannot fail to be great. The passage by the next Congress of an act of general emancipation, would do more than any one thing for the suppression of the rebellion. As things now stand, with slaves declared free in eight States of the Union, with two more States (Virginia and Louisiana) partly free and partly slave, and with the Border States still Slave, we have a state of affairs resulting in interminable confusion, and which, in the very nature of things, cannot continue to exist. Congress may find a way out of such confusion, by an act of Compensated Emancipation, with the consent of these States and parts of States. God speed the circulation and signature of the Women's Petition. The pledge of the League is commendably brief and to the point, reading as follows:

"We, the undersigned, women of the United States, agree to become members of the 'Women's Loyal National League,' hereby pledge our most earnest influence in support of the Government in its prosecution of the war for Freedom and for the restoration of the national unity."

The office of the League is Room No. 20 Cooper Institute. Let all loyal women, friendly to Emancipation, join their ranks, and devote what spare time they may have to this noble work.—*N. Y. Tribune*

Capture of Puebla.

The following are the additional particulars ot the Mexican news on the 8th inst.:

Gen. Comonfort, who had received reinforcements, tried to attack the rear of the French force, and Gen. Bazaro's Division opposed him, and which defeated its opponents completely. The battle took place near San Lorenzo.

Comonfort's loss was 2,500 men killed, wounded and prisoners, 7 or 8 rifled cannon, and the greater part of his equipments and munitions of war. It appears that Comonfort's attack had for its principal object to favor the entrace into Puebla of a large convoy of provisions and ammunition.

Gen. Forey had received in time part of the heavy artillery he expected, and already on the 16th had mounted a battery opposite the Fort Tilo Metuacan, one of the most dreaded in Puebla. On the same day the artillery began the fire, and by the 17th a breech had been made. Forney then commanded an assault to be made, but resistance immediately ceased and a portion of the French army entered the town. Ortego surrendered without conditions, with all his force, including all the artillery and equipments. There would be left in Puebla only a necessary garrison, to prevent its being molested by guerrilias, and the rest of the forces would immediately take up the march for the Capital.

The number of prisoners is already stated.

The Constitutionality of Arbitrary Arrests.

From the New York Times.

Now what is the difference in principle between the doctrine of the Southern rebels, that the President of the United States has no authority to make war, and the doctrine of his northern opponents, that he has no right to make military arrests? How can it be pretended that a war is constitutional, and yet that the rules of war, as established by universal law and recognized by Congress, are unconstitutional? What right has the President, or the Generals under him, to take the life of a rebel spy, that he does not have to take the liberty of any one who gives "aid and comfort" to the rebels? Is not the Constitution alike explicit in saying that "*no* person shall be deprived of *life, liberty*, or property, without due process of law?"

We who support the President, have a rational and consistent answer. We say that in neither case is there a violation of the Constitution, because the words "due process of law" embrace military courts as well as civil, and in time of war apply to all military procedures whatever, that are justified by the laws of war, and required for its successful prosecution. The renel on the battle field is shot down constitutionally, with due process of (military) law, very summary though it be; so the spy is constitutionally hung by drum head court-martial; and so, too, may he who gives aid and comfort to the enemy be constitutionally imprisoned by military authority. The Constitution, in authorizing a war, authorizes all the necessities and incidents of war. It brings into force war powers which are latent in time of peace; and these powers are in every sense as strictly constitutional as any of the ordinary powers belonging to a period of peace. The men who framed the Constitution adapted it for all experiences. They built their ship for the hurricane as well as the calm.

They who oppose the President—insisting that in making military arrests of men like Vallandigham, he assumes powers which do not belong to him, find themselves in a very ungracious dilemma. They have to sacrifice either their consistency or their loyalty. If military law is unconstitutional as exercised toward the abettor of an enemy, it is unconstitutional as exercised against the enemy himself. If the one has a full right to the municipal law, so has the other. There may be a difference in the grade of their offences, but that does not make a difference in their respective constitutional rights.

We meet this matter on the broad ground on which the champions of Vallandigham have chosen to place it. They have not contented themselves with saying that he was not guilty of the military offences charged upon him, or that he was not tried by the proper tribunal, but they have asserted that his *original arrest* by military power was an unconstitutional act If they simply maintained that military law, being founded on the necessities of war, was limited to those necessities, that there was a military necessity for the arrest of Vallandigham, and that *therefore* no military hand had a right to touch him, the argument would have been perfectly legitimate. We could answer that his open, public defiance to a military order created a military necessity to take some action against him; because military orders, so long as they stand at all, are in their very nature supreme. It is the duty of every man to obey them until they are rescinded. The military authority alone can judge of the military exigency. Any other practice would make all military efficiency impossible. But still our quarrel is not with those who deny this. We will concede that this is fairly debatable ground. It is the extreme position beyond that, where Horatio Seymour and most of the other advocates of Vallandigham have placed themselves—namely, that there is no military law to which a civilian is constitutionally subject and no military hand by which he may be constitutionally arrested; it is this extreme position, we say, that better becomes the rebels than loyal men. The Richmond paper is perfectly right in ridiculing the inconsistency of those who hold it, and yet profess to support the war. If the war cannot constitutionally carry with it all the powers necessary to its successful prosecution, then the war itself is unconstitutional; and both Davis and Vallandigham are alike champions of constitutional principle—alike victims of atrocious usurpation. The whole theory excites in loyal minds nothing but detestation and disgust."

The New Base at West Point.

From the late Richmond papers it seems quite probable that a new and rather complicated game of strategy is being played, and that the Federal forces at West Point are performing quite an important part in the game.

While our whole attention has been drawn to Hooker's stationary army, or to an anticipated rebel invasion of Maryland, the rebels are regarding anxiously the movements of our troops at West Point. They evidently look upon the fact of our leaving a force there at all, as ominous of trouble to them.

The reasons for rebel anxiety in regard to this matter are quite obvious on a study of the position. The situation of West Point is admirably adapted for a base of operations intended to harrass or cut off Lee's communications, and compel a retreat from Fredericksburg. It is easily reached by gunboats and transports up the broad York river, and the rich agricultural region between the York and Rappahannock can be made to yield abundant supplies for quite a large force. It is immediately east of Richmond, and the nearest point to the rebel Capital that can be easily and safely reached. It is almost due south of Fredericksburg and not far from the line of communications thence to Richmond.

If, then, Hooker transfers fifteen or twenty thousand men, mainly cavalry force entrenches their position against all danger of successful attack, and then has a large cavalry force operating in all directions, Gen. Lee may be obliged to retire and pay his attentions to the annoying force in his rear. If, however, he is able to keep his line protracted without materially weakening his main force, Hooker will have to resort to some other expedient. In a strategic game of this kind the greatest caution is imperatively demanded, and we should not feel impatient, if the active developments of the next campaign are slow in coming.

Letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The following eloquent and patriotic letter was addressed by the Hon. Reverdy Johson to the recent loyal meeting at Utica, New York:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.—*Gentlemen*: It will be out of my power to be one of the mass assemblage of loyal citizens to meet in Utica on the 27th instant, to which you have done me the favor to invite me.

The resolutions to be submitted on the occasion I have not received, but, whatever they may be in other respects, and however I may possibly fail to concur in them, there is one sentiment which I am sure they will contain, in which I will concur with all my heart—*love of the Union, and a fixed, irrevocable purpose to preserve it at every sacrifice of treasure and life.* To suffer a nation like ours to die, a Government, never felt but in the protection and blessings which it has conferred, to fall into ruin under the blows of the vilest treason that humanity ever perpetrated, would be as great a violation of imperative duty as the treason itself.

As long as we revere the memory of the great and good men of the past; as long as we regard the priceless legacy they bequeathed us; as long as we value our heretofore achieved renown; as long as our hearts beat with patriotic blood, we will, we must stand by the altar of that freedom which is ours, and shield and rescue it from the blows of the traitor parricides. To do this a generous support of the President is absolutely necessary. He may commit, as he has committed, I think, some damaging errors, but his real purpose cannot be otherwise than patriotic. Recently following his profession in the local courts of Illinois, without other ambition than to secure an honest name, in which he fully succeeded, and soon to return to the same comparatively humble sphere, it is impossible that he can be designedly faithless to duty. Being human, he errs; being honest, never intentionally; and, being patriotic, the choicest object of his heart is the restoration of the Union, and to that great end he is, I doubt not, sincerely and solely devoting himself. So thinking, I shall at all times give him a hearty support, and make common cause with all who, to save the Government, rally around its head; and I rejoice to believe that such safety is near at hand.

The warlike resources of treason are failing, the Southern masses are seeing the hopelessness of the rebellion, and begin to despond. This is evidenced in various ways that challenge conviction. One of the most striking is a recent editorial in the organ of the falling Chief, in the very capital of his pretended Government. Every line of it is full of despair. And well may they so feel. Our armies are gathering around their strongholds. The Mississippi, the nation's river, with all its immense tributaries, is soon to be restored to the undisturbed possession of their rightful owner, and again to gladden our whole people with the illimitable wealth of the country washed by them. This effected, the days of the treason will be few in number, and those be made the fewer, should the Grand Army of the Potomac, as it certainly may, under skillful command, accomplish its destiny—the destruction of its army adversary and the capture of Richmond.

That the proposed meeting will assist in attaining these ends, by the voice of confidence, praise, and gratitude, which it will speak to the army and navy, will be appreciated by all who value constitutional freedom, and consider, as every reflecting man must, treacherous ambition seeking by force its overt ends, the greatest crime that can be committed against associated man.

With great regard, your obedient srevant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. James Wadsworth, Geo. Opdyke, Henry J. Raymond, and others, committee, N. Y.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

A FEDERAL SERGEANT CAPTURES TEN REBELS.

CAIRO, June 2, 1863.—The steamer Shingess arrived at a late hour last night, with a number of passengers from Memphis. The steamer Luminary, with Vicksburg dates to the 26th ultimo, had arrived. Gen. F. P. Blair, with his forces, had started in the direction of Black River Bridge, with what intention is not known.

According to the reports of the passengers on the Luminary, and confirmed by rebel deserters who came here from below, yesterday, the gunboat Cincinnati attempted to pass the batteries at Vicksburg, reported to have been silenced by General Sherman, on Wednesday last, and when just beyond the upper batteries, was opened upon with a terrific fire from above and below, which in a short time disabled her. She was pierced through and through. Her pilot was killed, and she only succeeded in backing partially out of range, when she sunk, carrying down and drowning a number of her crew.

The Cincinati, it will be recollected, was previously sunk at Fort Pillow, May 10, 1862, and injured at Arkansas Post in January last. It is thought she can be raised from her present position without much trouble. The number lost by the casualty is unknown, but it is supposed to be not more than fifteen.

The only officer heard from as killed, is the pilot alluded to.

Several deserters from the rebel army at Vicksburg. came to Cairo yesterday. Some are from Price's force, and some from Texan cavalry. They escaped on Monday evening last, 24th ult., having participated in all the battles between Pemberton and Grant, up to that time.

They agree in reporting the Confederate loss in the desperate engagement of Friday, the 22d, as very heavy.

The cessation of hostilities on Monday, previously mentioned, was for the purpose of allowing the women and children to leave the city. The rebels have a limited amount of stores, not more than enough for issuing half rations, as they were to suffice thirty days.

Deserters say there are about 30,000 soldiers in Vicksburg. They seem to entertain no doubt of the speedy surrender of the stronghold to Grant and his troops.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Warmoth, of Gen. McClernand's staff, states an interesting incident of the fight of the 22d ult., to about this effect: Sergeant Joseph Griffith, of Company I, 22d Iowa, took eleven men, and with them drove a squad of rebel gunners from an earthwork, and held it for some time. The rebels were reinforced, and returning, killed the eleven men, Griffith being knocked insensible to the ground.

The rebels occupied the work and continued to fire at our men. Just as they all discharged their pieces Griffith returned to consciousness, and seizing his musket, jumped to his feet and demanded that he should surrender. Their muskets being empty and his loaded, he forced them, ten in number, to comply. He made them lie down and stay there until be found a convenient opportunity to march them within the Federal lines, which he did in safety. Besides this, he killed one Captain by shooting him, and knocked down two men with the stock of his musket.

Griffith is represented as quite a youth, but we can see that he is not lacking in courage.

Many incidents of this character find their way into print, but few so well authenticated as this, for the entire truth of which Col. Warmoth vouches personally.

—The President has formally communicated to Senator Sumner his conclusions respecting General Fremont and colored troops, to-wit: That he can command them if he will. There is no doubt entertained of his acceptance.

—The Springfield *Republican* says that the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, the eminent geologist, is very ill, and not expected to live. He has been in failing health for some years, and the recent death of his wife has greatly accelerated his steps to the grave.

— The following incident of the arrival of one of the "two years" New York regiments at home, is related by a paper of that city:

On Saturday afternoon, at the corner of Prince street and Broadway, while a returning regiment of war-worn veterans were marching down Broadway, they were spit upon and insulted by coarse language from three very richly and fashionably dressed women, who called them "Northern cowards," "loafers," "white trash," &c., and one of them said, "One satisfaction—Governor Seymour won't let you vote." A policeman was hunted up, and asked to quiet them, but he only replied, "My God! Arrest them! Why, if I should order them to stop abusing the soldiers, every Copperhead journal in the country would raise such a howl, that I would lose my position."

The Depredations of the Pirates.

VALUE OF THE CAPTURED VESSELS AND THEIR CARGOES.

Protest of the Brazilian Authorities Against the Alabama.

The correspondent of the New York Merchants' Exchange and News Room, Pine street, writes from Pernambuco as follows:

The Brazilian authorities have displaced the commander at Fernando de Noronha, for allowing the Alabama to commit depredations on American vessels in Brazilian waters.

The new commander who was sent to the island protested against the Alabama remaining there, and ordered her to leave in a few hours. Unfortunately, he had no vessel of war to enforce his orders.

Every satisfaction in the power of the Brazilian authorities to give had been tendered to the American Consul.

It was supposed at Pernambuco that the Alabama sailed south on the 29th of April.

VALUE OF THE VESSELS CAPTURED AND THEIR CARGOES.

We find in the Philadelphia papers of to-day detailed accounts of the captures by the Alabama and Florida, of which the telegraph of yesterday gave an outline. We quote from the *Inquirer* the following statement of the value of the captured vessels and their cargoes:

	Value of Cargo.
Ship Charles Hill, burned by Alabama,...	$50,000
Ship Nora, burned by Alabama,...........	50,000
Ship Louisa Hatch, burned by Alabama,...	80,000
Bark Lafayette, burned by Alabama,.......	8,000
Brig Kate Cory, burned by Alabama,.......	7,000
Ship Oneida, burned by Florida...........	75,000
Bark Henrietta, burned by Florida,.......	25,000
Schooner Kingfisher, burned by Alabama,.	8,000

The value of the vessels was about as follows:

		Tons.
Charles Hill,..............	$20,000	375
Nora,......................	80,000	825
Louisa Hatch,..............	80,000	863
Lafayette,.................	30,000	400
Kate Cory,.................	.....	132
Oneida,....................	25,000	600
Henrietta,.................	.....	437
Kingfisher,................	.....	120

The most valuable cargo was that of the Oneida. She was freighted with tea, and left Shanghai on January 26th. She was owned in New York. The Lafayette was a whaler, with 170 barrels of sperm oil on board. The Kate Cory was also a whaler, with 155 barrels of oil, of which article the Kingfisher had also 170 barrels. The Louisa Hatch was freighted with ivory and coal.—*New York Evening Post.*

ROMANCE OF WAR.—The following bit of the romance of war is from a letter dated at Lake Providence, La.:

"The First Kansas regiment, of which I have spoken before, is encamped near us. One of the members of that regiment, a sergeant, died in the hospital two weeks ago. After death his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years was a woman. You may imagine their surprise at the discovery. I went to the hospital and saw the body after it was prepared for the burial, and made some inquiries about her. She was rather more than the average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that with the aid of man's attire she had a masculine look. She enlisted in the regiment after they went to Missouri, and consequently they knew nothing of her early history. She probably served under an assumed name. She was in the battle of Springfield where Gen. Lyon was killed, and has fought in a dozen of battles and skirmishes. The men all speak of her in terms of admiration and respect. She was as brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardship that fell to her lot. She must have been very shrewd to have lived so long and preserved her secret so well! Poor girl! she was worthy of a better fate. Who knows what grief, trouble or persecution induced her to embrace such a life?"

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 4, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.	
American Gold	45 per ct.	

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route

To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.?5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. C. WENTWORTH,

my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o5-d tw&wly

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'

St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

MORE NEW

MILLINERY.

I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of

FASHIONABLE

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY,

Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.

MISS E. WASS,

my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.

Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-.m*

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Indorsed

"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"

Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at

BAYFIELD, WIS.,

Until

Thursday, June 25, 1863

For furnishing the following named

PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

TO WIT:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH

Superfine Flour.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF

MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF

TOBACCO,

Free from mould.

The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.

The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.

Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.

L. E. WEBB,

je3-d&tw3w U. S. Indian Agent.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,........................MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.

" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.

" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.

" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.

" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.

a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

NEW PAPER AND

STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK, STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,

No. 230 Third-St.,

One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.

my16-1m

50 BARRELS

—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,

my24-dly AGENT, St. Paul.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,

On Third-st., second door from the

ap30 Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,

my6-1y St. Paul.

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, English, Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH. 50 do. Hake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pickled Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S,

my6 Nos 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES. — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at

my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.'S.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

Invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES	500 dozen, fresh and fine.			
RASPBERRIES	200	do	do	do
BLACKBERRIES	200	do	do	do
CHERRIES	200	do	do	do
WHORTLEBERRIES	300	do	do	do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine,	Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy,	Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy,	Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

BEANS—CORN.

We are buying White Beans, and selling No. 1 Corn.

L. B. & C. GREIG,

Corner of Sibley and Third streets.

St. Paul, May 24th. 2w

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Second Collection District, Minnesota. Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.

The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:

Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied.

The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.

Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.

Receipts from advertisements must be returned.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.

The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.

Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.

The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:

In all cases the sum of $600.

Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.

Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.

Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.

Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.

Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.

Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1869, inclusive.

Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.

In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.

All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.

Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10.00 each in addition to the license tax.

Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.

The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M. to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.

H. G. O. MORRISON,

Assessor Second District, Minnesota.

Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.

may28-d2w.

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.

COUNTRY MILLINERS

Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods

And has the facilities at all times of getting the

LATEST FASHIONS.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

The best in use, and

AT LOW PRICES

Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.

CUTLER, BALL & CO.,

Office and Factory, 93 Kinzie St., Chicago.

ap7-2m.

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master,

ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

One Square.

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $50 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Pencedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

m3-3mo Weber, Williams & Fitch.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ROD ER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies,

GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozamoique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Flat Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hale, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dauche's Lead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Generation, Gleet, Stricture, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Ponches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Groenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

HALF BARREL FLOUR SACKS—

For sale at Chicago prices.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my29-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.



Phœnix Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For ——

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new Instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
mar6-3m New York.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y

DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m4-3mo] HARMON, GALE & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s Improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 6th day of June, and will take place at the Auction Store of Fairchild & March. my24-2w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. | METALS | AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

109 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.

dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers. The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1¼ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec1-y J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TOBacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 4,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

St. Paul, July 5th, 1862. d1y

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers.

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.
mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

THE CITY.

OPENING OF BIDS.—The proposals for furnishing fresh beef to the various army posts in the southern part of the State, viz: post on the south branch of the Watonwan, Camp Pope, Fairmount, New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, Henderson, and Princeton, were opened yesterday, at Capt. Small's office. The specifications are in all respects similar to those of the beef lettings on Saturday last, they being for the posts in northern Minnesota, and those opened yesterday for the posts in southern Minnesota.

There were proposals from about a dozen different parties, nearly every one proposing to supply each post at a different figure, so that want of space compels us to omit the details of each bid, and give the awards only. The successful parties are—

A. G. Sutliff, of Waseca county, for supplying all the posts except Princeton, at 5¼ cents per pound.

Samuel Ross, of Princeton, for supplying that post, at 7 cents.

THE MUSTER TO-DAY.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, every one should remember, is the time fixed by the new Militia Law for the citizens to assemble and be drilled by the Captain of the District in which they reside. Of course some will not go, but as they are aware of the penalty, that is their own look out. From all that we can learn there is a general disposition to conform to the requirements of the law.

THE OFFICERS' SCHOOL.—The officers' drill last night at Army Hall was almost unanimously attended by the Officers of the 31st, 32d and 38th Regiments. The room was really crowded, and the drilling was carried on with spirit for a couple of hours. Good progress was made, and after a lesson or two more a fine Company will be the result.

MARTIN D. CLARK, of Mt. Moriah Farm, has our thanks for a lot of choice strawberries, the first of the season. The way they disappeared after being brought into our Sanctum was wonderful.

POLICE COURT.—Charles Fout paid ten dollars for the privilege of being disorderly and attempting to whip two hundred men.

William Taylor assaulted and battered a man to prove that he didn't lie, and his character was considered vindicated to the amount of five dollars.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.—We are sorry to find among the special dispatches of the Chicago *Tribune* the announcement that Serg't Jno. W. A. Jones, of the 1st Minnesota, from St. Paul, has been dismissed the service for insubordination.

THE Board of County Commissioners meet to-day.

LOCAL NOTICES:

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF MINNESOTA.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Minnesota, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Winona, on Wednesday next, June 10th.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. C. W. Wooley, with the La Crosse and Dunleith Line of steamers, to carry the Clerical and Lay Delegation to and from Winona *at half fare.*

Half fare tickets good on either line going and returning.

The families of the Clergy will be carried at half fare, the Lay Delegates to pay full fare for their families.

The Consecration of the Church at Winona will be solemnized on Tuesday, May 9th, and Bishop Whipple would be pleased to have as many of the clergy present as can attend.

Papers throughout the State please copy.

BROAD ACRES.—Under this head Col. McKenty advertises some very choice tracts of land near St. Paul. They are really desirable pieces, and for sale on easy terms.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. Dudley has arrived, and will preach at the Plymouth Congregational Church, in this city on Sabbath morning and evening.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGES and Lemons by the box. Fireworks. Strawberries in their season, at
M. N. KELLOGG'S.
St. Paul, June 6th, 1863. je6-2t

THE DESEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogben, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.
Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.
VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.
VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.
No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.
☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.
No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A. H. Wimbish keeps the very best article of everything in the Grocery and Provision line—sells it at the lowest market rate—delivers without extra charge, and warrants every article as represented. His store is on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth-sts. je2-tf

COPIES of the new Militia Law can be procured at this office. Price 15 cents. Every officer should have one. [my4-1w

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

J R Hull, New York	Jno D Irving N Y
W S Davis, Wor'tr, M.	C Day w & d, Conn.
E M Gilbert, w 2 d, Utica	W Beecher & l'dy Bost'n
Wm L Sykes, jr, & wife, Chicago	W O Hall, w & sis. Mil.
A H Porter, Chicago	W M Jacobus and lady, Pittsburg, Pa.
Mark Wilson, Penn.	M J Hickox, Scrantn, Pa
Miss E Wilson, "	Chas C Keeney, U. S. A.
Chas Ennis, Hastings	J S Proctor, Stillwater
H A Pettibone, N Y	A G Burke, Bost'n, Mass
E T Farrington & wife,	Hon Joel Parker, Cam-
R B Mogna, N Y	David Cary & f, St Louis
Carl Sthul, Rio Janeiro	J Neely, Jacksonv'll, Ill
J W Cunningham & fam Kentucky	F W Lyman, Milwaukee

MERCHANTS.

A Y Taylor & f, Paris, Ill	J R Loudon & l, Glencoe
T J Duffy & l, Shakopee	F M Stowell, Anoka
P F Eckerman, S. Bend	A P Lane, "
Byron Russell, Mankato	Chas W Fitch, Carver
Mrs Hill, "	L L Stanchfield, St Ant'y
Mrs Casley, "	F Petler, Anoka
A P Downer, N Y	A Gates, Clear Lake
R Utley, "	R Bergit, Sauk Rapids
G E Wood, Davenport	J Wells & d, Faribault
W C Goff, U S A	F Parsons, Owatonna
A M Hayes, Hastings	A K Shaw, Chicago
S B Strait, Shakopee	R W Roberts, "
W W Strait, "	S W Bowen, N York
J H Colboth, Ft Snell'g	Jas R King, St. Paul
J D Wheelock, Clearw'r	Mrs M'Dougal, P D Chien
D J Dill, Camp Randall	Wm S Davis,
G P Smith, Prescott	C F Dietrick, St. Paul
E N Redman, "	A F Hanmer, Hartford
F G Hesse, Washington	B K Knowlton, S Rapids
J Major, "	Jno Rogers, St. Cloud
P Hannay, "	C L Ketchum, St. Peter
J A Baker, St. Cloud	W Clundunny, Canada

AMERICAN.

C H Eaton, La Crosse	A S McDonald, St. Anthony
L Nutting, Faribault	W H Clarke, Chicago
N McClure and lady, Washington, Iowa	G F Welch, Roch'r, N Y
Wm H Griffin, Chicago	J B Harper & l, Hastn'gs
W Jones, Worcest'r, M.	J Kelly & l, Roch'r, N Y
J Saffarrans, Tennessee	J F Dudley, N Hamp.
G W Pratt, River Falls	R Whitaker, N Lisbon O
S E Watkins, Milwaukee	Wm Smith
Isaac Lincoln, Shakopee	J Provost, Newark, N J
H Wambeaugh, Addison, New York.	G W Tapley, St. Cloud
	S L Cowan, Stillwater
Wm E Rounseville, St. Cloud	A Butherford, Leech L'k
	Miss Ellen Brown
W Polsen, Northfield	A C Squires, Anoka
J B Keepers, Madison, Wis.	J Haynes, Buffalo, N Y
	W S Grow, Red Wing

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The river from here to St. Louis is becoming so low as to make steamboating precarious, and boats frequently stick on the bars above. Mendota bar is becoming indeed a bar to navigation. Yesterday there were five boats aground there. The Minnesota river is now given up by all lines; boats continue to run to the Rapids, beyond that we have no intelligence.

☞ The Albany, Antelope, Clara Hine, Stella Whipple, and Favorite, each with one or more barges, were aground on Mendota bar yesterday. They all succeeded in getting off during the day, and arrived with their barges.

☞ The Albany, Capt. Russell, came in during the afternoon, with a very large cargo. The Albany had quite an adventurous trip. She went up as far as St. Peter, found about twenty-four inches on the Rapids when she went up. She arrived at the Rapids on her return, and found the Jeannette on the Rapids, fast. She re-shipped her cargo and passengers on the Clara Hine, and returned to Belle Plain for more cargo. On arriving at Mendota bar she found the Clara Hine aground, took back the cargo she had given her at the Rapids, and brought it into port. We regret to learn that the Albany will lay up for a few days now, as the Minnesota is so low that navigation is almost suspended.

☞ The McClellan came in at 9 o'clock last night. Thanks to Clerks Hatcher & Barron for late papers and a copy of manifest.

☞ The Favorite arrived yesterday afternoon from the rapids, with two bulk barges of wheat. She will leave for La Crosse to-day.

☞ The Clara Hine also arrived yesterday, after several hours spent in sparring over Mendota bar. She had a barge with her which she was compelled to leave, and returned for it in the evening. She will leave for La Crosse to-day.

☞ The Flora departed yesterday for La Crosse.

☞ The D. Harper, which left on Thursday evening for the Minnesota River, did not get any farther than Cobb's Saw Mill, at which point she lay last night.

☞ The Canada, Capt. Parker, arrived yesterday evening from St. Louis.

☞ The Antelope was detained so long by other boats lying across Mendota bar yesterday, that she did not arrive until 2 o'clock. She did not go up in the evening consequently, but will leave for Carver to-day at 9 o'clock.

RECEIPTS.

Per McClellan—C C & Co 13 pks; J Frost 9 do; L Kreiger 4 do; Jno Bennett 4 do; E & H Y Bell 5 do H C Smith Le Suer 2 do; D A Huntsman Shakopee 4 do; Capt. W F Davidson 110 do; J C & H C B & Co 35 do; J C Burbank 2 do; Cherritree & F 1 do S Mortit 3 do; W H Leonard Minneapolis 4 do: C Galtzen 2 do; Z E B Nash 5 do; A McIlinch Henderson 6 do; R Marvin 2 do; A Blackman St. Anthony 3 do; [B] A P Red River Settlements 1 do; A Paul Red River S 4 do; A Spencer 1 do; J S Serrell 1 dl; B John 1 do; Nichols & D 118; J J Blace Minneapolis 1 do; Kisler & R 4 do; J E Oswold Minneapolis 12 do; Munger & Bro 1 do; Kelley & Bro Minneapolis 5 do: W H Temple 2 do; L Semper 4 do; J K Putnam 5 do; Cutter & Co St. Anthony.

Per Albany—Temple & B, 282 sks wheat, 1 box mdse; Chas Upham, 300 sks wheat; Chas Couth, 9 head cattle; B & C 16 sks ginseng; C C & Co, 185 sks wheat; C Upham, 52 sks potatoes; McQuillan, 3 bbls pork, 2 csks butter; B & C, 2 bxs h h g; J C & H H G, 3 bxs; L B & C Gregg, 20 bxs hams; J W Bass, 2 hds hams; E & H G Bell, 641 sks wheat.

Per Favorite—D C Shepard, 9,000 bu wheat in bulk.

Per Antelope.—Sheitling, Minneapolis, 10 sacks Ginseng; Temple & B. 250 sacks wheat; 50 sacks for passengers on board; horse and wagon for J & C M Dalley.

Per Clara Hine.—C A Upman 62 sacks potatoes; F P McQuillan 3 barrels pork, two jars butter 1 box mdse, 2 lumps sugar, 2 boxs h h goods; C A Branard 1 chest; Mrs. Stetson 1 box; L B & C Greg 20 boxes hams; J Hassenmiller 1 chest; Cooley C & Co 9,312 bushels wheat; D C Sheppard 5,500 do; and a large lot of miscellaneous plunder.

Vallandigham's Reception by the Rebels.

THEY WANT TO MAKE HIM GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

They Admire Buell—They Admire McClellan!

They Admire Vallandigham Most of All!

The Chattanooga *Rebel*, in an editorial on the 29th of May, expresses indignation at Lincoln's attempt to make the Southern Confederacy the Botany Bay of the North, and advises the return of Vallandigham to the Federal lines as a professed public enemy.

In a leader on the 29th ult., it strikes up a milder strain, as follows:

We have little to say in addition to what we have already said in regard to the case of Mr. Vallandigham. Had we consulted our feelings, perhaps we would have said less, or remained silent altogether. *How natural it is that we all feel kindly toward Mr. Vallandigham.* But duty before feelings always, in an emergency. We are quite sure that no one will appreciate the force of your remarks more clearly, or accept them in franker spirit, than the subject himself. Upon the mind of a weak man they might fall harshly, as the first token of public opinion, but, to his enlightened liberality, they will come in a shape more charitable than ill-natured or violent, for our counsel is sincere, and, we believe, also correct. Seriously, we do not doubt the course which he will adopt. We *really consider his prospects to be Governor of Ohio very fair. We wish them realized, because he is a peace man—an able and honest one.* With such a man as President of the United States, we could always remain at peace. *He is our style of man, and as such we do not wish him consigned to the obscurity and misfortune of an exile where he is powerless for good.* While he is with us, let us show him how deeply we can sympathize with a foeman worthy of our steel—a generous enemy. Let him take away with him no ill feeling. Let him understand, as no one is better able to do, the motives which prompt us,—motives of public duty mingled with great personal admiration. *We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also.* We admire any man of courage and capacity who has waged war upon Christian principles. *We admire Mr. Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith untarnished ever since.* His crowning speech at the last Congress we pronounced at the time the finest document of the present age, and we entertain for the author nothing but respect and kindness.

On the 29th it says, in another leader:

His (Vallandigham's) road, which leads up the steep ascent of the future, is direct and gas-lighted all the way. It leads first out of some Confederate port to Nassau, thence to Canada, and finally, to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio. The return of Napoleon from Elba was the signal for a grand reaction in France. Thousands flocked to him on the instant. Nothing could keep the "Little Corporal,"—bars, nor iron, nor prison, nor island. He stood once more on his native hearth. The superstition of the popular heart clung to him, and he triumphed. Let Mr. Vallandigham's return be as speedy. Let the absence of a single month find him issuing an address to the people of his State from Lower Canada, proclaiming these things to them:

I, a loyal citizen of the Union, and a soldier thereof and of freedom, banished against law and constitution, thrown contrary to my will across the lines of the public enemy, whose refusal to receive and recognize me establishes before all men my patriotism and my honor,—I, C. L. Vallandigham, persecuted, exiled, mobbed and coerced by cowardly tyrants and by bayonets, but not dead nor dumb, issue these words, and declare myself a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

—It is really surprising how many disabled generals are now on active service. In the Union army we have among others General Oliver O. Howard, who lost his arm at Seven Pines, twelve months since; General T. W. Sweeney, who lost his arm in Mexico, and has been twice wounded in the remaining one, at Shiloh; and General E. A. Wild, who has lost one arm and been wounded in the other during the present war. General Kearny, who was killed at Chantilly, lost one of his arms in Mexico. In the rebel service we find that General Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while on the field. Gen. Loring is called the "one-armed fighting general."

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

FRIDAY EVE., June 5, 1863.

There was much more activity noticeable to-day in the Produce Market, than for two or three days previous. Receipts were much larger also, and a more hopeful tone prevailed.

Wheat was firm at yesterday's rates, and all the sales reported showed no material change in prices, which were 90@93c for No. 1. The receipts to-day were **36,724 bushels**, the greatest amount ever received in one day in this market.

There was no change in Oats or Corn. Potatoes flat at 35@40c.

The Cattle Market has been growing more weak for a fortnight. At that time we reported beeves in good demand, firm at 4c on foot. To-day choice beeves were dull at 3½c, and a fair quality went off at 3¼c. Milch Cows are in demand, and bring better prices than last month. By no means extra ones were marketed yesterday at $25.00.

No change in the Wool market.

Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 3.

There was an active shipping and speculative inquiry for No. 2 Spring wheat to-day, and the market advanced 1@2c ℔ bu; but No. 1 Spring was in very limited demand, and prices reduced fully 1c ℔ bu, with liberal transactions at $1.18 for No. 2 red; $1.15@1.17 for No. 1 spring; 96@98c for No. 2 spring, and 78@80c for rejected spring—the market closing firm for No. 2 but dull for No. 1 spring.

The Flour market was very quiet, with sales of white winter extra at $6.25@6.30, and spring extras at $5.37½@5.50 for very choice qualities.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF *WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,*
All of the very best material, just received and ofr sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, *SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.*
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je6-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.
THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY
DRY GOODS
A Little Cheaper at
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And all kinds of
Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

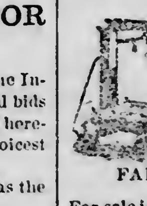
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:
One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.
Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.
Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.
A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.
Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.
There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.
The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.
Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.
☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863 je4-3m

LADIES,
If you want the most elegant LACES.
The finest EMBROIDERY,
Or the cheapest and best DRESS GOODS,
Ever brought to St. Paul, go to
BLUM'S,
je2-1w Third street.

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest, 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three run of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect. C. G. HARRISON,
my22-3w Hastings, Min.

TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.
TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je4-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.


POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

PRINCE & CO'S.
IMPROVED
MELODEONS!
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.
MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
47 Fulton street..... ....New York
83 Lake street..... ....Chicago
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Henry Tollman & Co..........Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn..........Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber..........St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak..........Philadelphia
A. Couse..........Detroit, Mich
Ph. P. Werlein..........New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer..........Toronto C. W
Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.
AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.
Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.
☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

WANTED!
A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by a man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je2-1w

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

STRAYED.
From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

PICTURES.
Joseph Bugbee
has for sale at his Carpet Store two beautiful
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,
BY DEJARDIN.
VALUE, $25 A PIECE.
None expecting a cheap picture need call and look at them. They *are* GEMS.
CARPETS Cheap as Ever.
my31-tf.

J. MAINZER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
Notary Public,
McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming lands in Minnesota.

These lands comprise what are known as the

WINNEBAGO TRUST LANDS,

In the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an act of Congress approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

In case a bid is accepted the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject to sale to any other person.

Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared.

Payments may be made either in cash, or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debts of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed, "Bid for Winnebago Trust Land."

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 of Township 106 north of Range 23 west.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 of Township 107, north of Range 24 west.

Section 31 of Township 108 north of Range 23 west.

Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 1 to 24, and Sections 27, 28 and 29 of Township 107, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106 north of Range 25 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13, of Township 107, north of Range 25 west.

Section 32 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 25 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 26 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive of Township 108, north of Range 26 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 27 west.

Sections 31 to 36, inclusive of Township 108 north of Range 27 west.

Bids will be received as above invited until the 1st of July next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon.

After the 1st of July next bids will be examined and acted upon at the expiration of each period of two months.

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1863. my12-2taw4w

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees. HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE
FROM
Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.
The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between
Cleveland and Bayfield,
As per following time table:

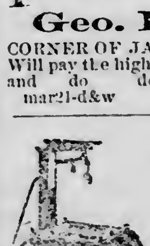
Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,260 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.
☞ For further information, apply to
S. S. VAUGHN,
Agent steamer Planet,
my26-d&w2m Bayfield, Wisconsin.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!
Geo. E. Schnabel,
CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w


FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. oc14-d&1y

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

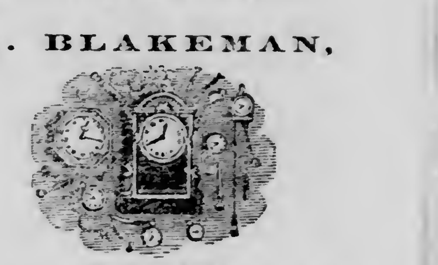
NEW YORK LADIES'
HAIR-DRESSER.
Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.
Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.
may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

$20 REWARD.
STRAYED—From the subscriber, at Jordan on the 12th of May, three young bay mares. One is three years old, very large of her age, and has a large head and ears. The others are two years old; one of them has a white spot in her forhead and one white foot behind. The last I heard of them they were on the Cannon River. Any person who will return said strays to me will receive the above reward. P. D. JOHNSON.
Jordan, Scott Co., Min., June 1, 1863. j3-2tw*

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&w1y


DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGAS
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his
JEWELRY STORE
On Third Street,
Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of
JEWELRY,
Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.
I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of
JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silver and Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS,
And everything in my line.
JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.
All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON
SAFES
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,
FOR ONE WEEK.
J. B. BRADEN.
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!
COMBS
Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the
POST OFFICE BLOCK,
Third-St., St. Paul,
And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
We have on hand, cheap for cash, a Wagon, a Cutter, Clothing, Feather Beds, Store Counters, Guns, Watches, Jewelry, Shelving with Glass Doors, Trunks, a Hand Car, a lot of Groceries, Saloon Fixtures, &c., &c., at our Auction Rooms, on Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee. H. E. BAKER & CO.,
my30 Auctioneers.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used.
The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
je2 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,..........New York City
John G. Treadwell,..........Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,..........Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,..........Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,..........Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors,..........Boston
je11daolm&w1yw

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&w1yl

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1863. NUMBER 134.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 7.

THE SAFETY OF THE PEOPLE IS THE SUPREME LAW.

In ordinary times, in a state of peace, the rights and liberties of the citizens are secured by the operation of civil laws—by the guarantees of the Constitution—applied by the civil tribunals. But now—and we ask our readers to note well the imperious and cardinal fact, which is the anomaly of our epoch—just now, when an armed rebellion covering half the national area assails the foundations of law and life and government, just now, let no one forget it for an instant, we owe all our rights, all our liberties, the very existence of our Government, our Constitution and our courts—even our lives and our properties—*to the protection of the Military Power.*

Therefore, wherever, and in whatever the exercise of that military power is indispensable to the public safety, it is, and of right ought to be, for the time being, *supreme.* And whatever could abridge or impair it to the endangering of the public safety, is *treason*, and if not prevented or punished by the civil laws, it is the right and duty of the Military Power to prevent it and punish it.

If any one shall say we describe a despotism, we admit it. The military power is, in its nature, despotic within its sphere, and is worth nothing for any purpose, unless it is. But it is one of the awful and unavoidable necessities of the crisis, that we are absolutely dependent upon this military power—upon this despotism—for every particle of liberty, and for every thing else we enjoy.

Yes, it is a despotism; but it is a despotism which is, at the same time, the creation of the people, and walled up on every side by its responsibility to the civil power.

The Military Power is Captain of the Ship; the Civil Power is its Owner. It is the Captain, not the Owner, who rules it from stem to stern, during the fury of the storm; but for his manner of ruling it, he is responsible to the Owner. He may do what he thinks necessary for the safety of the ship, but he does it on his risk.

In like manner Military Power derives from the civil and is answerable to it. It exists only by the consent of the people who created it, and can recall it when they will.

And the nation consents to this temporary despotism of a Military Power, created by itself and exercised in its preservation and defense, in order to avoid the eternal despotism of a Military Power employed for its destruction and subjugation.

The copperhead demagogues who attempt to frighten the dregs of the populace into insurrection by telling them their liberties are in danger from the assumption of arbitrary and irresponsible powers by the President refute their own falsehoods by the accompanying threat that they will impeach him for transcending the prerogatives of his office. In asserting the power of impeachment they admit the final subordination of the military to the civil power, they admit the responsibility of the Chief Magistrate to the nation for the right exercise of the awful functions with which the Constitution clothes him as its maintainer and defender; they admit the right and power of the people to resume, when they will, all the faculties and incidents of the War Power.

We have before illustrated the principle that the "safety of the people is the supreme law," by the practice in liberty-loving and law-abiding England. Let us now see how this maxim held with the founders of the Republic, and first let us call upon the stand the founder of the Democratic party—the apostle of the largest liberty—the immortal Jefferson.

Some years ago, General Wilkinson made an "arbitrary arrest" of Aaron Burr, who was believed to be engaged in an unlawful enterprise on the Western rivers. A few persons were found then to object to the act, and stir up an agitation against General Wilkinson and President Jefferson. The latter, in replying to the letter to a friend, used the following language:

> The question you propose—whether circumstances do not sometimes occur which make it a duty in officers of high trust to assume authorities beyond the law—is easy of solution in principle, but sometimes embarrassing in practice. A strict observance of the written laws is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are all of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose itself with life, liberty, property, and all those who are enjoying them with us; thus absurdly sacrificing the end to the means. * * *
>
> In judging the case, we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct and incorrect, which he (Wilkinson) then possessed. He expected Burr and his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances was he justifiable—1st. In seizing victorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one of the guilty and their accomplices, the other that of all honest men. 2d. In sending them to the seat of government when the *written* law gave them a right to a trial in the territory? The danger of their rescue—of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, and hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its center had that conspiracy succeeded: all these constituted a law of necessity and self-preservation, and rendered the *salus populi* supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controling powers of the constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur that risk.

STATE AGENTS AND HORSE THIEVES.

If the Minneapolis *Atlas* has any readers who are imbecile enough to believe it, when it asserts that Gov. Ramsey is at the head of a gang of horse-thieves whom he has commissioned to rob our citizens of their property, we don't precisely see what political purpose is to be effected by inposing on *their* credulity, inasmuch as idiots, under our laws, can't vote.

Stripped of all exaggeration and nonsense, we suppose that what the *Atlas* means to say, is that certain parties employed by the Governor to collect property belonging to the State, are abusing their commissions by robbing citizens; and that Gov. Ramsey has no authority to commission agents to collect such property, except by due course of litigation. The fact that a large amount of property belonging to the State—estimated as worth about $20,000—was scattered in different localities, during the Indian war last fall, and appropriated by citizens—sometimes clandestinely, and with intent to rob the State—is, we presume, known to the *Atlas*.

It does not however seem to be known to that journal that the State has provided any means outside of the courts for regaining possession of its property. If the editor of that paper will do us the favor to look at Sec. 2 of chapter 5 of the Statutes of Minnesota, he will find the information which he seems to need.

The section reads as follows:

> "The Governor is hereby constituted the legal custodian of all the property of the State, not specially entrusted to other officers by law, and he is hereby authorized to *take summary possession of such property of the State, without any process of law.*

We presume after the *Atlas* editor has duly considered the above, that he will come gradually to the conclusion that the Governor has the power to take summary possession of the property of the State wherever found without process of law, and that moreover, as a faithful executive, it is his duty to do so. Having, therefore, disposed of the question of principle, it then becomes a legitimate question of fact, in what manner the agents commissioned by the Governor have performed their duties. And we do not doubt that the *Atlas* is quite mistaken in its facts, as in its views of law. Its specific complaint is that horses belonging to a citizen were wrongfully seized by the State agent and sold to somebody in St. Anthony.

Now we don't believe this, for two reasons. First, we find upon inquiry that no complaint of the kind has been made to the State authorities, and, second, that the agent has positive orders to bring all the property he may collect to the capital, where it is to be sold at public auction, and is prohibited from selling any property at private sale or outside of St. Paul except in extraordinary cases, as where transportation is impracticable or too costly, and in that event he must first receive the consent of the Adjutant General. Until the charge of the *Atlas* against Capt. Whitcomb is substantiated by some better evidence than its unsupported statement, we shall prefer to believe that he has not violated his orders, and that the parties professing to be injured would make complaint to the State authorities if they had any well-grounded complaint to make.

We further disbelieve it for the reason that no case of the kind has ever occurred before, and it is, perhaps, the best proof that can be given of the excellent manner in which the State agents have performed their duties, that although a large amount of State property has been collected from many different localities—the proceeds of which already paid into the State Treasury amount to over $5000—only two instances of complaint have risen, and these were promptly and satisfactorily adjusted.

ON BOTH SIDES.

If, when the inebriate gentleman complained that the rowdy sidewalk had jumped up and hit him in the face, and that, when he had resumed his legs, a drunken lamp-post had knocked him down, he had conceived the idea of lecturing his fancied assailants on the virtue of temperance, the effect could scarcely have been more comical than that produced by the *Pioneer*, as it tumbles dizzily about from side to side in its zigzag course of neutrality, in taking us to task for "vacillation."

It fancies it sees, for instance, a shocking instance of "vacillation" in the following extracts from the PRESS of Thursday and Friday; the one on Burnside's order the other on its revocation, and with amusing obtuseness it persists in this fancy while giving its readers the most palpable proofs of the contrary by placing them side by side:

THURSDAY'S PRESS.	FRIDAY'S PRESS.
We cannot doubt, therefore, that the order of Gen. Burnside, for the suppression of these incendiary journals, whose mischievous prints in mails, they do not, in his department, was *dic. the opinion of the President solely by a sense of dent*, constitute a case of such extreme and positive military necessity and to meet the overwhelming danger which, *in his view*, could be avoided in no other way.	Great as the mischiefs unquestionably are which are inflicted by these incendiary journals, they do not, in fact, constitute a case of such extreme and overwhelming public danger as to justify the interference of the military power.

In the one case we stated, as the implied ground for issuing the order, Gen. Burnside's, not our, sense of its necessity; in the other case, as the implied reason of its revocation, that the *President*, not we, entertained a different opinion.

A surprising case of vacillation on our part, is'nt it now?

HON. H. S. SANFORD'S DONATION

We are informed that the fund alluded to in the subjoined correspondence will be disbursed by the State Treasurer upon orders from the Governor, and application should be made to the latter officer by those who desire and are entitled to the benefits of the donation. The following letters explain themselves:

ST. PAUL, June 4th, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the "Old Settlers Association" held on Monday, June 1st, a letter was received from the Hon. H. S. Sanford, U. S. Minister to Belgium, in which was enclosed a draft for $500, "to be applied to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of Minnesota."

On motion of Gov. Ramsey it was ordered that the money be paid over to the State Treasurer, to be by him expended in accordance with the wish of the donor, and that the Treasurer be requested to report to this association at its next annual meeting, what disposition has been made with the money.

In accordance with the above, I herewith enclose the draft for $500, the receipt of which you will please acknowledge at your earliest convenience, and oblige. Yours truly,

CHAS. D. ELFELT,
Secretary O. S. Association

HON. CHAS. SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE,
ST. PAUL, June 6th, 1863.

Chas. D. Elfelt, Esq., Sec'y O. S. Association:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 4th inst., covering draft for five hundred dollars, kindly donated by the Hon. H. S. Sanford, U. S. Minister to Belgium, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of our Minnesota Regiments.

I shall take great pleasure in expending the proceeds in accordance with the wishes of the donor, and at the next annual meeting of your Association will report what disposition has been made of the money.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

CHAS. SCHEFFER,
State Treasurer.

THE WOUNDED OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

The following letter was received by Gov. Ramsey yesterday:

OFFICE STATE MILITARY AGENT,
183 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, June 1st, 1863.

To his Excellency, Alexander Ramsey, Governor of Minnesota:

Sir: I have to report the arrival of but two men from your State, for the month of May: Benj. Fenlon, Co. E, First Regiment, gun shot, right hand; and Almeren Davis, Co. F, First Regiment, gun shot, left hand. Both entered Barner's Lane Hospital, May 15th, and are doing very well.

I visited Falmouth, Va., a few days after the battle of the first of May. I found a few of the First Minnesota Regiment, and all in very good condition.

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant, ROBT. J. CORSON,
State Military Agent.

SCHOOL LAND SALES.

Hon. Charles McIlrath, State Auditor, returned last evening from a two weeks trip through the South and Southern portion of the State, where he has been engaged in selling School Lands.

The sales have been very successful, and in the counties visited nearly all the occupied lands, appraised at five dollars and upwards have been sold.

Olmsted is the banner county, the sales there amounting to $28,127. The total amount of sales so far foots up $115,500.

Auditor McIlrath will complete the sales this week as follows:

Tuesday, at Shakopee, Scott county,

Wednesday, at Chaska, Carver county.

Thursday, at Le Sueur, Le Sueur county.

Saturday, at Mankato, Blue Earth county.

"Billy" Wilson's Zouaves on their Way Home.

A letter from Lieut. James Entwistle, acting adjutant of the 6th New York regiment ("Billy" Wilson's Zouaves), dated at New Orleans on the 23d ult., announces that the regiment was to leave New Orleans on the 25th of May, on its return to New York. The regiment has been in service for two years, and is to return, with six hundred men, on board the steamer Fulton.

Lieut. Entwistle says:

> The 6th regiment has marched, since leaving Baton Rouge, on the 26th of March, five hundred miles, and fought three engagements, one on the 13th of April—the day we landed at Indian Bend or Grand Lake—one on the 14th of April at Irish Bend or Grand Lake—and another on the 17th of April at Vermillion Creek.
>
> We have traveled this state from one end of it to the other. We have moved in all directions from New Orleans to Alexandria.

The regiment will leave its arms and equipments at New Orleans. Gen. Dwight has issued a congratulory order to the regiment on its dismissal from service.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston—Speech of General Butler.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Commander E. C. Bailey, of the Boston *Herald*, celebrated its 225th anniversary on the 1st inst., with full ranks and the usual demonstrations by a dinner at Faneuil Hall. Maj. Gen. Butler responded to the following sentiment:

"The Army of the Union—the right arm of the Nation—may it never be paralized by divisions at home."

When Gen. Butler rose, the storm of applause lasted several moments, round after round of cheers being given. He spoke briefly and eloquently; first suggesting an amendment to the toast, so that it should read, not "the Army of the Union," but "the Army for the Union." He then described the splendid materials of which the army was composed, and referred to its immense numbers, not less than 750,000 men, of which Massachusetts, among the smallest of the States in territory, had furnished 78,000. Gen. Butler paid a glowing tribute to the bravery and patriotism of the troops in the field, claiming for them that they had more love for the Union than those who staid at home. He averred that Louisiana was the first State to enlist volunteers whose faces were not as white as the facings of their coats, and stated that Louisiana would be the first State to return to the Union.

At the close of the festivities the company marched to the Common, where Gen. Robert Cowdin, the late brave and able commander of the 1st Massachusetts Regiment in the field, was commissioned Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company for the ensuing year.

The Foundation of the Rebellion.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in an article entitled "Our Destiny," proclaims as follows:

> And so much the better; we shall be all the more free to run the grand career which opens before us, and grasp our own lofty destiny. Would that all of us fully understood and laid to heart the nature of that career and that destiny and the responsibil ties it imposes. The establishment of this Confederacy, based as it is upon Slavery, and upon the principles of natural subordination, is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the age's civilization. And this is the true reason why we have been left without the sympathy of the nations, until we conquerred that sympathy with the edge of the sword. For "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," we have imperatively substituted Slavery, Subordination, Government.
>
> Those social and political problems that rack and torture modern society, we have undertaken to solve for ourselves, in our own way, upon our own principles. That "among equals equality is right"—among those who are naturally unequal equality is chaos—that there are slave races born to serve, master races born to govern; such are the fundamental principles which we inherit from the ancient world, which we have lifted up in the face of a perverse generation that has forgotten the wisdom of its fathers; by those principles we live, and in their defense we have shown ourselves ready to die Reverently, we feel that our Confederacy is a God-sent missionary to the nations, with great truths to preach. We must speak them boldly, and whoso hath ears to hear let him hear.

Headquarters, District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
June 6th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 27.]

To the officers and soldiers composing the expeditionary force against the Sioux:

After a long season of rest and comparative inactivity, during which there has been extended to you more indulgence in permitting you to visit your homes and friends, than has been enjoyed by any other of the forces in the service of the United States, you are called to enter upon an expedition against the savages who have, within the past twelve months, brought desolation and death to the hearths of so many of our fellow-citizens. Many of you participated in the campaign of 1862, the happy result of which was to punish a large number of the guilty, and to drive the remnant of demons in human shape from the uttermost limits of our State. To finish the work so auspiciously commenced, to pursue and destroy those who fled with such speed from deserved vengeance, and thoroughly to humble other bands who are disposed to take part with them—thus securing tranquility to the border—are the objects which the higher military authorities of the nation have devolved upon us. Let it not be supposed that the task is a light one. Hundreds of miles must be traversed to reach the remote haunts of these Ishmaelites of the prairies; battles are probably to be fought, severe guard duties performed, earthworks erected to secure those charged with watching over the safety of the camp from the night attacks of an insidious foe; and even hunger and thirst may have to be endured. The strict rules of military discipline will be enforced on all alike, without regard to rank; for those with whom you are to contend—while utterly unable to withstand you in the open field—are ever prompt to take advantage of any imprudence or want of vigilance on the part of an adversar.

The brigadier General Commanding, deems it proper that you should be advised in advance of the labors and difficulties to be encountred, all of which nevertheless, sink into insignificance in view of the importance of the ends to be accomplished. The force to be employed is amply sufficient. It is equipped with the best arms known to modern warfare, and fully supplied in every particular by the care and foresight of a beneficent Government. Citizens of the State we are privileged to defend, the strongest incentives exist to extirpate the fiends who have temporarily blighted her fair prospects. Nothing but gross negligence or other misconduct, humanly speaking, can be productive of disaster to the expedition. We shall take the field, followed by the prayers, not only of those whose safety depends upon our success, but of all our loyal countrymen.

Our comrades who are left behind, have a no less responsible and honorable duty to perform. They are stationed to protect the advances to the settlements from any roving savages who may have the temerity to venture in the rear of the main column for purposes of plunder, and their trust, we know, will be faithfully discharged.

Soldiers: The regiments of Minnesota Volunteers in the service of our country at the South, have always been found in the front rank of the battle, and their achievements have conferred imperishable honor upon our beloved State. While we cannot hope to eclipse their heroic deeds, we can at least prove ourselves worthy of their companionship, by a noble performance of the important duty allotted to us. Let us, therefore, go forward prepared for any sacrifices that may be required, and determined, with the blessing and aid of a kind Providence, to terminate the war which has been forced upon us in a speedy and effective manner, and to restore peace and quiet to the frontier.

By command of
BRIGADIER GENERAL H. H. SIBLEY.
H. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

jn7-1t

Headquarters of the Forces in Garrison, District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
June 6th, 1863.

[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.]

I. In compliance with General Orders No. 24, District of Minnesota, May 27, 1863, the undersigned assumes command of all the forces left in garrison within the District.

II. Cols. Thomas and Wilkin respectively constituted commandants of the first and second sub-districts, by virtue of said General Orders No. 24, will, in addition to the usual tri-monthly reports, forward weekly consolidated reports of all the forces within their respective districts to these Headquarters specifying the locality of each company or detachments.

III. All reports returns and correspondence will be addressed to Lieut. George W. Prescott, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

STEPHEN MILLER,
Colonel 7th Reg't Minn. Vols.,
Commanding.

jn7-1t

General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Min., June 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 31.

I. Applicants for positions in the Medical Department of our Minnesota Volunteer Regiments to fill vacancies which have occurred or may hereafter occur, are requested to report on the 20th of this month to J. H. Stewart, M. D., at St. Paul, to be examined by him and such other medical men as may be associated with him for that purpose.

II. The following vacancies exist now in Minnesota Volunteer Regiments, viz:

One Assistant Surgeon in the 5th Regiment.
" " " " 7th "
" " " " 1st Reg't M. R.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
OSCAR MALMROS,
Adjutant-General.

jn4-d3t-w1t

The Source of the Nile.

Highly Important Discovery.

Solution of an Ancient Geographical Problem.

THE CRADLE OF THE SACRED WATERS.

The discovery of the source of the river Nile is now attracting great attention among the geographical and other learned societies of Europe. After numerous futile attempts to pierce through the mystery which has so long surrounded this mighty stream, and after no less than two thousand years of labor, enterprise, skill and experience, the crowning glory has been reserved for a few bold English explorers of the nineteenth century of Christain era; and, as the distinguished geographer, Sir Roderick Murchinson, observes, "it is indeed an achievement of which all their countrymen may well be proud."

It is now over two years since the expedition that has so successfully accomplished its designs set out from England with the determined resolution of solving the oldest and most interesting enigma known to civilization. Messrs. Speke and Grant, two scientific English gentlemen, in conjunction with Mr. Petherick, another English explorer, have been the courageous leaders of this heroic enterprise. The details which we have at present of their important investigations are necessarily brief, and in very few cases we are supplied with the dates of their various movements. These, however, will doubtless be given at length in due time. For the present we only know that the expedition started from Zanzibar, with seventy men. Of these only seventeen remained at latest accounts. Zanzibar, which is shown on our map, we may here state, is an island off the east coast of Africa, being the metropolis of the Imaum of Muscat's possessions on that coast—a situation most injurious to the health of Europeans. This small band of explorers had to fight their way to reach White river, and unfortunately their number was still further decreased by sickness and desertion. We, however, have marvelous reports from them of the sub-equatorial regions. These wonders will be fully appreciated when the chiefs of the expedition shall give the fruit of their researches to the world. Among other valuable articles found in profusion immense quantities of ivory are mentioned.

According to the limited explanations as yet made by Mr. Speker, the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria which he professes to have circumnavigated and found to be very extensive. A dispatch to the *Egyptian Spectator*, dated Khartum, March 29, 1863, summarizes the facts in these words:—"Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travelers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line (of the equator), reached Gondokoro, or Kondogoro, and thence are now approaching this place. It seem almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the greatest problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity." The Gondo-Koro here alluded to is a place some five degrees (less some minutes) from the equator, in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake which he says is the *fons et origo* of the Bahr-el-Abiad or White Nile. It must be understood that Capt. Speke, entered Africa from the eastern coast some two years ago, and closed his examination by coming down the Nile.

That is in substance about all the intelligence which has reached us up to the present time. But we can scarcely overrate the value of such a geographical and scientific triumph. From the earliest days of the history of civilization the vexed question of the Nile's true source has perplexed mankind. Herodotus, called "the Father of History;" Diodorus Siculus, Seneca, Tibullus, Horace, Pliny, Strabo, Solinus and others have all had their different theories concerning the origin and virtues of this sacred stream. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said Herodotus, over two thousand years ago, "I have found no one among those with conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge." Horace speaks of its hidden origin; and old Tibullus even pertinently asks:—

> Nile pater quanam te dicere causa?
> Aut quibus in terris occultasse caput?

And if we could add anything to the honor and veneration in which the hidden source of this stream was held by the ancients, we would add the tradition attributed to Cæsar, that he would give up all warlike pursuits, could he only secure the first view of the virgin waters of the Nile.

It was long since ascertained by travellers ascending the stream of the Nile, that near Khartum, in north latitude 15 37, its waters are divided into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and the Blue Nile. Below this confluence, the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of an unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single drop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous works of artificial irrigation. The sources of the Blue Nile—three springs, in north latitude ten degrees—were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitherto defied discovery. Browne penetrated as far as north latitude seven degrees; Dinant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far. Mr. Hoskins and Col. Leake, baffled in their efforts, declared that an armed force would be necessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Gadsby testifies to the fact that for upwards of 1300 miles the river runs without a single tributary stream of any kind. For the distance of 1000 miles he personally went up the stream. Werne went as far as four degrees of north latitude, and M. Brun Rollet nearly as high. The former was obliged to return by reaching shoals which could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river where his explorations ceased, was 323 feet broad, "surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—lilac convolvulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which the yellow ambac tree flourishes, hung round with luxuriant deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch south east.

The latest expedition in this direction to discover the source of the Nile is that of Captain Betherick, as a volunteer, of whose party Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut lost his life last year. Dr. Brownell's death occurred in north latitude 15 degrees. Meantime Captains Speke and Grant entered the interior of Africa from the eastern coast, and left Zanzibar September 25, 1860, to prosecute discoveries in the interior. Mr. Goodhue, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, stated, a short time since, that they had been heard from April 11th 1862 (a year ago, that is), in latitude 1 degree 30 minutes south; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered, and which they believed to be the first certain branch of the Nile.

Now we hear that they are at the other end of their journey, which has been crowned with complete success. It appears that the adventurous travelers have indeed penetrated to the source of the White Nile, which they find to be a large lake, and to this they have given the name of Victoria. Having made this discovery, the little band of explorers, reduced from seventy to seventeen, have returned down the river. There is some obscurity in the account with regard to the position of the lake; but this will doubtless be rectified in time.

We cannot well conclude this cursory review without referring more particularly to the letter of Sir R. I. Murchison published by us yesterday. He first sets all doubts at rest concerning the fate of Mr. Pethrick by stating that "he is alive and well," and that he had effected a junction Captain Speke and Grant at Gondokoro, on the White Nile, on the 23d of February. He then quotes the following expressive and triumphant words from Captain Speke, addressed to himself: "I said I would do it, and I have done it." The Victoria Nyanza is the great reservoir of the sacred Bahr-el-Abiad (White Nile.) "The discovery of Speake and Grant," adds this distinguished geographer, at the close of his letter, "by which the southernmost limit of the basin of the Nile is determined to be four degrees south of the equator, is the most remarkable geographical feat of our age, and is indeed an achievement of which all our countrymen may well be proud."

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From the Chicago Tribune of Thursday.

A few unhung villains—the refuse and offscourings of the Copperhead party—the men whose passions outstrip their sense, whose discretion is, if mathematically represented, an uncertain quantity—the men who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by popular commotions and bloodshed in the streets—the men to whom politics is a game, and patriotism is, as was represented by Burke, the last refuge of scoundrels, endeavored yesterday to make a demonstration against the Government on account of the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, and against the *Tribune* as the representative and mouthpiece of the Northwest. At an early hour in the morning a hand-bill calling upon the "friends of free speech" to meet, this (last) evening, in front of the *Times* office, to take the act of suppression into consideration, was circulated in the city and with it went the open threats that the result of the gathering would be the quick destruction of our establishment, and, after the rage of the mob was sharpened by a feast of horrors here, that the other loyal journals of the city should also be silenced. Emissaries from the *Times* office, and from the places of the secret meeting of the Knights of the Golden Circle, were sent abroad to stir up the bad elements of our society, and bring on the violence that the conspirators had threatened. A second handbill was sent abroad, in which bloodshed was invited; and those who scattered it were full of money, with which the dens and groggeries in which it was left, were made to pour out their fiery additions to the popular excitement that the act of the Government had created; and under the influence of bad whisky and worse passions, the infuriated men who were stirred by these base appeals were ready to swear that the hour of revolution and vengeance had come; and that the mustered thousands of the treasonable bands must put themselves in the field. Whatever ingenuity could suggest as the means of provoking a riot was attempted. Fortunately, among the leaders of the opposition party, though pure love of country was wholly replaced by intense and bitter partizanship, discretion was uppermost; and to their exertions and to the vigorous preparations of the friends of the government to meet any emergency that might arise, the preservation of the peace is due. And fortunately the irresponsible vagrants, who hoped in a period of general pillage to gain some advantages, of a personol or pecuniary character, were disappointed of their prey. We owe no thanks to them; but to the reasonable men of the party, of which these poor fools are the fag end, the city, and perhaps the country at large, are indebted for the quiet and order which characterized the proceedings of the night.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.

jn5-1w* K. MCCRIMMON.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.

my12-tf F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BROAD ACRES!

160 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with wood and water. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY MCKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

FREDERICKSBURG EVACUATED.

Lee's Entire Force Gone.

OUR FORCES CROSSED THE RIVER.

The Stars and Stripes Float Over the Town.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE ENEMY UNKNOWN.

LEE DEPARTED.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

[*Special to Post.*]—A dispatch boat from below has arrived with the important information that the rebels have evacuated Fredericksburg.

The movements of Lee's army, which have given rise to so many conflicting reports during the past week, are explained by the removal of his entire force from the line of the Rappahannock, which is now in undisputed possession of General Hooker.

Our forces immediately crossed the river and captured the town, over which the Stars and Stripes are now floating.

As yet we have no indication of the direction which Lee has taken.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Ten Dining Room Boys,

AT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Apply immediately. je7-2t

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Next Tuesday, June 9th, at 10 o'clock, by FAIRCHILD & MARCH at their store on Third-st., Rogers' Block, above the Bridge.

je7-1t FAIRCHILD & MARCH.
Auction and Com. Merchants.

CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

For sale by E. J. WAY,
je7-6t Robert street, near Fifth.

LOST.

Between Harrisburg and Anoka, a new COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Burbank's, in St. Paul, or at the Atlas office, in Minneapolis.

je7-2t WM. HOLYOKE.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION.

Captured in the Arctic Ocean and seen by thousands of interested spectators in New York and other cities, is now on Exhibition in the store formerly occupied by N. Spicer, opposite the Pioneer Office. It is one of the

Greatest Curiosities in the World,

And no one should fail to see it. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at all hours of the day and evening.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cts.; school children, accompanied by their teachers, 10 cents each. je7-1w

GREAT SAVING IN BOOTS AND SHOES BY USING

EISWALD'S

NEW PATENT METALIC SOLES AND HEELS.

They are Light, Cheap and Durable, will wear from four to six times as long as leather, and mane to fit the shape of any Boot or Shoe.

They are peculiarly constructed, so that they make no more noise than a leather sole, and cannot slip.

They keep the Boots from running over on one side, and down at the heel, and feel

Perfectly Easy to the Feet.

And for sale by

WM. F. DIETER,

Shoe Store, Third-st., St. Paul.

☞ Stop in his store and be convinced of the above facts. je7-1w

NEW YORK STORE.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

Offer to close out the following line of Goods:

65 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs.
50 " kid bound Hoop Skirts.
40 " Shakers.
300 " Ladies' and Children's Flats.
4000 yards Prints from 9 to 20c.
2000 " Muslin and Chalil Delaines, 20 to 30c.
10000 " Sheeting, Shirting, Denims & Stripes.
3000 " Imported

DRESS GOODS,

Of various styles and kinds.

100 New Spring and Summer Shawls.

All kinds and styles of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Ready-Made Clothing.

PANTS $1.20 TO $6.50.

We would invite the attention of all COUNTRY DEALERS, as our stock comprises

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

my30- near Suspension Bridge.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Spiritualism at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT HAS AN INTERVIEW WITH "SPIRIT RAPPERS."

STANTON and WELLES PRESENT.

Divers Eminent Spirits Consulted as to the Rebellion.

Correspondence of the Boston Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

A few evenings since, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was induced to give a spiritual soiree in the crimson room of the White House, to test the wonderful alleged supernatural powers of Mr. Charles E. Shockle. It was my good fortune, as a friend of the medium, to be present,—the party consisting of the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton, Mr. L——, of New York, and Mr. F——, of Philadelphia. We took our seats in the circle about eight o'clock, but the President was called away shortly after the manifestations commenced, and the spirits, which had apparently assembled to convince him of their power, gave visible tokens of their displeasure at the President's absence, by pinching Mr. Stanton's ears and twitching Mr. Welle's beard. He soon returned, but it was some time before harmony was restored, for the mishaps to the Secretaries caused such bursts of laughter that the influence was very unpropitious.

For some half hour the demonstrations were of a physical nature—tables were moved, and the picture of Henry Clay, which hangs on the wall, was swayed more than a foot, and two candelabras, presented by the Dey of Algiers to John Quincy Adams, when President, were twice raised to the ceiling.

It was nearly 9 o'clock before Shockle was fully under spiritual influence, and so powerful were the subsequent manifestations, that twice during the evening restoratives were applied, for he was much weakened, and though I took no notes, I shall endeavor to give you as faithful an account as possible, of what took place.

Loud rappings, about 9 o'clock were heard directly beneath the President's feet, and Mr. Shockle stated that an Indian desired to communicate.

"Well, sir," said the President, "I should be happy to hear what his Indian majesty has to say. We have recently had a visitation from our red brethren, and it was the only delegation, black, white, or blue, which did not volunteer some advice about the condut of the war."

The medium then called for pencil and paper, and they were laid upon the table in sight of all. A handkerchief was then taken from Mr. Stanton, and the materials were carefully concealed from sight. In less space of time than it has required me to write this, knocks were heard and the paper uncovered. To the surprise of all present, it read as follows:

"Haste makes waste, but delay causes vexations. Give vitality by energy. Use every means to subdue. Proclamations are useless; make a bold front and fight the enemy; leave traitors at home to the care of loyal men. Less note of preparation, less parade and policy-talk and more action. HENRY KNOX."

"That is not Indian talk, Mr. Shockle," said the President. "Who is Henry Knox?"

I suggested to the medium to ask who General Knox was, and before the words were from my lips, the medium spoke in a strange voice, "The first Secretary of War."

"Oh, yes, General Knox," said the President, who, turning to the Secretary, said: "Stanton, that message is for you—it is from your predecessor."

Mr. Stanton made no reply.

"I should like to ask General Knox," said the President, "if it is within the scope of his ability, to tell us when this rebellion will be put down?"

In the same manner as before this message was received:

"Washington, Lafayette, Franklin, Wilberforce, Napoleon and myself have held frequent consultations upon this point. There is something which our spiritual eyes cannot detect which appears well formed. Evil has come at times by removal of men from high positions, and there are those in retirement whose abilities should be made useful to hasten the end. Napoleon says concentrate your forces upon one point, Lafayette thinks that the rebellion will die of exhaustion, Franklin sees the end approaching as the South must give up for want of mechanical ability to compete against northern mechanics. Wilberforce sees hope only in a negro army. KNOX."

"Well," exclaimed the President, "opinions differ among the saints as well as among the sinners. They don't seem to understand running the machine among the celestials much better than we do. Their talk and advice sound very much like the talk of my Cabinet—don't you think so, Mr. Welles?"

"Well, I don't know—I will think the matter over and see what conclusion to arrive at."

Heavy raps were heard and the alphabet was called for, when "That's what's the matter" was spelt out.

There was a shout of laughter, and Mr. Welles stroked his beard.

"That means, Mr. Welles," said the President, "that you are apt to be long-winded, and think the nearest way home is the longest way round. Short cuts in war times. I wish the spirits could tell us how to catch the Alabama."

The lights which had been partially lowered almost instantaneously became so dim that I could not see sufficiently to distinguish the features of any one in the room, and on the large mirror over the mantle piece there appeared the most beautiful though supernatural picture ever beheld. It represented a sea view, the Alabama with all steam up flying from the pursuit of another large steamer. The merchantmen in the distance were seen partially destroyed by fire. The picture changed and the Alabama was seen at anchor under the shadow of an English fort, from which an English flag was waving. The Alabama was floating idly, not a soul on board, and no signs of life visible about her. The picture vanished and in letters of purple appeared, "The English people demanded this of England's aristocracy."

"So England is to seize the Alabama finally?" said the President. "It may be possible, but, Mr. Welles, don't let one gunboat or Monitor less be built."

The spirits again called for the alphabet, and again "that's what's the matter" was spelt out.

"I see, I see," said the President. "Mother England thinks that what's sauce for the goose may be sauce for the gander. It may be tit for tat, too, hereafter. But it is not very complimentary to our navy anyhow."

"We've done our best, Mr. President," said Mr. Welles. "I am maturing a plan which, when perfected, I think, if it works well, will be a perfect trap for the Alabama."

"Well, Mr. Shockle," remarked the President, "I have seen strange things and heard rather odd remarks, but nothing which convinces me, except the pictures, that there is anything heavenly about all this. I should like, if possible, to hear what Judge Douglas says about this war."

"I'll try to get his spirit," said Mr. Shockle; "but it sometimes happens, as it did to-night in the case of the Indian, that, though first impressed by one spirit, I yield to another more powerful. If perfect silence is maintained I will see if we cannot induce Gen. Knox to send for Mr. Douglas."

Three raps were given, signifying assent to the proposition. Perfect silence was maintained, and, after an interval of perhaps three minutes, Mr. Shockle rose quickly from his chair and stood up behind it, resting his left arm on the back, his right thrust into his bosom. In a voice such as no one could mistake who had ever heard Mr. Douglas, he spoke. I shall not pretend to quote the language. It was eloquent and choice. He urged the President to throw aside all advisers who hesitated about the policy to be pursued, and to listen to the wishes of the people, who would sustain him at all points if his aim was, as he believed it was, to restore the Union. He said there were Burrs and Blennerhassetts living, but that they would wither before the approval which would follow one or two victories, such as he thought must take place ere long. The turning point in this war will be the proper use of these victories. If wicked men in the first hours of success think it time to devote their attention to party, the war will be prolonged, but, if victory is followed up by energetic action, all will be well.

"I believe that," said the President, "whether it comes from spirit or human."

Mr. Shockle was much prostrated after this, and, at Mrs. Lincoln's request, it was thought best to adjourn the *seance* which, if resumed, I shall give you an account of. Yours, as ever,

MELTON.

Speech of J. W. Taylor at the Chicago Convention.

REPLY OF E. B. WASHBURNE.

CANALS SUBJECTS OF STATE COGNIZANCE.

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported back the following resolution, offered by Mr. Taylor, of Minnesota:

Resolved, That the construction of a Northern, a Central, and a Southern Railroad, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, is properly a subject of national cognizance; but the enlargement of canals, within the limits of States, between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, is properly a subject of State cognizance alone.

He reported that the resolution had been considered by the Committee, and that he was instructed to make the following report:

The Committee on resolutions, to whom was referred the subjoined resolution, report that, in their opinion, it ought not to be passed by the Convention,

Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the report and resolution on the table.

Mr. Taylor, of Minnesota, asked the delegate from Illinois to withdraw the motion for a moment in order that he might make an explanation of his resolution.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, withdrew the motion.

SPEECH OF MR. TAYLOR, OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. Taylor of Minnesota, said: The most poetical argument, Mr. President, in favor of the resolution which has been so fortunate as to receive the sanction of your Committee, is visible in the spot, and in the scene, and the associations, where we stand, and by which we are surrounded. What is Chicago at this moment?

What is the great physical, commercial and cosmopolitan problem here presented for our consideration? It is the marriage of land and water. It is the marriage of the iron rail and the great water communication of this mediterranean of the Continent. Chicago stands to-day the apparent queen of these great lakes, because here, within the sound of this convention, converge twelve lines of railway, the highest triumph of modern civilization. And it is the trans-shipment of the products of the people, westward of the lakes, penetrated and reached and developed by these twelve lines of railway, that has given to these great lakes a commerce which is at this moment greater than all the external commerce of the United States, and which has made the question of ship canals, and of every possible auxiliary by canals to this great water channel, the vital question of the hour.

And now, sir, I simply, in behalf of a Western State, of a frontier State, of a State reeking with Indian massacres, with the scenes which sixty years ago only, were enacted on the spot where we stand to-day, ask the citizens of those States, to consider well the question whether the enlargement of the canals eastward to the seaboard, whether the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, whether any and all means further to organize and develope this great internal commerce, will not be better advanced, will not be more easily secured, by planting ourselves as a great nation, on the idea of Pacific extension, of railway extension westward, from the margin of the Mississippi river, on the broadest national scale, to the Pacific coast; and whether by keeping singly before us, and presenting singly to the American people, that great, broad, fundamental idea, you will not do far more to advance these great interests, than by frittering away your strength upon an indefinite series of canal projects within States which are amply competent to establish and effect them for themselves. [Some applause.]

It may be reminded here, as I have been reminded in the Committee, that the Pacific Railroad question is settled by the action of a dismembered Congress. I deny it. I deny that the construction of a railway from the city of St. Louis, whatever may be its collateral termini, to the city of San Francisco, is the solution of this great national question. By no means, sir. It is but a partial solution. It is but the beginning of the end. It is but the entering wedge of the great question. I look to that great river of the West behind you. I see a railway projecting from the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers to the bay of San Francisco. I float down that mighty Amazon, past the frowning batteries of Vicksburg, over which our glorious flag is soon to wave in triumph, (applause) past every mere temporary demonstration of treason against this glorious Republic, to that mighty city at the mouth of that river—to that great Crescent Metropolis of the Gulf, to that city over which once the iron will of a Jackson predominated for the benefit of a country against an invading enemy, and where the iron will of a Massachusetts Butler again restored peace. [Applause.] I say, in behalf of the South, I say in behalf of the bleeding South, of the trampled, outraged Union sentiment of the South, that when this Government is restored, when the flag of the Union once more asserts its supremacy over the length and breadth of the land, Chicago will be the first, Illinois will be the first; all the Northwest and all the Northeast—New England joining hands with us—to say that what the Legislature of 1862 enacted, on behalf of the great central line of Middle States—the measure of a railway to the Pacific Ocean from St. Louis to San Francisco—is not and shall not be ultimatum of that question; but that when the erring and enraged sons of the South return to their allegiance, and again join hands with us, to support forever this glorious Commonwealth, then a Southern Pacific Railroad, from New Orleans to San Diego, will be a measure of peace, of conciliation, of national unity, with the Northeast and the Northwest will cordially and fraternally join hands in establishing. [Applause.]

For I do not, for one, share the sentiment that we are to take advantage, for any mere local or material purpose, for any mere question of canals or internal improvements, of the enforced absence from the halls of Congress at Washington, of the true men of the South, who are now the victims of the worst despotism that ever defaced God's footstool. I want the Southern States represented there. I want, when the power of the Government is again asserted—as, in God's good time and pleasure, it will be—the men of the South, like Andrew Johnson, [applause] of Tennessee, to have seats on the floor of Congress. I want the brave, true-hearted men of East Tennessee, the true, loyal Clement of Northern Alabama, of Northern Georgia, of Western North Carolina, of Louisiana, and of Texas, to be represented there.

Feeling confidence, as I do, in the progress of the West, in its power present and power to come, I am in no eager haste to force conclusions on these questions. I am perfectly willing to bide the time of the restoration of the government, when we shall again meet in fraternal council to settle these great questions of internal improvement.

Mr. Taylor proceeded, at considerable length, to elucidate his views on the Pacific Railroad question and on the Canal question. Contending that while the former was a proper subject for national cognizince, the latter was a proper subject for State cognizance only; that Illinois, with her great wealth and resources should not stand like a pitiful mendicant, asking Congress to do what she should do for herself, and that New York should not be here in support of that contemptible effort.

SPEECH OF HON. ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, responded to the last speaker. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: As I moved that the resolution offered by the last speaker should be laid upon the table, I desire, now that the gentleman has been heard, to say one word as to the reasons which induced me to make that motion. This convention has met here in the midst of one of the most stupendous wars of which history makes mention, at a time when the nation is struggling for its existence, when the hearts of the people are wrung with anxiety and anguish; when all the loyal States have sent here their most eminent and distinguished representatives to consult and deliberate on the common defence and the general welfare; and I thought it out of place that a resolution should be introduced here, on the very threshold of the proceedings, which would nullify everything that we might undertake. [Applause.]

I therefore moved what I conceived to be the appropriate motion—to lay the resolution summarily on the table. (Good.) I withdrew that motion out of courtesy to the mover of that resolution, that he might be heard in his defense. He has been heard, and the Convention can determinate on the weight of his arguments. What are they? He travels off on the question of building a Pacific Railroad, apparently forgetting that the same power which we shall ask to open up this water communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, has already made the most ample and stupendous grants to accomplish the very object which the gentleman seems to have so much at heart. [Applause.] I do not believe, Mr. President, that we travel that way at this time. The people of Minnesota have the same interest which the people of the entire Northwest have in the great measure. What is it that the people of the five wheat growing States of the Northwest want? They want a cheap outlet for their produce to market. How can they get it. How can the present prices of freight be reduced unless we enlarge the channel of Communication? That must be done, and then Minnesota, like all the Northwest, will have the benefit of it.

I do not deprecate the importance of a railroad across the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, but certainly that cannot take away from our project its vast importance. The gentleman has spoken in regard to measures which he says ought not to be considered by the Congress of the United States as it now exists. He has spoken of the enforced absence of men from the halls of Congress, and has argued that therefore, the people of the loyal States, through their representatives, should not enact such legislation as they see fit, because traitors have left their seats. As the humblest member of that body, I tell the gentleman from Minnesota, that my action will never be governed by any such considerations. [Cries of "good."] If they are not there, let them take the consequences. Those of us who are there, will legislate for the benefit of those we represent, and of the whole country. [Applause.] He has said that the States of New York and Illinois should not present themselves as pitiful supplicants for favors at the hands of Congress. Does the gentleman understand where Illinois stands to-day, with her 150,000 brave men making the earth to tremble beneath their tramp? [Applause.] With her troops carrying victory inscribed on all their banners, so recently triumphant on so many blood-stained fields, led by their brave and unconquerable Illinois General, Grant. [Cheers.] Illinois a mendicant! Never, never. [Applause.] Does not the gentleman know that the proposition is to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan canal, so that gun boats may pass from the Mississippi to the lakes, to defend your commerce on the lakes.

Is not the government interested in that? Are not the gentleman's constituents in Minnesota interested in that? Why should not we of the West have some attention paid to us by Congress for our defense in time of war? Your President, yesterday, in his admirable and beautiful address, told you that under existing treaties we can have no armament on these lakes—substantially none—only one armed vessel, while Great Britain in the shortest period of time can make the whole lakes bristle with her armed vessels. That is one of the reasons why the Government should take hold and open up the channels of communication, so that you can get your gunboats to the lakes if necessary—so that you can send a gunboat from Albany, through the Erie Canal to Lake Erie, so as to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise. Let me tell you here, with all earnestness and seriousness, that unless the arm of that haughty power—Great Britain—shall soon be stayed in her aggressions on our commerce, the time of war with her will speedily come. [Applause. Cries of "Bravo," "Good," "Amen," &c.] And when it does come, are we here to be defenseless? Is this Queen City of the Lakes—are all the towns and cities which dent their shores, to be left powerless and defenceless? I say no. During the short time that I have been in Congress—as the President can bear witness—my votes have been always been given for the largest appropriations for defenses on our Eastern coast; and is it to be wondered at that I demand that what we have so freely given to the East, shall be now as freely given to us? [Applause.]

These are the military considerations. Then look at the identical commercial considerations. Let me ask the farmers of Illinois, of Iowa, of Indiana, of Ohio, the mother of us all, of Minnesota, and of Wisconsin, how the question stands. It may be easy for the gentleman from Minnesota, (Mr. Taylor) to talk as he does; but if he raised corn at ten cents a bushel, and it cost him 25 cents to get it to market, I think he would look on the other side of his ledger. He has spoken of Chicago and the interests which this city has in this matter. Why, how many in this vast throng which I address, are interested in the city of Chicago? Sir, it is not the interest of Chicago that is interested here. It is the interest of the whole country. It is the interest of labor. I am gratified to see so many of the farmers here to-day, for they are the men who are interested in the matter more deeply than any other.

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Convention any longer. I desired merely to state briefly the reasons which had induced me, at the very threshold, to move to lay the gentleman's resolution on the table. We have not met here as a railroad convention, or as a convention to take into consideration any other subject but that which is mentioned in the call. However, we may agree with the first part of the gentleman's resolution, in regard to the Pacific Railroad, and the duty of the Government in that respect, we certainly cannot permit the resolution to be considered. I, therefore, renew the motion to lay it on the table.

The question was put and the report and resolution were laid upon the table.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 5th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be reserved, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

10,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper*.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork; 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL, Captain and C. S.

je6-td

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF *WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,* All of the very best material, just received and for sale by

ap24-1y NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, *SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.*

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.

je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., (Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

MORE NEW MILLINERY.

I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of

FASHIONABLE

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY,

Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.

MISS E. WASS,

my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.

Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Every thing new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-m*

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Indorsed

"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"

Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at

BAYFIELD, WIS.,

Until

Thursday, June 25, 1863

For furnishing the following named

PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

TO WIT:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH

Superfine Flour.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF

MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF

TOBACCO,

Free from mould.

The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.

The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.

Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.

L. E. WEBB,

je3-d&tw3w U. S. Indian Agent.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,................ MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.

" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.

" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.

" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

" " Rickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.

" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.

a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,

No. 230 Third-St.,

One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.

my16-1m

50 BARRELS —OF— **CARBON OIL.**

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,

my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

FOR SALE.

We have two Feather Beds and a good Horse, Wagon and Harness for sale. We have a House and Lot to rent. We have a House and Lot for sale; price $400; we will take a good team in part pay. Auction sales every evening, and special sales at 10 A. M.

H. E. BAKER & CO., Auctioneers,

On Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee.

ap30

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,

my6-1y St. Paul.

TEAS.—300 PACKAGES, EMBRACING a choice variety of Gunpowder. Imperial, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, Japanese, Oolong, &c., selected with special reference to their fine drawing qualities. We intend to make TEAS a *specialty* in our business, and invite all who desire a really *fresh, fragrant* Tea, to inspect the large stock now offering very low for cash, at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

CANDY.—500 BOXES ASSORTED Stick and Fancy, including a superb assortment of Gum Drops, Lozenges, Fig Paste, &c., &c., manufactured expressly for our trade.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

LIQUORS.—1,000 PACKAGES IMPORTED and Domestic, including all the *choice and popular* brands of our own introduction, which have been received with such marked favor. Our stock of Liquors, in *extent, variety and cheapness*, defies comparison. Look in at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

FISH.—100 BOXES CODFISH. 50 do. Hake, 50 do. Smoked Halibut, 100 barrels Pickled Herring, 200 boxes Scaled do., 100 kegs Dutch do., and Mackerel in half barrels and kits—all at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—FIFTY gross—every variety and flavor—Durkee's popular brand.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—FIGS, IN fancy boxes and drums, fresh and fine, Dates, new and nice; Currants, do.; Prunes—a large stock in wood and glass; Citron, &c., &c., &c. We sell them cheap.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c.—200 cases Field's unrivalled Cove Oysters; 50 do. Lobsters; 100 do. Sardines—half and quarter boxes—cheap at

COOLEY, CARVER & CO'S,

my6 Nos. 3 and 4 Jackson street.

TOBACCOES — 300 PACKAGES, embracing a great variety of standard brands—Plugs, Fine-Cut Chewing, Smoking, Anderson's "Solace," &c.—at low prices.

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

EVERYTHING APPERTAINING to the GROCERY AND LIQUOR TRADE, may be found *(cheap as the cheapest)* in the extensive stock now opening at

my6-tf COOLEY, CARVER & CO'S.

SUGARS AND COFFEES. — 600 Packages, including every known variety and grade, bought "in the nick of time," will be sold at very clear margins. *We mean it.*

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO.

RAISINS.—500 WHOLE, HALF, and Quarter Boxes, standard brands, cheap at

my6 COOLEY, CARVER & CO'S.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

Invite the early attention of Sutlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES.............500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES........200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES.......200 do do do
CHERRIES............200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES.300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs, Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 14, 1862.

BEANS—CORN.

We are buying White Beans, and selling No. 1 Corn.

L. B & C. GREIG,

Corner of Sibley and Third streets.

St. Paul, May 24th. 2w

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Second Collection District, Minnesota. Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.

The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:

Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied

The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.

Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.

Receipts from advertisements must be returned.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.

The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.

Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.

The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:

In all cases the sum of $600.

Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.

Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.

Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.

Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.

Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.

Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1862, inclusive.

Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.

In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.

All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.

Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10.00 each in addition to the license tax.

Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.

The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M. to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.

H. G. O. MORRISON,

Assessor Second District, Minnesota.

Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.

may28-d2w.

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.

COUNTRY MILLINERS

Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods

And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

The best in use, and

AT LOW PRICES

Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.

CUTLER, HALL & CO.,

Office and Factory, 93 Kinzie St., Chicago.

ap7-2m.

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

(United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.)

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

my12-43d Saint Paul, Min.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master,

ap7tf JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McCARE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Cluton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmound, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Rayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

m3-3mo **Weber, Williams & Fitch.**

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.....F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 25 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 20 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embro'dered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my25-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 29, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE,

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. SUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Bonsen, L. Weimand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Aldeu's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Butcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, A. D., 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c: Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a lifetime, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 61 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,
General Superintendent.

ap18-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz;

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Amos' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-dly

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

HALF BARREL FLOUR SACKS—

For sale at Chicago prices.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my29-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

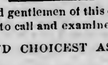
Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

L. B. & C. GREIG,
ap12-2m Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street,  **Saint Paul.**

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.



Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, St. Paul, For ——

jan1-d1y

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
mar6-3m 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., New York.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y



DR. DEMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s Improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,
my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 6th day of June, and will take place at the Auction Store of Fairchild & March. my24-2w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN TINNER'S STOCK. | METALS | AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES

199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.

dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain RATES PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLDEN and Amber, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by dec19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash. my3tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash. jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low. GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. d1y

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers.
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly. Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.
mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

Is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. E. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

THE CITY.

ON A TRAIN.—We congratulate ourselves on being an American citizen, because, that being the case, it necessarily follows that we form a squad in the State militia. We discovered that lamentable fact yesterday. Not being the "malicious" chap of the establishment, we "laid the flattering unction to our soul" that we were exempt, and returned home at a late hour Friday night, "hugging the delusive phantom of hope" that we hadn't been warned. We had scarcely entered the aforementioned domicile ere,

"Suddenly there came a rapping,
As if some one gently tapping,
Tapping at our outside door.
While we stood with knees half-bended,
Ready, quickly to implore,
Came a piece of dirty paper,
Paper white, but written o'er,
Underneath the outside door.
Then the rapping and the tapping
Ceased to sound forever more."

"There we stood, and gazing spell bound,
Saw the white and dirty paper
Lying quivering on the floor.
Stooping gently to remove it,
We beheld and sorrowed o'er it.
Fiend, we shrieked, with fury blinded,
Come you to a Local's door
With a warning dire and awful,
Monstrous and unknown before?"

"But the paper only rattled,
(As if chuckling o'er our sorrow,)
You are warned to train to-morrow;
And the night wind whistling wildly
From some frog pond's distant shore,
Rudely whispered, 'Sold! once more!'"

We have heard about a hand-writing on the wall, and of sentimental presentiments which forced themselves upon dawdling lovers, but this warning exceeded them all. To tear a man ruthlessly from the walks of civil life, and notify him that on the following morn he must enter the arena of slaughter and become a bloody soldier, is grand, gloomy and peculiar, especially the latter.

It was useless to seek for rest. The "warning" had murdered sleep, and where an hour before was quietude, equanimity and strawberries, there now existed activity, excitement and an empty saucer. Visions of

"A distant car, rattling over the stony streets
And white lips whispering, the foe; the foe; they
come; they come;"

flitted through the imagination and thoughts of being borne along "[with a *miltia* cloak around you" were not absent.

The morning dawned at last, magnificently, and as the fatal hour drew nigh, we organized ourself into a squad, and, though very much demoralized, succeeded in retreating to the shade of a tree, where the militia was lying around loose.

In a short time the Captain appeared, all dressed up for war, and when he gave the order which precedes a battle, "attention squad," we were on hand very much like a "thousand of brick." The rest of the militia had not taken the precaution we had, to organize themselves into a squad, before they left home, and were consequently reproved for dilatory movements. The next command given, was "rest at ease," whereupon the militia unanimously retreated to the tree, and lay down. This was pronounced unmilitary, and we were fined twenty-five cents by a drum headed court, composed of the company's officers. This demoralized us very much.

Our Lieutenant came very near losing his life in giving the next order, as he opened his mouth so wide the top of his head fell off and struck his lumbar vertebra. The Orderly Sergeant squadded himself around pretty fast and put the Lieutenant together, with a loss, for obvious reasons, of only a small quanty of brains. When he was all right again the Lieutenant coolly remarked, that that was one of the vicissitudes of war, which was so heroic that every squad cheered with all his might, and vowed that it didn't make any difference whether he had any head or not, which so delighted the officer that he invited each squad individually to liquor at their own expense. By this time we were so much demoralized that it was difficult for us to keep from organizing ourself into two squads.

The 'tother Lieutenant also met with a narrow escape. He gave the command "Dress up," and one of the militia who had appeared in blue shirt and dirty trowsers swore that if he didn't like his clothes he might leave, for he wasn't going to make a squad of himself in his Sunday suit. He would probably have smashed the organic constitution of the officer if a squad had not interposed himself and pacified his wrath by telling him that if he couldn't afford to "dress up" it would only make the matter worse if he didn't keep his shirt on. Several squads began to show symptoms of severe demoralization, but didn't do it.

We have neither time, talent, disposition, qualification, inclination, and several other things too numerous to mention, to accurately describe the doings on that terrific Saturday. It will long be remembered in the history of the world, as the day on which various and several "malicious cusses" squadded together under the form of law and an oak tree to prepare themselves for a deadly combat that was indefinitely postponed.

It is sufficient to say of the squad with whom we have been intimately acquainted for several years, that he retired from the contest without being covered with glory or anything else, which was quite remarkable after having drilled in a barn yard. It is due to history to add, that we, as well as every other squad were, at last, utterly demoralized.

THE MUSTER YESTERDAY.—For the first time in this State the militia were mustered yesterday, under their respective captains, in each of the company districts in the county, except one or two. In most the attendance was good, and a spirit of readiness and good will was manifested, which evinces that the men liable to militia duty, are generally not averse to assuming its burdens in view of the exigencies of the times, which seem to demand the thorough instruction of the masses in the art of warfare. In a very few of the districts, however—those embracing a population of a peculiar kind—the attendance was small, the class mentioned refusing to contribute the small tax of an hour or two of time to fulfilling one of the duties of citizenship. The case would have been far different had it been a primary meeting or election, for instance. Half a day could be spared very easy in that event.

The city seems to be very badly districted. In some of the districts there are 150 or 200 men enrolled. In others only 75. This disparity should be rectified as speedily as possible. Its effects were visible at the muster yesterday. While some companies had only twenty-five or thirty on parade, others had 100 men in line, far too many for convenience in instructing.

In militia musters, as in all other matters, the spirit of our institutions knows no false distinctions of station or position. In line, the fine broadcloth of the merchant or professional man, "touches elbows" with the rude garb of the mechanic or laborer alongside of him. It is as much the duty of one to drill as it is of the other. The burdens of citizenship are as much meant for all alike as the privileges. And while so many are seeking exemption, and sneering at the matter as below their dignity, it is refreshing to know that in nearly every company yesterday, were to be seen some of the "first men" of the city, who did not regard it as beneath them, or too much trouble, to mingle with their fellow-citizens on the parade ground, as they do at the ballot-box, at political meetings, or any where else.

The want of experienced and active men for officers is plainly visible. In several districts yesterday, the men were merely paraded, and the roll called, the officers not being able to drill them. It is to be hoped that the officers' class of instruction will be vigorously prosecuted between this and the September parade, and that when the various regiments are organized, the Colonels will compel the officers to learn the duties of their position. We would not have it supposed that there was no instruction in all Districts, however, for in some the men were faithfully instructed, and made good proficiency—showing that with but little effort, much valuable military knowledge can be diffused through the masses of the people.

Altogether, this first muster has been a success, and as the ice is now broken, good results may be anticipated.

THE SECOND MINNESOTA.—From a private letter received in this city from Lieut. Samuel G. Trimble, of Co. D, Second Minnesota Volunteers, we make the following extract, showing the amount of service performed by that Regiment up to the present time:

	Miles traveled.
By railroad	1,074
By steamboat	1,386
In marching, moving camp	1,482
In marching on foraging, picket, and skirmish duty	856
Total No. of miles marched	2,338

The Regiment has changed camp 128 times. It left Fort Snelling with 1,011 men, and have received twenty-two recruits since then. They have lost in killed, died and discharged, promoted, transferred, deserted, &c., 370, leaving 663 men on the roll.

The Second Regiment has been an honor to the State. Its men are brave and uncomplaining, and have won for Minnesota a glorious name wherever they have gone. Cool, disciplined, and orderly, they are a model Regiment, and a veteran regiment, too.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.—This distinguished Chief of the Chippewa Nation, called *Po-go-nay-ke-shick*, visited us in our stnctum last evening, in company with his interpreter, Mr. Warren. Hole-in-the-Day has been here for about a week, visiting his friends and lionizi g the city, and returns to-morrow to his reservation. He subscribed for the Daily PRESS for six months while here, and will thus have an opportunity to get a loyal view of the war. He cannot read himself, but has an interpreter to translate it to him.

Mr. Hole-in-the-Day says his tribe are much dissatisfied with the recent treaty. Three of the Chiefs who made it have been killed. The tribe will remove to their new Reservation, but it will be some time yet.

Hole-in-the-Day is a pleasant and intelligent looking Indian, and having mixed a great deal in good society, has acquired a little polish. He feels his importance, too, and is not displeased at being noticed. His acquaintance with the English tongue is but limited, however.

FOR THE EXPEDITION.—Gen. Sibley, accompanied by his staff, which consists of Capts. Olin, Pope Atchinson, and Lieut. Putnam, left at nine o'clock yesterday morning for Camp Pope. Gen. Sibley intends to leave Camp Pope on the Indian hunt next week Monday. His orders issued upon taking the field, will be found in another column.

THE Board of County Commissioners met yesterday morning, and adjourned without transacting any business. They hold an adjourned meeting to-morrow.

POLICE COURT.—Thomas Welch was fined $3 for disturbing the peace, and Wheeler Billaod and J. N. Hunker $5 each for fast driving.

LOCAL NOTICES:

REV. C. C. SALTER will preach at the House of Hope, this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

J. M. DAVIS, of the Merchants' Exchange, sets a splendid lunch to morrow at 11 o'clock. A fine Turtle will be served up.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF MINNESOTA.—The Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Minnesota, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Winona, on Wednesday next, June 10th.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. C. W. Wooley, with the La Crosse and Dunleith Line of steamers, to carry the Clerical and Lay Delegation to and from Winona *at half fare*.

Half fare tickets good on either line going and returning.

The families of the Clergy will be carried at half fare, the Lay Delegates to pay full fare for their families.

The Consecration of the Church at Winona will be solemnized on Tuesday, May 9th, and Bishop Whipple would be pleased to have as many of the clergy present as can atten l.

Papers throughout the State please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGES and Lemons by the box. Fireworks. Strawberries in their season, at
M. N. KELLOGG'S.
St. Paul, June 6th, 1863. je6-2t

THE DESEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur*.)—I, John B. Ogben, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,
Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,
Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A. H. Wimbish keeps the very best article of everything in the Grocery and Provision line—sells it at the lowest market rate—delivers without extra charge, and warrants every article as represented. His store is on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth-sts. je2-tf

COPIES of the new Militia Law can be procured at this office. Price 15 cents. Every officer should have one. [my4-1w

River and Steamboat News.

☞ We are very near the time when a total suspension of trade on the Minnesota occurs, earlier this season than for several years, on account of the low water. The Mississippi is still falling, with about three feet on Pigs Eye Bar.

☞ Business at the levee was dull yesterday. There was not a single arrival from the Minnesota during the whole day.

☞ The Stella Whipple, Ariel, and Chippewa Falls are the only boats now plying on the Minnesota, out of ten boats which were recently in that trade. We have not included the Antelope in our list, which runs daily to a point as far as which there is plenty of water.

☞ The Clara Hine departed yesterday for La Crosse, with about 20,000 bushels of wheat in bulk barges.

☞ The D. Harper has not yet left for the Minnesota.

☞ We find in the Dubuque *Times* the following just tribute to the officers of the Key City:

WHAT A STRANGER THINKS OF THE KEY CITY.—A stranger, a fine looking New Yorker, called in our office last evening to inquire about the news from Vicksburg. We showed him our late dispatches, when we naturally fell in conversation about the opening of the Mississippi and kindred topics. He soon informed us that he had arrived that afternoon from St. Paul. "And by the way," said he, "that steamer Key City is a beautiful boat. I have traveled by water a great deal, and I never saw a steamer managed better. The Captain makes every thing work like a clock. That clerk, Eldred, is one of the finest fellows I ever met with. He is kind, gentlemanly and attentive, and yet perfectly unassuming. All the passengers seemed to think the boat one of the best they ever traveled on."

Any one who knows Len Eldred will say that the above is praise well deserved. Len makes the Key City a pleasant boat for any one to travel on, either friend or stranger. The Key City will arrive to-night, and be to-morrow evening's boat out.

☞ The Keokuk is this morning's La Crosse packet down. She is a fine boat, fast, and well managed. John C. Cooper, a competent and polite clerk, will be found in the office.

☞ The Northern Belle is to-morrow's La Crosse packet. The Belle is a favorite boat, and a No. 1 boat, too, so far as her management is concerned, being in the hands of experienced officers—Capt. A. Martin and clerk John Cochran. She leaves at 9 o'clock.

☞ The Albany, Capt. A. R. Russell, will leave to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, for Mankato and intermediate points. The resolution of the officers of this boat in starting out in such a stage of water as this is considerable, and deserves credit. Mr. A. A. Clifford, her clerk, says she will get to Mankato either by water or land, the latter we should think, knowing somewhat of the river.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

SATURDAY, June 6, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

Geo Houghton, Carver; Wm Boler, St Paul; Rev G S Mott, Newton, N J; W H Kirk, Belvidere; E R Bewer, Springfield, O; George Whitcomb and lady, Davenport, Iowa; Wm Dalzell jr and lady, do; B B Bingay, New York; H W Lee, Boston; A H Williams and lady, Chicago; Miss Lizzie Williams, do; Miss Mary Williams, do; J K Graves, wife, child and servant, H M Kingman, Miss Tilden, Dubuque, Iowa; P G De Graw, J R Merriam, New York; W S Judd, Faribault; A Willard and wife, Boston; B L Delano and wife, Lockport; A G Burke, wife and son, Boston; Geo Starr, Chicago.

MERCHANTS.

Wm Beecher, Mrs Blanchard, Boston; C O Daly, Geo Hazelton, Baltimore, Md; Alfred Foster, G Wright, Girard, Pa; J M Eustice, Minneapolis; C E Gordon, Chippewa Agency; Chas Kuffa, Crow Wing; Adolphus Moore, Brooklyn, N Y; J Howard, Maple Lake; George Fairbanks, Crow Wing; A Rutherford, Leech Lake; C D Jackson, Mansfield, O; Chas Cahookure, Otter Tail City; G W Winterhouse, Utica, N Y; C Anderson, Hudson, Wis; N A Sumner, Caledonia, Vt; S Marsden, wife and daughter, Freeborn county, Minn; Wm Hall, Janesville, Wis; E O Halstead, New York.

AMERICAN.

M Hoyt, N York; J M Sharp, Sidney, O; J B Keepers, Madison, Wis; Geo Pettit, Buffalo, N Y; F M Sheppard, Conn; Wm M Ogden, Clarksville, Mo; G W Rich, river; D A Secomb, St Anthony; G Collins, Cottage Grove; W M Radcliff, Monticello; M P Hill, St Cloud.

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

SATURDAY EVE., June 6, 1863.

The market for most articles opened dull at the beginning of the week, but closed to-day pretty active. Receipts taken the week through have been pretty fair, and in some staples—wheat for instance—have exceeded any preceding week this season.

The wheat market was to-day devoid of any new feature, and our quotations are unchanged, remaining at 90@93c for No. 1. The receipts to-day were very light.

The hide market is reported flat, owing to the advices from the east. The transactions have been very limited for a week past.

In wool the interest is unabated, and prices are firm at previous quotations, 55@65c.

No change in corn and oats. Rye and barley quite flat.

In potatoes there is literally nothing doing, and no sales reported. A choice lot would command over 40c now.

Butter and eggs firm, and receipts improving. No change in price.

HOTEL TO LET.

The "NEW ENGLAND HOUSE" and Stables, in Hastings. Terms moderate and location central. Apply to HILLIARY & WASHINGTON, of Hastings, or to the Proprietor.

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.
Dundas, Min., June 4th, 1863. je6-tf

Counterfeiter's Tools Found.

Wm. Thompson, a young man residing near Plainview, while hunting in a grove near that place, a few days since, shot a pheasant which was sitting on a log. The pheasant fell on the side of the log opposite to him, and jumping over to secure it he stepped on the handle of something that attracted his attention. On examination it proved to be a mould for counterfeit coin. On further examination he found other implements used by the counterfeiting fraternity, among which were a ladle for melting the metal, and six moulds, as follows:—one for a half dollar, two for twenty-five cents, two for ten cents, and one for five cents. Indications of a recent fire were very apparent, and no doubt exists that they had recently been used. Suspicion rests upon certain individuals very strongly. It strikes us that a man must be either a fool or crazy to attempt to pass coin now. The natural supposition would at once be that it was counterfeit.—*Wabashaw Herald.*

BROKE JAIL.—Elijah Hubbard, a prisoner confined in the County Jail on charge of horse-stealing, (to which crime he had confessed,) broke jail on Monday afternoon last. Mr. Tuttle, the jailor, was absent with his family for the afternoon, when the prisoner improved the opportunity to effect his escape through a trap door in the ceiling of the jail, which is the floor of the jailor's apartments, which had been made to pass food and water to an insane inmate who lately occupied the cell. The trap was fastened by a strong bolt, but the prisoner took his bed apart and with one of the rails pried it open. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a very dark complexion, jet black hair, gray eyes, (the whites of which are yellowish,) has a hang-dog look to his countenance, stooped considerably when he walked. He had on when he left a satinet coat, vest and pants, cowhide boots, a common black wool hat, and a white calico shirt with small red spots in it. Sheriff Lutz offers a reward of $50 for his apprehension.—*Ibid,*

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 6, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for. Premium.
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.
American Gold	45 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

WANTED!

A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je2-1w

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, June 5th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following circular is published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Provost Marshal. 2d Dist., Min.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.
[CIRCULAR NO. 7.]

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
je6-1w Provost Marshal General.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
o5-d tw&wly

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE SELLING

SUMMER GOODS,

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Money Will be Saved

BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.

Goods of all

GRADES AND STYLES,

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

PICTURES.

Joseph Bugbee

has for sale at his Carpet Store two beautiful

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,

BY DEJARDIN.

VALUE, $25 A PIECE.

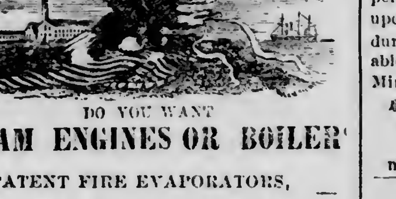
None expecting a cheap picture need call and look at them. They *are* GEMS.

CARPETS Cheap as Ever.

my31-tf.

J. MAINZER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND
Notary Public,
McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILER'

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.

TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
je4-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.



POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

LADIES,

If you want the most elegant LACES.
The finest EMBROIDERY,
Or the cheapest and best DRESS GOODS,
Ever brought to St. Paul, go to
BLUM'S,
je2-1w Third street.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."
We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE.—For sale by
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je3-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&w1y CATHCART & CO.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE

FROM

Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.

The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between

Cleveland and Bayfield,

As per following time table:

Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,200 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.

☞ For further information, apply to
S. S. VAUGHN,
Agent steamer Planet,
my26-d&tw2m Bayfield, Wisconsin.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR's" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w



FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d-1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.

HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my5 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

NEW YORK LADIES'
HAIR-DRESSER,
Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, at Jorda on the 12th of May, three young bay mares. One is three years old, very large of her age, and has a large head and ears. The others are two years old: one of them has a white spot in her forhead and one white foot behind. The last I heard of them they were on the Cannon River. Any person who will return said stra s to me will receive the above reward. P. D. JOHNSON.
Jordan, Scott Co., Min., June 1, 1863. j3-2tw*

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.
nov14-d&wly



DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,



Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 Cases Clocks,

Manufactured by the

Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan28

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.

We have on hand, cheap for cash, a Wagon, a Cutter, Clothing, Feather Beds, Store Counters, Guns, Watches, Jewelry, Shelving with Glass Doors, Trunks, a Hand Car, a lot of Groceries, Saloon Fixtures, &c., &c., at our Auction Rooms, on Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee. H. E. BAKER & CO.,
my30 Auctioneers.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
je2 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke	New York City
John G. Treadwell	Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.	Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law	Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard	Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors	Boston

je11daoilm&wlyw

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly1

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863. NUMBER 135.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

COPPERHEAD LIES.

In order that our St. Paul readers may see for themselves out of what materials are concocted the "immense," "overwhelming," "magnificent," "stupendous," &c., Copperhead demonstrations which we hear about now-a-days, we take the following extraordinary account of the contemptible little copperhead fizzle in front of the Court House the other evening, from a special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* by its eminently veracious St. Paul correspondent:

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.

The telegram, yesterday morning, announcing the suppression of the *Times*, created a sensation which was responded to by the almost instantaneous issue of handbills calling for a democratic meeting at night in front of the Court House, to protest against this new outrage upon the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press. At an early hour the thrilling importance of the occasion had *brought upon the ground the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled in St. Paul*, inspired by the gravity of the occasion, the ability of effective speakers, and spirit-stirring band of music. It was an occasion of which the spirit of liberty and the democracy of Minnesota should well be proud.

Now this "largest concourse of citizens ever assembled in St. Paul," notwithstanding the efforts made to drum up a crowd from the backalleys, consisted of about 150 Paddies, from the neighboring shanties, and about twenty or thirty Republicans and War Democrats attracted, in passing, by the novelty of seeing a professedly loyal and respectable man like Col. Robertson addressing a crowd of loafers and vagabonds, and curious to see what it was all about. Not one person in five hundred in the city of St. Paul knew that such a meeting was held until they were informed by the newspapers next morning.

A dog-fight in the same locality would have called out a gathering quite as respectable in numbers or character, and composed of about the same elements.

If the man who indites these lying despatches to the Copperhead *Times* is not utterly lost to every instinct of honor, or truth, or pride, or decency, the republication of his reports here, where they can be seen by the witnesses of his abominable falsehoods ought to drive him, covered with shame, from the streets which he disgraces even more by his treasonable sentiments than by his utter disregard of truth. In this particular case he probably considered that it was entirely safe to misrepresent the character of a meeting which was attended mainly by a set of rowdies, either too ignorant to read the falsehood, or quite base enough to applaud it.

The people of St. Paul have a right to be protected from the infamous slanders against their loyalty and their interests, which are promulgated by this Chicago *Times'* correspondent, and if he fancies that the publication of his falsehoods in a paper which is detested by every honest man, or the shelter of his own *incognito*, secures him from personal exposure, we shall take good care to let the community know the nature of the slanders which he retails behind its back and drag the slanderer himself from his fancied concealment.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE OF THE FRONTIER.

Brig. Gen. Munch, of the State Militia, has been for the past two weeks visiting the frontier, ascertaining the wants of the people, and distributing arms and ammunition. He has traveled from the Iowa line to Brown and Nicollet counties, and in that section has distributed fifteen hundred stand of arms, with forty rounds of ammunition to each gun. Gen. Munch will proceed to visit Meeker, McLeod, Sibley and Stearns counties, distributing arms where needed.

Wherever the country is sufficiently settled, militia companies have been organized, and it is to these companies that the arms have been principally issued. Arms have been already sent to Meeker county, where the population is too sparse for a company. In addition to this, several hundred stand of arms which were distributed last fall still remain on the frontier.

It will be seen that the State authorities are making such arrangements that there will be a line of reserve defences from Sauk Center to the Iowa line, which, in addition to the United States forces in garrison, will render it a difficult matter for the Indians to successfully attack the frontier.

A NEW MINNESOTA STAPLE—COTTON GONE TO GRASS.

We commend the subject of the following letter to the attention of our readers. If the important plant referred to is known to any of them, they would confer a great favor upon us and aid in bringing into notice what may possibly prove a source of future wealth to our State, by forwarding samples of the grass described to this office, with descriptions of the localities, soil, &c., in which it is found. The specimens will be duly forwarded to the Department of Agriculture:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—The Department of Agriculture is in possession of specimens of a textile fabric, prepared after the mode of cottonizing flax, and much resembles flax cotton, though excelling it decidedly in fineness and strength. It is said to have been produced from a "Minnesota grass," represented to be native to the prairies of your State, growing thickly, with a delicate stock, destitute of any wooded constituent.

If this grass can be obtained in your vicinity, you will confer a favor upon this Department, which will be fully appreciated, by sending me samples for examination.

Yours truly,
ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

WE are about to complete arrangements for telegraphic dispatches which will ensure us for the first time, the prompt receipt of what, and of all we pay for, and, after a little while, more enlarged facilities for news than any we have yet enjoyed. In the mean time until our new arrangements are perfected, we must beg the indulgence of our readers.

GOLD fell five cents in New York yesterday. There is apparently good news or, at any rate, good rumors, in store for us when our telegraphic communications shall be restored.

THE retaliatory letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff. Davis which we published on Sunday, is now said to be a forgery.

Surgeon J. E. Finch of the Seventh regiment, and Capt. Cutler, Company A, same regiment, have tendered their resignations and they have been accepted.

Important from New Orleans.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE REAR OF PORT HUDSON.

Emancipation of Slaves in Louisiana.

The steamships Creole and United States, arrived in New York on the 2nd, from New Orleans, bringing news to the 24th of May.

We have stirring news from Port Hudson and vicinity, showing that General Bank's army is in Mississippi, and vigorously at work against the rebel stronghold.

On the 21st ult., Gen. Auger's whole division was engaged in a nine hour's fight with the enemy. The battle field was Port Hudson Plains, four miles in the rear of Port Hudson, on the Bayou Sara road.

The rebels had one brigade of infantry engaged, besides two batteries and a considerable force of cavalry. They had ambuscaded at every outlet from the plains. They were finally repulsed with heavy loss, leaving a large number of killed and wounded on the field.

A correspondent of the *Era*, writing from the battle field, on the 22d of May, gives the following account of the movement:

At last an attack, which promises to be decisive, is in progress against Port Hudson. Our army has reached the precincts of this famous stronghold, and won a victory in the first engagement with the rebel garrison.

Major General Augur's division yesterday fought the enemy nine hours, in a region of the greatest natural advantages for ambuscades, and drove him three miles from his first position, bivouacking at night, at the utmost limits of the advance.

THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

The field of battle was on Port Hudson Plains. These are two open tracts of smooth country four miles east of Port Hudson. The lower plains are a mile across, each way, lying on each side of the Bayou Sara road. The upper plains extend for half a mile north and south, and a fourth of a mile in width on the same road. A cross road runs in a northwesterly direction from the lower plains to Port Hudson, and another one in a westerly direction from the upper ones. On all sides a dense forest hems in the two fields. Nature could have given the rebels no better position to ambush and cut off or destroy an army, than there is here. But Gen. Augur has effectually prevented this disaster by his vigorous movements, and no danger from such a source need now be anticipated. If the enemy flank our forces, they can be ambushed, and made to suffer severely.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The first general engagement with the enemy occurred on Friday, the 21st inst. At 6 o'clock in the morning, the bivouac station on the Bayou Sara road was broken up, and the troops resumed the march which was commenced at Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock on the previous day. Maj. Gen. Augur was in chief command, General Dudley's brigade heading the column, and General Chapin's coming next in order.

AN INKLING OF COMING EVENTS.

Captain Godfrey and Captain Yeaton, of the First Louisiana cavalry, were half a mile ahead of the column, with their companies, when, upon reaching the first woods above the lower plains, they met a small force of mounted rebel infantry, with which they had a brisk skirmish. The rebels ambushed the two companies at a bend in the road, but retreated after firing a volley and receiving the fire of the advance guard. No further opposition was made to the progress of the column, until the cavalry reached Redwood cross-road, a short distance below the upper plains. At this point the rebels were drawn up in line of battle. The advance guard fired upon them, when they returned the fire, and then ran precipitately into the woods. Our cavalry advanced as far as the upper plains, where the rebel cavalry were seen at the upper end of the opening.

A WARM ENGAGEMENT.

One section of Battery G, 5th United States Artillery, Lieut. Rawles commanding, was at once sent forward to shell the rebel position. It was posted at a sharp bend in the road, with a dense forrest on either side, but an open area to the front as far as the "Plains Store," near which were a dwelling house and some negro shanties. Our artillery had hardly taken position before two shells came plunging down directly in front of the gun. Then commenced a heavy cannonading, which was maintained with great vigor on both sides. Another section of the 5th Regular artillery was quickly brought forward, and at once opened fire. One section of the 18th New York, and two sections of the 2d Vermont batteries, were also brought up, and joined in the engagement. The enemy had a favorable position for accurate firing, but their shot and shell did little harm in proportion to the advantage they had.

THE SECOND LOUISIANA ENGAGED.

While our batteries were keeping up an incessant fire, the 2nd Louisiana regiment, Col. Paine, was sent out through the woods to flank the rebel battery on the right. But after going three-quarters of a mile through the woods, they suddenly came upon a force of rebels, who were awaiting their approach, closely concealed in a dense thicket. They were not seen until they fired a volley, which killed two men and wounded Lieut. Col. Everett and two privates. The men gallantly stood their ground, and calmly returned the fire. Two companies were quickly deployed as skirmishers, and sent on in advance. The rebels were driven back by a shower of bullets, and were followed up by the skirmishers, who succeeded in flanking the battery, which immediately limbered to the rear.

THE 30TH MASSACHUSETTS TO THE RESCUE.

The 30th Massachusetts regiment, Col. W. W. Bullock, which had the right of Gen. Dudley's brigade, deployed four companies as skirmishers, under command of Major H. O. Whittemore. They deployed both to the right and left of the road. On the right the skirmishers were covered by cavalry. They were the first of the infantry to discover the enemy in ambush near the Plains Store, and remained by the bend in the road, with our batteries supporting them, while the 2d Louisiana were trying to flank the rebel position.

The fight was ended as soon as the 2d Louisiana skirmishers flanked the rebel battery. The rebels, with their artillery and supporting force, retreated for about half a mile further up the road, and our troops advanced to the position just abandoned by them. Upon reaching the Plains Store, detachments of the Illinois cavalry were sent out towards the Clinton road to look out for any flanking force the rebels might have in that direction. They found about one hundred and fifty infantry and cavalry lying in ambush, and made a charge upon them, discharging their carbines and revolvers so rapidly that the rebels had to retreat without time to give a full volley in return. Several of the enemy were killed, but our cavalry had no further casualties than the loss of two horses.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.

On the 12th ult., Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, issued an order declaring inoperative the State law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves on the ground that such law has never been sanctioned by the military authorities, and is inconsistent with the principles which control the policy of the Government. All persons hereafter shall have the right to emancipate their slaves on petition to any court of record, and any person held as a slave, and being legally entitled to freedom, may bring a suit for his or her freedom, in any court of record, against the person claiming or holding him or her as a slave.

From Rosecrans Army—An Engagement Imminent.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, June 4.

It is reported that Bragg had flanked Rosecrans, coming North. It is known, I understand, that Bragg has moved his force and is supposed to have gone to reinforce Johnston in the rear of Grant, or to come up and attack Memphis. Rosecrans, who allowed Bragg to escape, is now pursuing him.

MURFREESBORO, June 4.—The enemy moved three heavy reconnoitering forces toward our lines yesterday and to-day, coming by Liberty Gap, Shelbyville and Fosterville roads, having infantry brigades, accompanied by cavalry and artillery. On the Shelbyville pike to-day, they briskly engaged Carlin's brigade, posted five miles out, but were easily repulsed, and on the Middleton road the 4th regiment of regulars got into a heavy skirmish, losing one man killed and six wounded. On the Salem pike the advance encountered Little's brigade, which kept them at a respectable distance.

Bushford Johnson was upon the Manchester road with a brigade of mounted infantry. Detachments from Gen. Turchin's division sent them back. Gen. Turchin and staff are making a reconnoisance seven or eight miles beyond our picket line.

Deserters in, this evening, say the rebels are under the impression that Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant. Their reconnoisances are to ascertain the facts. The greatest activity prevails throughout the army. The troops are in splendid condition and in fine spirits over the prospect of work.

I incline to the supposition that no rebel force is this side of Duck River. Gen. Turchin went northerly to Hover's Gap, on the Manchester road to-day, and found but a half dozen rebel horsemen. Other scouts went ten miles upon Wartrace road without discovering a single rebel.

The rebels are decidedly inclined to feel for our situation.

The sound of cannonading raised considerable excitement throughout the camps. The firing was heaviest in the direction of the town.

Weather cloudy and cold.

The Press and the Liberty of Criticism.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A meeting of the editors of the press of this city, is called for the 8th inst., to consider the subject of the nature, extent, and rightful limitations, if any, of the liberty of public journalists to criticise the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government, in time of war and civil convulsion. The call is signed by Wm. C. Prime, Parke Godwin, James Brooks, Anson Herrick, Horace Greeley, and E. Comstock.

Whose Ox is Gored Now?

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: We have this moment received advices of the total destruction of the American ships Nora and Louisa Hatch, with their cargoes, while on their passage hence to the East Indies, having been set on fire by direction of Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, when in latitude 1° north, longitude 27° west, who also caused the crews to be landed on the island of Fernando Noronha. Both cargoes were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. Capt. Semmes therefore, no longer respects British property. Does not his unjustifiable interference with the trade of this country and her possessions demand the immediate attention of our Government?

We are, Sir, yours, most respectfully,
GEORGE CROSHAW & CO.

No. 116 FENCHURCH-STREET, E. C., May 22.

P. S.—Fernando Noronha belongs to Brazil, and is a penal settlement.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

A Conflagration in the City!

Grant Heavily Reinforced!

HE CAN TAKE CARE OF JOHNSTON AND CAPTURE VICKSBURG.

EVERYTHING PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

The Attack on Port Hudson!

FIGHTING BY LAND AND WATER!

Gen. Banks on the Field.

OUR LOSS SAID TO BE 4,000.

Gen. Sherman Wounded.

Desperate Fighting by Negro Troops!

Six Hundred out of Nine Hundred Lost!

REBELS DEFEATED AT FRANKLIN AND TRIUNE, TENN.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 5.

A special from the Chickasaw Bayou to the 1st, says there is no important change to report.

Gen. Logan has planted a battery of heavy siege guns within a hundred yards of the rebel forts, and constructed a pathway from behind the big hill, through which his gunners pass to and from with little danger.

A bearer of dispatches from Pemberton to Johnston, left the rebel lines last Thursday, and came directly to Grant's headquarters and communicated the contents to the Government.

From Helena it is reported that Gen. Price has removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment.

Marmaduke is at Jacksonville, Arkansas.

The country between White River and St. Francis is patrolled by a guerrilla band numbering six or seven hundred, under Col. Dobbins.

This band is extremely enterprising, extending their observations to a point almost within sight of Helena.

CHICAGO, June 5.

A special from the rear of Vicksburg, dated 31st ult., says:

The bombardment still continues. All the guns were in position, and opened fire at midnight, continuing until daylight, with unparalleled rapidity. It is believed that great damage is being inflicted upon the enemy, by the fire of the heavy guns.

Twelve men were captured early yesterday morning, while endeavoring to pass our pickets and get into the city; 200,000 percussion caps were found in their possession.

One of them, a boy, came out of the city ten days ago, took the oath of allegiance, and was allowed to go to his home, five miles back. He will now be treated as a spy.

Gen. Johnston is reported to be toward Jackson, but not in sufficient force to attack us.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

[*Special to Post.*]—The Government has advices from Gen. Grant to the 30th ult.

Everything is reported to be satisfactory.

Gens. McPherson and Sherman had pushed their artillery to within fifty yards of the rebel works.

Heavy reinforcements were reaching Grant, and he is now quite able to carry on the siege of Vicksburg, and take care at the same time of Johnston.

It is believed Vicksburg cannot hold out but a few days longer.

CAIRO, June 5.

The dispatch boat Gen. Lyon, from Vicksburg Monday night, has arrived.

Firing was kept up all day Monday. Sherman's troops on the right could be seen in motion when the General Lyon left.

At midnight a conflagration was going on in the city. Some supposed our shells set the buildings on fire; others conjectured that the rebels were destroying their supplies preparatory to surrender.

Grant's position will be absolutely impregnable in a few days.

No particulars are given, but they are of the most cheering character.

The steamers Chancellor and Atlantic, loaded with troops, when near Island No. 62, on Wednesday last, were fired upon by guerillas from the Mississippi shore. One Captain and two privates were killed and several wounded.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.

In the Department of the Gulf the whole interest in military affairs centered in Port Hudson, which was completely invested by Government forces. Banks commanded in person, a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction.

The enemy's strength within their defences was estimated at from ten to twelve thousand.

Fighting was still in progress at the date of departure.

Brig. Gen. Sherman arrived at New Orleans on the night of the 29th, severely wounded, but not dangerously.

Col. Daniels' Second Louisiana Negro Regiment distinguished itself, especially in charging upon the enemy's siege guns, losing in killed and wounded over 600.

Gen. Weitzel had captured a portion of the line of defence, and held one of their heaviest batteries.

The following is from the *Era* of the 29th:

All eyes in this department are turned to Port Hudson. Our information from that point is not very full, but we are in possession of enough to assure our readers that there is every reason to take a cheerful and hopeful view of events.

We have no further hesitation in saying that the result of the fighting thus far, has been decidedly favorable to our arms.

Thousands of rumors are flying about the streets, but we advise our readers not to heed them; they are as a rule utterly untrustworthy. That the result will be such as to gladden every loyal heart, we have no doubt.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondence of the 28th, gives some particulars of the attack on Port Hudson.

The attack commenced on the 27th of May, by land and water. The fight was desperate all day, and continued on the 28th.

Gen. Weitzel, after long and close fighting, finally captured the heavy six gun battery which sunk the U. S. steamer Mississippi, and turned them on the rebels.

On the enemy's right, Gen. Sherman charged and carried the works by storm, but the enemy massed his troops and our men had to fall back. In this charge the 2d Louisiana fought like demons, and lost some 600 out of 900 men. Gen. Sherman was severely wounded in the leg; Col. Larke and Col. Cowles killed; Col. Smith badly wounded. The 6th Michigan lost half of their men.

On the centre the attack was made by Gens. Augur and Grover, and the enemy were driven into his main works.

The *Tribune's* correspondence dated Oew Orleans May 29th, has the following: The propeller Ida arrived last evening from Baton Rouge. From S. Bryant of the 128th New York I learn that at 2 A. M. yesterday heavy cannonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss is heavy. It is reported to be at least 4000. Gen. Banks moved about with perfect coolness. His quick eye would detect a laggard movement or any unprotected position, and an aid would be dispatched with instructions. He indulged in no vain display of staff officers. The fight was without doubt renewed at day break yesterday. The most perfect confidence was felt that the rebel stronghold would succumb to the Union forces.

An expedition composed of eight regiments, under command of Col. Chickering of the 4th Massachusetts, and Morgan of the 90th New York, arrived last night at Algiers, having marched thither from Franklin. The following list of killed and wounded has been furnished me by a staff officer; Col. Payne, 2d Louisiana, killed; Col. Kingsley 26th Connecticut, wounced severely; Col. Clark 6th Michigan, killed.

CHICAGO, June 6.

Port Hudson dates to the 29th, state that at that time Banks had entirely invested the position, his two wings resting on the river. Our gunboats were bombarding the fortifications from the river, and Banks thundering with his artillery in the rear.

KILPATRICK'S RAID.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The *Times'* correspondent, with Col. Kilpatrick says the rebels had taken especial pains to capture this command, and while the rebel citizens had destroyed the bridges over Dragon River, Stuart with a large force was waiting at a ford some six miles further up to force them to cross at a narrow place; but our pioneers built a bridge over which our forces crossed without difficulty and then destroyed it.

The letter from Stuart captured in a rebel mail, was directed to a guerrilla Colonel, who was superceded by Col. Davis and captured in his own house.

The citizens of the country through which Kilpatrick went, expressed themselves pleased with the conduct of our men.

The result of the raid is that a complete circuit was made of the rebel army, the destruction of millions of dollars worth of Railway property and material, the capture of hundreds of horses and mules, forty wagon loads of provisions, one thousand contrabands and the demoralization of the blacks throughout the whole country.

FERNANDY.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

[*Special to the Post.*]—Fernando Wood arrived here last night, and called upon the President this morning, the interview lasting one hour. It is not known whether Fernando Wood is going to dictate the future policy of the Government, or whether he proposes to sell out at once.

Advices received from Gen. Grant are encouraging.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Fernando Wood had an interview with the Secretary of War and President, today. His own account of its purport, shows that he talked as in New York, and they listened without disrespect; he admitted that he had no specific assurances of a desire for peace on the part of the south.

A PHILADELPHIA CANARD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

A special dispatch from Cincinnatti today to the *Bulletin*, but entirely discredited by that paper, says a report is current here that Gen. Joe Johnston, instead of marching on Gen. Grant's rear to relieve Gen. Pemperton, is advancing in force on Memphis. The report comes in various shapes and is somewhat credited.

President Lincoln has accepted the invitation of the Union League of this city, to participate in the Grand National celebration on the 4th of July. Large delegations from all parts of the Union are expected to attend.

FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, June 5.

News from Penama to the 27th, is received. The steamer Orizaba is in, with $1,200,000 from San Francisco. She brings late rumors of the French being again defeated at Puebla, and that Commonfort had reinforced the garrison with 18,000 men.

The Penama Legislature passed a decree prohibiting the French troops or ammunition passing over the Isthmus to Mexico.

Juarez has been totally defeated by Prest Mortinez of Nicaragua. The latter acted very nobly afterward, offering him free pardon and the return of his confiscated property if he would settle down quietly at home.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 5.

Times' despatch.—Contrabands from Culpepper arrived at Union Mills yesterday, and report that three rebel brigades arrived at Culpepper lately, saying they were going to Richmond.

The bridge over the Rapidan has been rebuilt, and trains now run to Richmond.

Among the wounded at Vicksburg was Col. Cradelbaugh of the 114th Ohio, formerly a judge in Utah.

It is known that a brigade of rebels are encamped opposite Banks' Ford on the Rappahannock.

FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE June 5.

News from Franklin up to 2 o'clock to-day is that Col. Baird commanding the garrison, was attacked by 1,200 rebel cavalry yesterday, who drove his forces back into their entrenchments. They rallied however, and repulsed the enemy with heavy loss to the latter.

Simultaneously an attack was to be made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of 200 men, 400 horses, and a lot of camp and garrison equipage.

SALE OF FIVE TWENTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $1,285,500 worth of 5.20s, distributed as follows:

New York, $270,000; Boston and New England, $210,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $155,000; Ohio and Indiana, $335,000; Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky, $150,000.

The subscriptions from Indiana include $20,000 from Madison.

Local subscriptions throughout the West are very large, almost every town and village being represented.

ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

Francis M. Dreuel, senior of the firm of Dreuel & Co., Bankers, was injured, probably fatally, this P. M., in jumping from the Reading Cars, at the corner of Seventeenth and Willow streets. He was caught under the wheels and had both legs crushed, and one taken entirely off. His extreme age precludes the hope of his recovery.

— An ingenious fellow is selling photographs, of postage-stamp size, with gummed backs, to be used as *prima facie* evidence of ownership when applied to "portable property."

— We find the following in the Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 28th:

The Memphis (late Jackson) *Appeal* is soon to be issued at Atlanta, Georgia, at which point its enterprising proprietors are preparing to remove their stock and household goods.

The *Appeal* has had a hard time of it. Until the city of Memphis was taken it was published there. It was first removed at Grenada, thence to Jackson, now to Atlanta.

—Hon. Wm. Temple, a Democratic member of the next Congress from Delaware, died at Smyrna, in that State, on the 28th ult., after a protracted illness, aged 52 years. He was formerly Governor of Delaware.

—General Gustavus Smith, having resigned his command in the Confederate army, has been elected President of a Mining Company in Georgia, which presents him $25,000 worth of stock, and pays him a salary of $5,000 a year.

MARRIED.

June 8th, by Fleet F. Strother, Esq., Mr. HORACE N. CRAIN to Miss THEODOSIA P. LONGFELLOW, both of Minneapolis.

DIED.

In St. Anthony, June 3d, IDA, daughter of Charles and Maria A. Upton, aged 3 years and 6 months.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,
Ten Dining Room Boys,
AT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.
Apply immediately. je7-3t

WINNEBAGO SCRIP!
WANTED—A few pieces.
je9 3t THOMPSON BROTHERS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.
je5-1w* K. McCRIMMON.

STRAYED.
From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-1t Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BROAD ACRES!
200 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

New Advertisements.

FURNITURE AUCTION.
This morning, by
FAIRCHILD & MARCH.
je9-1t

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square,
ST. PAUL.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

GOVERNMENT MARES FOR SALE.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SAINT PAUL, Minn., June 8th, 1863.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on Monday, the 22d of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of
TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE
Government Mares with foal, and Mares with Colts.
E. B. CARLING, Captain
je9-td and Chief Quartermaster.

DR. HERSCHELL'S CHICAGO OPTICIANS ILLINOIS
IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN YOUR EYE SIGHT!
By the use of
DR. HERSCHEL'S
GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES!
AND
Brazilian Pebble Eye Glasses!
[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]
For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, far and near-sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.
DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Oculist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 41 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.
All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheuma tism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fit], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchetis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschel's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICO-PATHY and ELECTROPATHY.
Dr. H. has for ten years past paid especial attention to the study, treatment and cure of all diseases of Women, which he cures with or without medicine [no drugs and injurious remedies whatsoever, and nothing but pure and invigorating herbs, roots and plants from the tropics and Magnetic Electricity are used in his practice] as preferred.
All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on DR. H. and procure a pair of his wonderful Crystal spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted.
Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Oculist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago.
je9-d twawtf

CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR.
For sale by
je7-6t E. J. WAY,
Robert street, near Fifth.

LOST.
Between Harrisburg and Anoka, a new COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Burbank's, in St. Paul, or at the Atlas Office, in Minneapolis.
je7-2t WM. HOLYOKE.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION.
Captured in the Arctic Ocean and seen by thousands of interested spectators in New York and other cities, is now on Exhibition in the store formerly occupied by N. Spicer, opposite the Pioneer Office. It is one of the
Greatest Curiosities in the World,
And no one should fail to see it. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at all hours of the day and evening.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cts.; school children, accompanied by their teachers, 10 cents each. je7-1w

GREAT SAVING IN BOOTS AND SHOES BY USING
EISWALD'S
NEW PATENT METALIC SOLES AND HEELS.
They are Light, Cheap and Durable, will wear from four to six times as long as leather, and made to fit the shape of any Boot or Shoe.
They are peculiarly constructed, so that they make no more noise than a leather sole, and cannot slip.
They keep the Boots from running over on one side, and down at the heel, and feel
Perfectly Easy to the Feet.
And for sale by
WM. F. DIETER,
Shoe Store, Third-st., opposite Thompson's Bank.
☞ Stop in his store and be convinced of the above facts. je7-1w

NEW YORK STORE.
ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
Offer to close out the following line of Goods:
65 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs.
50 " kid bound Hoop Skirts.
40 " Shakers.
300 " Ladies' and Children's Flats.
4000 yards Prints from 9 to 20c.
2000 " Muslin and Challi Delaines, 20 to 30c.
10000 " Sheeting, Shirting, Denims & Stripes.
3000 " Imported
DRESS GOODS.
Of various styles and kinds.
100 New Spring and Summer Shawls.
All kinds and styles of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Ready-Made Clothing.
PANTS $1.20 TO $6.50.
We would invite the attention of all COUNTRY DEALERS, as our stock comprises
Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing.
ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
my30- near Suspension Bridge.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

The Cavalry Expedition under Lieut.-Col. Markham.

THE DETACHMENT UNDER LIEUT. VAN DOOSER.

What it Saw and Did.

A SLANDEROUS STORY REFUTED

THE CAVALRY VINDICATED.

FORT HOOKER, NEAR GLENCO, }
June 3d, 1863. }

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

DEAR SIR:—Having this morning seen a copy of the Tri-Weekly PRESS of the 29th ult., in which there was a statement to the effect that the Indians seen on the Cottonwood was Bully Wells' party and that the twenty-five horsemen who went out in pursuit of the New Ulm murderers, saw him and "fell back;" and having myself had command of the cavalry detachment therein referred to, I beg leave to make the following statements concerning the affair, for which I hold myself responsible, and I challenge contradiction of any statement which I shall make, in any particular:

According to orders from Col. Pfaender, I left Fort Ridgley on Tuesday night at about eleven o'clock, under command of Maj. McCarty. We proceeded to the ferry together, and the infantry crossed the river first and marched on through the wood. The cavalry detachment was detained some time in crossing and thereby got behind; and not being acquainted with the road got separated. Failing in my attempts to find the remainder of the party, I proceeded with my detachment to the scene of the murder, when I struck the trail of the murderers next morning. I followed it through the woods and underbrush until about noon, when I found where it struck across the prairie in the direction of the Cottonwood. Between the place where the man was killed and the prairie, a number of articles which they had lost were found, including a red stone-pipe, a sheath knife, a pair of moccasins, &c., &c. Being unable to follow the trail on the prairie I struck across toward the Cottonwood, and when near it divided my party, sending twelve by the lower ford, myself with the remainder of the detachment going to Sleepy Eye Lake, the two parties meeting about a mile west of Leavenworth, where we stopped for the night, about eight o'clock. This was Wednesday night, the 20th. On Thursday morning, the 21st, we started up the Cottonwood toward Lake Shetek. While between Leavenworth and the Burn's farm, during the forenoon, we struck the first trail of what seemed to be a light wagon drawn by a pair of ponies, and also of a heavy wagon. We also saw moccasin tracks and what appeared to be a woman's shoe.

This appeared to be the trail of the Wells' party. We passed on up the Burns' farm, stopped and fed our horses, got our dinners and started on toward Shetek about 3 o'clock.

We followed up the trail the remainder of the afternoon, the whole of the time being on the trail of the wagons which had passed down. At about 6 o'clock, and when about fifteen or twenty miles above where we first struck Wells' trail, we saw a pony grazing on our advance.

While attempting to capture him with a part of our men, an Indian was seen by the remainder of the party, on a pony a mile or more further to the left. They gave chase and while behind high ground he crossed a long slough, which the men did not see until they were upon it. They did not succeed in finding a crossing until they had gone about a mile, during which time he got out of sight behind the hills. As it was near night and raining quite hard, I thought it best to get my men together and give up the chase. These circumstances, together with the fact that for five or six miles before we reached this point, we had seen fresh pony tracks quite numerous on the trail, led me to suspect that other Indians might be near by. I therefore concluded to march forward until dark and stop for the night, so that I might conceal our whereabouts until daylight. At about dark, while on smooth prairie, I discovered objects moving on the trail in our advance. I threw my men into line as skirmishers and went to the front to watch the movements.

A minute or two after we had halted, I saw four horsemen ride at a gallop around towards our left, and three at the same time toward our right. About the same time two others were seen on foot, by the men on the right, coming towards us, apparently trying to catch a pony. The Indians turned back, but the pony came into our lines and we captured him and sent him to Fort Ridgeley. There was still a number of others in front of us, some of whom I could distinctly see moving from one side of the trail to the other. These movements towards our flank led me to believe that there might be a large party, and that they were attempting to get in our rear and surround us. All this time it was raining very hard and our only guide was the trail.

The disadvantage of being together in a body, surrounded by an enemy of unknown strength, which could not be seen when scattered about on the prairie, and the possibility of getting separated if I attempted to throw the men out as skirmishers in the dark, to say nothing of the impossibility of distinguishing a friend from an enemy, two rods off, as would have been the case fifteen minuts later, caused me to think it advisable to fall back. In half an hour it was so dark we could not follow the trail, and seeing no signs of pursuit, I formed my horses in a circle in a depression of land surrounded by high ground, where objects could be seen between the high ground and sky, and remained until day break. Neither the horses nor the men having had any supper the night before, and having been in the ram all night, I returned to the Burns Farm, where we remained until joined by another detachment sent out from the Fort.

We afterwards proceeded with forty men to Lake Shetek, thence around the Cottonwood to the headwater of the Red Wood, down the Red Wood some miles, thence across the head waters of the Yellow Medicine to Camp Release, and returned by way of the Agency and Camp Pope to the Fort. The heavy rains had entirely obliterated all traces of the Indians seen on the Cottonwood, and we saw no new traces of them on the whole route.

These are the facts, Bully Wells "or any other man" to the contrary notwithstanding. If Wells saw any cavalry coming towards him when he says he did, it was the detachment of twelve men which went to the lower ford, on Wednesday evening, more than twenty-four hours before we met the Indians, and at least from twenty to twenty-five miles below.

Your newspaper accounts furnish rather poor encouragement for the boys to ride eleven days in succession and a part of the nights, on four days' rations of pork and hard bread, and to ride forty to fifty miles a day, as our party did the last two days before we arrived at Camp Pope, without a mouthful of food of any kind.

Very respectfully,
J. F. VAN DOOSER, 1st Lt.,
Co. I, 1st M. M. R.

The Resurrection of the Chicago Times.

Why and How it Was Done.

THE THREATS MADE AGAINST THE TRIBUNE.

Preparations to Give the Villains a Deadly Reception.

A Denial of the Copperhead Lie that Those interested in the Tribune Asked its Revocation.

CARD FROM MESSRS. TRUMBULL AND ARNOLD.

A CHOICE EXTRACT FROM THE COPPERHEAD TIMES SHOWING ITS "DEVOTION TO THE UNION."

From the Chicago Tribune, Friday, June 5th.

The order of Gen. Burnside suppressing Jeff. Davis' organ, the Chicago *Times*, is revoked by the President. That action was as unexpected as that of Gen. Burnside. The public were expecting neither order. And the anger of the Copperheads at first, scarcely equalled the indignation of the Unionists at the last.

When Burnside's order No. 84 was made public, loyal men were taken by surprise. They had ceased to look for any such action on the part of the military branch of the Government. For upwards of eighteen months that sheet had poured forth one continuous flood of disloyal and incendiary sentiments. It had gone beyond any print, North or South, in its opposition to the war and devotion to the interests of the rebellion. But during all this time the Goverment never lifted a finger against it. But on the contrary circulated it through the mails, and carried it on Government boats, trains, and expresses into all parts of the army of the Mississippi, and gave all possible assistance to place it in the hands of the soldiers. Thousands of them deserted in consequence of the poison thus distilled into their minds, and other thousands deserted through the influence of letters written to them by its readers who had become indoctrinated by its treasonable teachings. The *Times* has proceeded upon the assumption that nothing can be written or spoken against the Government that is unconstitutional; that the right of free speech covers the utmost license, and that there can be no such thing as written or spoken treason. And therefore it was constitutional and safe to give the rebels all the aid and comfort that can possibly be derived from printed language.

The Government seemed to acquiesce in this construction of the Constitution, and loyal men had abandoned all hope of suppression by legal authority. When, therefore, Order 84 was read, setting forth that "On account of repeated expression of disloyal and incendiary sentiments, the publishing of the newspaper known as the Chicago *Times* is hereby suppressed," the public was taken by surprise. But after the first emotion subsided, the loyal mass of our citizens settled down to the work of sustaining the order. And yesterday, before the revocation of the Order was announced there was a clear majority of our citizens out only in favor of Order 84, but resolved that it should be enforced against any mob opposition, and this feeling was spreading and deepening every hour.

The order of revocation was, and is universally felt to be, a most unfortunate blunder. After a loyal and faithful General in high command, was impelled by a stern sense of duty to his country and his Government "to expel the insidious treason from his lines," the act ought not to be repudiated by the President. As the matter stands, it is a triumph of treason. The minions of Jeff. Davis have won a victory by which they will not fail to profit. But it is not just or proper to lay all the blame on the President. His advisers must bear a portion of it, and who they were, the following, copied from a handbill issued by the *Times*, will show:

A PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

At a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, called at the Circuit Court Room at half-past 12 o'clock yesterday, June 3d, Hon. Francis C. Sherman was called to the Chair, and M. F. Tuley was appointed Secretary.

Remarks were made by Judge Van Higgins, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Isaac N. Arnold, Wm. B. Ogden, S. S. Ayers, Jas. F. Joy, A. W. Arrington, Samuel W. Fuller, Wirt Dexter, and others.

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden presented the following resolutions and petition:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this meeting of citizens of all parties, the peace of this city and State, if not the general welfare of the country, is likely to be promoted by the suspension or rescinding of the recent order of General Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago *Times*: therefore,

Resolved, That upon the ground of expediency alone such of our citizens as concur in the opinion, without regard to party, are hereby recommended to unite in a petition to the President respectfully asking the suspension or rescinding of said order.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chair appointed a committee of five to circulate and obtain signatures to the petition.

The chairman appointed Messrs. William B. Ogden, Van H. Higgins, A. C. Coventry, Judge Dickey, and C. Beckwith.

On motion, the persons present were requested to sign the petition.

Senator Trumbull and Representative Arnold announced their intention to telegraph to the President, to give the resolutions his serious and prompt consideration.

The committee were directed to send the resolutions and petition by telegraph to the President.

Upon the receipt of the dispatches signed as above, the President notified Gen. Burnside that Order No. 84 was rescinded, as the following dispatch explains:

LEXINGTON, KY., June 4.

GEN. AMMEN—By direction of the President of the United States, the Order suppressing the circulation of the Chicago *Times* is hereby revoked. Take no further action in the matter.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General.

Thus the matter stands at present. The secesh are jubilant, and well they may be, after this display of white feather on the part of the Government. A little bluster of traitors brought a speedy back down. Oh! for a General Jackson while this war lasts, and it would not last long.

INSIDIOUS TREASON.

The organ of Jeff. Davis holds that no treason can be committed by words spoken or printed, and in order to demonstrate the correctness of its hypothesis, deliberately put forth the following in its leading editorial of a recent date:

"So long as the present political policies of the war are persisted in—so long as the war is continued as the war of a political party—every dollar expended in it is wasted, and worse than wasted, *and every life lost in it is an abominable sacrifice and a murder*. Indeed, by those upon whom the responsibility rests of the prevailing policy. The man who does not wash his hands of all participation in such a war, *shares the guilt of those by whom it is prosecuted*. Support of this war, and hostility to it, show the dividing line between the enemies and friends of the Union. *He who supports the war is against the Union*, because the war is the most terrible conspirse for the destruction of the Union which Belzebub himself could have invented.

The professed Democrat, therefore, who has his senses about him, and is deliberately for the war, is not a Democrat in fact, but an Abolitionist of the most radical, violent, and destructive kind."

It is here charged that the President and every man who "supports the war is against the Union," and is a "murderer." No paper published in the seceded States has ever uttered more false, disloyal or atrocious sentiments. Gen. Burnside directs that no more such infernal issues should circulate in his Department. But the Government, at the instance of a few frightened, week-kneed Unionists, and the bellowings of a drunken Copperhead mob, revoked the order, and humiliated its supporters. Is that the way to cultivate a loyal sentiment, and to deserve the support of true men? Is that the way to encourage the army, and to put down the slaveholders rebellion? Perhaps it is, but we don't see it.

A FALSEHOOD REPELLED.

From the Chicago Tribune, Saturday, June 6.

The editors of the Jeff. Davis organ sent to the Copperhead New York *World* long dispatches, written in sensation style, about Gen. Burnside's order of suppression. In describing the private meeting in the Court House, which signed and telegraphed the back-down Ogden resolutions, the dispatch says:

"*This meeting was got up, it is understood, by those who were interested in the* TRIBUNE *newspaper, and who feared the destruction of that newspaper by popular violence to-night.*"

This is a point blank fabrication. No living human being that owns a dime's interest in the Tribune had anything to do with the meeting, or knew that such a dispatch was prepared, until after it was sent. Nor do we believe that any person who signed the dispatch, feared the destruction of the *Tribune*, by popular (meaning Copperhead) violence." They were actuated by other reasons. The proprietors and friends of the *Tribune* felt perfectly confident of their entire ability to repel any number of Copperheads that might attempt its destruction. They would have taught the villains a lesson which the survivors would not have forgotten till the day of their own deaths.

COPPERHEADS EIGHT FEET DEEP.

A dispatch to the New York *World*, describing, in its exaggerated language, the Copperhead pow-wow of Wednesday, says:

Great excitement raged all over the city. During the meeting the *Tribune* office windows were barricaded with bundles of paper four tiers deep, and men were stationed at the entrance with arms.

Yes, and dead Copperheads would have lain in tiers eight deep in front of those paper barricades before they could have scaled them.

A CARD FROM HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL AND HON. I. N. ARNOLD.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The proceedings of a meeting held at the Circuit Court Room yesterday, as published in this morning's *Post*, are calculated to mislead those who were present.

We did not agree to the resolution adopted, and *expressly refused* to sign any request to the President to suspend or rescind the order for the suppression of the *Times*. When appealed to by citizens present, we stated that if gentlemen thought proper to send such request to the President, while we would not sign the request, we would ask for it the prompt and serious consideration of the President, and authorized Judge Higgins to make an endorsement to that effect upon it, when prepared; the usual mode of calling the attention of the President, or head of a Department to the complaint of a citizen, communicated through us, without regard to our opinion of its merits.

June 4th, 1863.
LYMAN TRUMBULL,
ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

Pardon of a Slave Trader.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The papers inform us that the President of the United States has granted an unconditional pardon to Albert Horn, who was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for five years, on conviction of being engaged in the slave trade. The pardon was read to him in the New York jail on Saturday. The *Evening Post* says:

"The wife of the pardoned man was present, having been allowed to remain with him constantly for a long time past. She kissed the Marshal's hand this morning, and her demonstrations of joy were extreme. The Marshal was much effected. Horn is in the last stages of consumption. His release may have the effect, however, of prolonging his existence."

We are reminded of the case of Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who died about 20 years ago in the Maryland Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for the crime of helping a man to escape from slavery. Mr. T. was a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, having been the respected pastor of churches in Salem and Providence, until he felt it his duty to sacrifice his position and prospects for the purpose of aiding in the emancipation of slaves. He was defended on his trial by Hon. Reverdy Johnston, but was convicted and sentenced, and his sentence was carried into effect with the utmost rigor, excluding every possible alleviation. His health failed in consequence, and when it became evident that consumption had seized on him, and that he must soon die at any rate, the most strenuous efforts made by his friends, by his affectionate wife and her father—the venerable Dr. Jacob Ide, one of the most excellent clergymen in Massachusetts—supported by the most earnest letters of Gov. Briggs and other public men of the same party, were utterly ineffectual to move the heart of Gov. Pratt, afterwards U. S. Senator, to pardon him, that he might die in the bosom of his family, or even to allow Mrs. T. or any other friend to attend upon his sick-bed, to soothe his passage to the grave. And so he died in the prison hospital, without a friend present to receive his last farewell, or to close his eyes in death. Such is the contrast of civilization and barbarism, in the treatment of correlate acts—one to enslave the free, the other to free the enslaved.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.. }
June 5th, 1863

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be reserved, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

16,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper*.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork; 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and C. S.
je6-td

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, }
BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863. }

Sealed Proposals

Indorsed

"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"

Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at

BAYFIELD, WIS.,

Until

Thursday, June 25, 1863

For furnishing the following named

PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

TO WIT:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH

Superfine Flour.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF

MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF

TOBACCO,

Free from mould.

The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.

The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.

Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.

L. E. WEBB,
U. S. Indian Agent.
je3-d&tw3w

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, }
Second Collection District, Minnesota. }
Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.

The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:

Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied.

The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.

Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.

Receipts from advertisements must be returned.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.

The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.

Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.

The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:

In all cases the sum of $600.

Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.

Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.

Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.

Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.

Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.

Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1862, inclusive.

Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.

In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.

All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.

Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10,00 each in addition to the license tax.

Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.

The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M., to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
Assessor Second District, Minnesota.
Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.
may28-d2w.

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.

COUNTRY MILLINERS

Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods

And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East mar18-3m

LIGHTNING RODS,

The best in use, and

AT LOW PRICES

Orders for Lightning Rods, Points, Insulators, or attachments, will receive prompt attention.
CUTLER, BALL & CO.,
Office and Factory, 93 Kinzie St., Chicago.
ap7-2m.

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"
To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.
MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.
my12-43d

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.
CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.
m31-3m

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred,

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.
For freight or passage apply on board.
NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
JOHN REANEY, Clerk.
ap7tf

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb14-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. may15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18-1f

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL, ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER,

&c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.
mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

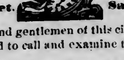
On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
ap12 2m Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street.  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.
ap8tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap16tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons,
Blue and Brown Denims,
Ticking, Stripes and Checks,
Prints and DeLaines,
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods,
Spring Balmoral Skirts,
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigroz,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee,
The choicest Green and Black Teas,
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups,
The best family brands Flour,
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes,
The best Dairy Butter,
Durkee's Spices,
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee,
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef,
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly,
☞ FREE OF CHARGE.
je27-d1y

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.
J. WEST.
mar14tf

HALF BARREL FLOUR SACKS—

For sale at Chicago prices.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
my29-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square.
One Square	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 00	1 50
	Three weeks	4 00	2 00
	One month	5 00	2 50
	Two months	8 00	4 00
	Three months	10 00	5 00
	Six months	14 00	7 00
	Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,

my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Macknbin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,

my6-1y St. Paul.

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver & Co.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL,

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &c.,

invite the early attention of Suttlers and others seeking Army Supplies, to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers:

Canned Fruits.

PEACHES ....500 dozen, fresh and fine.
RASPBERRIES.........200 do do do
BLACKBERRIES......200 do do do
CHERRIES.............200 do do do
WHORTLEBERRIES .300 do do do

Foreign Fruits.

RAISINS, (Layer & M. R.)—wholes halves & qrs.
CURRANTS—fresh and good.
PRUNES—kegs and jars.
PLUMS—French.
DATES.

Segars.

100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands.

Tobaccos.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Billy Bowlegs. Meerschaum, Kinnikinick, &c., &c.

Oysters and Sardines.

A full line favorite brands; also, LOBSTERS SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &c., &c.

Brandies, Wines, Bourbon Whisky, &c.

A large variety, including some fine Old Brandies and Whiskys, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also,

Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy
Ginger Brandy, Apple Brandy,
Peach Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery.

Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Liquorice, Spruce Gum, &c., &c.

Nuts.

A full line, including every variety.

October 11, 1862.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Everything new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-m*

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate.

Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,...................MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.

" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.

" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.

" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.

" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.

" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.

a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

NEW PAPER AND

STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,

No. 230 Third-St.,

One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders. my16-1m

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

mr7-d&w1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York.

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds Interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

50 BARRELS

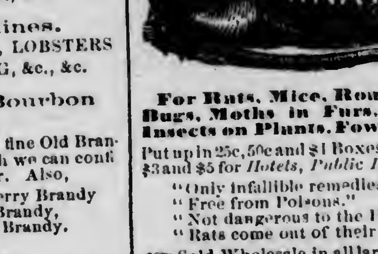
—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

☞ !!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**

☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS, Wholesale and Retail Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ap30-d&w

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.

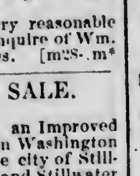
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.

mar21-d&w

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES



OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WarehouseTrucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. a14-d&w1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,

METROPOLITAN.

AND NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,

my6-d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE

FROM

Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.

The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between

Cleveland and Bayfield,

As per following time table:

Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,200 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.

☞ For further information, apply to

S. S. VAUGHN,

Agent steamer Planet,

my26-d&tw2m Bayfield, Wisconsin.

TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE—For sale by

C. W. WOOLLEY,

je8-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,

m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

m3-3mo **Weber, Williams & Fitch.**

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,.............................F. D. TATOR

m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK,

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.

P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies,

GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catawba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,

Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.

Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26-tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,

ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,

Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

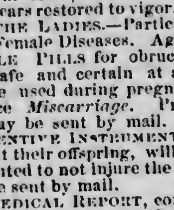
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; H. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,

my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. TO YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,

my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

ETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,

mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.

jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For——

jan1-d1y

WM. B. BRADBURY'S

Piano-Forte Establishment,

No. 427 Broome-St.,

NEW YORK.

The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his Piano-Forte Establishment, at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby street.

Having withdrawn his interest, stock and materials from the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys" which firm was dissolved on the 31st January, ult., and having purchased the entire stock of Piano-Fortes and Piano Forte Material, owned by his brother, Edward G. Bradbury, in the said firm, he is now prepared to supply the increased demand for his celebrated Piano-Fortes. Employing the most skillful and experienced workmen, with a large stock of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and an abundance of capital, he has taken in hand the personal supervision of the whole business of manufacturing his instruments, and is enabled to turn out Piano-Fortes of unequalled *tone* and *durableness.*

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

In the arrangement of our new scale, drawn and prepared with the utmost care, expressly for our new instruments, we have added every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the Piano Forte, and we can confidently assert, that for delicacy of touch, volume, purity, brilliancy and sweetness of tone, combined with that strength and solidity of frame necessary to durability, these instruments are unequalled.

"*Strength and Beauty*" is our motto, and we invite the closest criticism of the best unbiased judges in the land.

☞ Every instrument warranted for five years.

WM. B. BRADBURY,

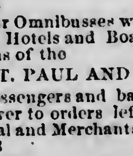
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,

mar6-3m New York.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9 1863. ap11-1y



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office.

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Public Auction one of Russell & Co.'s improved Massillon Separators, on trucks, on the 23d day of May inst., at the Iron Store of Nicols, Dean & Co.

HENRY RUBLES,

my14-10t per S. P. & P. F. HODGES, Ag'ts.

The above sale is postponed to Saturday, the 6th day of June, and will take place at the Auction Store of Fairchild & March. my24-2w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN **TINNER'S STOCK.** METALS. AGENTS FOR **HOWE'S** IMPROVED **SCALES**

190 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.

dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS.

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186 , at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

dec 19

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

dec1 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes; also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,600 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.

my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

jes J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS.

Importers and Jobbers.

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly

Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.

mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

THE CITY.

A SOLDIER'S RECORD.—Mr. Alexander Gill called on us yesterday to show us a Regimental Record, which is one of the neatest designs of the kind ever issued. It is a tinted lithograph, about twenty inches square, with beautiful and truthful illustrations of various scenes in a soldier life. There are also ten blank spaces on which is printed the names of officers and members of each company of a regiment, together with the Colonel and staff. Each sheet is therefore a Regimental Roll, showing the names of every one connected with it, with a space for their death, promotion, &c. This makes each chart a complete history of each regiment, and is also a certificate of membership for each soldier whose name is on it. It makes a handsome picture when framed, and no soldier or soldier's family should be without one. Mr. Gill has sold thousands of these to regiments of other States, and is about to get up one for each regiment of our Minnesota Volunteers, including the Mounted Rangers. They will be ready for delivery in a week or two, and will be sold at the low price of $1.50 each. The Record has been exhibited to the Governor, Adjutant General, and other military authorities, who warmly approve and recommend the undertaking.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.—As several of the Company officers failed to come to time on Saturday last, the County Board has re-filled the vacancies created thereby, as follows:

32d REGIMENT.

5th DISTRICT.—Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Shaw, promoted to First Lieutenant, *vice* John Castello.

11TH DISTRICT.—First Lieutenant, Wm. P. Murray promoted to Captaincy, *vice* John Raguet.

12TH DISTRICT.—James Wylie to be Captain, *vice* E. Ingalls.

James Beebe, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Waldron.

31st REGIMENT.

15TH DISTRICT.—Anton Grettlen to be Captain, *vice* M. Koch.

Jacob Moosbrugger to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* B. Mikel.

16TH DISTRICT.—Dr. M. B. Patterson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* John Graeber.

ROSE TOWNSHIP.—Hubbard Patten to be Captain *vice* John Bodgeman.

We hope the gentleman appointed will accept promptly, and thus hasten the organization of the regiments. When this is done, the officers can work much more effectively.

INCORRECT.—The statement that a Justice of the Peace in this city has decided the "dog law" unconstitutional, we are informed is incorrect. The suit was dismissed solely on the ground that the complainant was not a resident of the county.

We knew that if such a decision was made it was perfectly untenable, because the Mayor is an intelligent lawyer and he would not have proclaimed to the world that he would enforce an unconstitutional law. That proclamation would sink into insignificance the opinion of any J. P. in Minnesota. Legal gentlemen who wish to refer to the decision will find it on page five of "Warren's Proclamation's, Showing When and Where the Laws of the United States and the State of Minnesota Shall Become Operative."

FIRE.—The cottage residence of Madam Hannah Glancey, situated in the sweet neighborhood below the Central Presbyterian Church, was consumed by fire yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. The house was of little value, probably $100, while the furniture and effects inside, which were all consumed, were not worth more than $50. The house was unoccupied, as it will be remembered that Mrs. Glancey was sentenced to imprisonment last week in the County Jail for thirty days. Her children are being well cared for elsewhere. Her husband is in the Fifth Regiment.

The house was, of course, set on fire, probably to get rid of a troublesome neighbor. The alarm was loudly rung, and the Fire Department were on hand promptly, but could do no good.

ROW ON THE LEVEE.—Yesterday a row occurred on the Levee between some Arabs employed on one of the boats. The participants were arrested and tried before Esq. Gibbs in the evening. David O'Neill, the complainant, testified that James Reese and Martin O'Day made an attack on him, and that O'Day had a knife with which he endeavored to stab him, but had thrown it away before he was arrested. He exhibited several cuts in his shirt which he swore O'Day made, and that he attempted to take his life. The court didn't see it, however, as the cuts were more probably rents torn in the scuffle. O'Day was fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct. O'Neill complained loudly at this, declaring it was "a dom'd shame that one mon could try to kill another for only $5."

THE LIVING SEA LION.—One of the most singular curiosities that has ever been exhibited here can now be seen at Spicer's old stand, on Third street. It is a sea-lion, as they are called by sailors, being a kind of species of seal. It was captured in the Arctic Ocean, and in order to keep it alive it is kept in a large tank of water, with cakes of ice around it. The sea-lion seems to enjoy life, and takes his 25 lbs. of fish daily with a good appetite. He is docile and tame, but looks as if he might be an ugly customer when at home in his native element. He will remain on exhibition for a day or two longer, giving a good chance to see one of the most singular and rare animals ever exhibited here. Admittance 25 cts children 15 cts.

FOR PEMBINA.—Messrs. H. S. Donaldson and S. H. Tarbell will start this morning for Pembina. To reach that point these men will have to ride for 300 miles through a region perfectly uninhabited, and infested with hostile Sioux. It is a journey full of peril, and may prove the last one these gentlemen will ever travel. They are both well acquainted with the country, however, and used to traveling in a hostile region, and if any one could get through they certainly can.

PERSONAL.—Hon. H. L. Dawes, of North Adams, Mass., one of the leading Members of Congress, is stopping at the International.

Hon M. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, whose celebrated speech on the war we published a short time since, is also at the International.

POLICE COURT.—Two "fallen angels" were arraigned for fast driving yesterday, and fined five dollars each. This is the second time within a week that one of them has made her appearance at this public institution.

Peter Harrison, a half-breed, received the usual fine for his bibulous propensities.

The County Board held an adjourned meeting yesterday. There was no business of general interest transacted beyond that already detailed in our columns.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman whose name we did not learn, was run away with on Sunday while riding in a buggy on Wabashaw Street. He was thrown out near the Minnesota House, and severely injured in the face and head by striking on some rocks.

LOCAL NOTICES:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ORANGES and Lemons by the box. Fireworks. Strawberries in their season, at
M. N. KELLOGG'S.
St. Paul, June 6th, 1863. je6-2t

HOPE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.—There will be a regular monthly meeting of this Company at their hall this evening at 7½ o'clock.
R. A. KEMP, Secretary.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my1-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.
my19-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A. H. Wimbish keeps the very best article of everything in the Grocery and Provision line—sells it at the lowest market rate—delivers without extra charge, and warrants every article as represented. His store is on Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth-sts. je2-tf

COPIES of the new Militia Law can be procured at this office. Price 15 cents. Every officer should have one. [my4-1w

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, June 7, 8, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

Mrs. Day, La Crosse; Miss Goodspeed, do; Miss Day, do; Rev E Livermore, St. Peter; Barly Blair, St. Cloud; W Martin Pittsburg; F B Ellsworth Pepin, Wis.; Capt. E P Darr and son Buffalo; J M Fiske and wife New York City; Geo Sturges and wife, Chicago; Miss Du Bois, Miss Brooks, New York; E Sturges, R Williams and wife, Buffalo, Mass; B Sturges, Chicago; Hon H L Dawes, North Adams, Mass; E Southworth, Mass; L T Merrill, New York, M. L. Ward, Newark, N. J. Joseph C. Jackson, do. S. S. Coe, Cleveland, Ohio. L F Vorce, do. O C Scovill do. C W Coe do. E B Goodell, wife, two children and servant, New York. Miss Martha Goodell do. Miss French do. Miss Kate Clark do. J R Bently Buffalo, N. Y. P S Stembey, do. Henry Dow, do. Wm Dorne, New York; F R Bissell Dubuque, Iowa; D Woodbury, Anoka; A Woodbury do; G Smiley do; H Iglehart, St. Paul; S A Brown, Stillwater; J H Davenport, Stillwater; Dr. John Hemans, daughter and niece, Boston; Dr J C Dalton, lady and niece, do; Dr. B E Colting and lady, do; M H Carpenter, lady and child, Milwaukee; B M Price, wife and daughter, New Jersey; E G Patterson and lady, Kenosha, Wis; T R Fletcher, Burlington, Vt; Miss Spafford, Rockford, Ill; Major R Smith, U S A; John S Cavender, St Louis; S R Ingham, Iowa; J K Moore and two ladies, St. Peter; C W Carpenter and wife, St. Paul; L Hamblin and lady, H S Newell and lady, Dundas; S J Smith, Taylor's Falls; H W Lee, S B Lowell and lady, Boston; Richard Price, Jr, Minneapolis; Mrs S H Hulmore and daughter, Mrs. Kingman, child and servant, Brooklyn, N Y.

MERCHANTS.

William Clendenning, Canada; Bealeau, Crow Wing; J F Bartlett, Hudson; Mr and Mrs E Remington, Geo F Stevens, New York; J H Green and lady, Minneapolis; J G Hale, Ravenna, O; J F Black, river; A Beck and 2 ladies, Minneapolis; J Northrop, Wis; H F Mack, Milwaukee; G B Dlopp, N Y; W H Henderson, M T Henderson, Franklin, Ill; R E Whitney, Sall bury, N Y; M T Munn, David Denny, Penna; A Beatty and mother, Cincinnati; C Roissonnas, Ottawa, Ill; R G Talbot, Winona; B H Spencer, Fort Ripley; A J Lamberton, Saint Peter; A M Woodhouse, Corn; Geo Starr, F A Gazry, Chicago; H Bradley, Mankato; E Farnham, St Paul; J B Hoyt, U S A; J E Loucks; E L Fogg, Minneapolis; W H Rouse and lady, U S A; J C McCann, Hennepin co; A B Jones, Shakopee; J McCutchin, Chas W Fish, Faribault; L Fletcher, Minneapolis; Thos G Jones, Anoka.

AMERICAN.

H S Mack, Milwaukee; O Smith, Galena; Chas H Baldwin, Winona; A Sells, Chicago; T L Bruce, Quincy; C R Mims, Catlettsbury, Ky.; Jas T Womack, do; Wm Clandermisy, Canada; C Doyle, St. Louis; Maj Kimball, U. S. A.; Isaac Johnson, Ohio; C A Ruffee; A G Roberts, Mankato; L F Jones, Prescott; J E Wilson, Fort Ridgley; J D Wheelock wife and daughter, Clearwater; Dr. Herschel, Chicago; Lieut. Hammond Minneapolis; G P Bailey, Prescott; Geo L Dexter, Minneapolis; S L Cowan, Stillwater; W Smith, Faribault; Simeon Smith, U. S. A.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The river is still falling. It is now late in June, and the rains that make our customary June freshet have not yet come. The skies are yet dry and the earth parched, and ugly sand bars are daily becoming more numerous in the river. The steamboat men are growing desperate. Always noted for their piety, they are praying now more reverently than ever (Eolian) for rain and a good stage of water.

☞ The D. Harper, which returned from her trip to the Rapids on Friday evening, is again ready for another voyage to that point. She towed up three barges on that trip, evincing her value as a Tug. "She is little, but almighty smart," as the fellow said about his wife, and can generally outrun any boat on the upper river. She goes up to-day.

☞ The Clara Hine is reported aground at Merrimac.

☞ The Favorite is expected in this evening, in place of the Keokuk, which was to have been drawn off on account of the low water.

☞ The Key City came in at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, with a full load, and departed at the usual hour in the evening, with a number of passengers.

☞ The M'Lellan came in yesterday, at 11 A. M., being a very quick trip. She raced on the way up with the Key City, and came in about ten minutes ahead of that boat. The M'Lellan having the Sunday trip up, had no freight or passengers. Thanks to the accommodating Po. Hatcher for late papers, etc. The M'Lellan is this morning's La Crosse packet down.

☞ The Northern Belle was twelve hours behind time, on her last trip up, as she arrived here yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M. She at once returned.

☞ The Antelope was detained somewhat by low water at Mendota bar, but got in and departed about her usual hour, notwithstanding. She had a large load of passengers and freight.

☞ The Ariel is above the Rapids somewhere, and the Stella Whipple, at last accounts, had not succeeded in getting over that obstruction.

☞ The Albany was to have departed yesterday for the Rapids, but owing to the non-arrival of a barge from below, which she was to tow up, deferred her trip until to-day. She will leave to-day, certain.

☞ The barge business on the Minnesota is assuming a considerable importance now. Capt. Haycock, who is Admiral of the Prairie du Chien barges now, yesterday bought the Little Canada lying at West St. Paul, for $225. The Harper has three barges now—the Henderson, Minnesota, and Little Canada. The Prairie du Chien Line are putting forth great efforts to move the produce on the Minnesota river. Col. Bil Davis, Engineer, says he thinks they will do it.

RECEIPTS.

Per Antelope—Temple & Beaupre, 150 sks wheat; Borup & Champlin, 150 do; C A Upham, 200 do potatoes.

Per Keokuk—A Blackman, St Paul, 1 bx h ware; J H Smith, St Paul, 4 pkgs mdse; T B Campbell, St. Paul, 13 trunks; C Kalrelage, Mankato, 1 bx; S Marlett, St. Cloud, 1 bx drugs; J H Grum, Minneapolis, 12 cases boots and shoes; C W Wolley, St Paul, 4 pkgs mdse; D W Ingersoll, St Paul, 13 pkgs mdse; C F Powell, St Anthony, 1 keg mdse; J S P & Co, do, 1 bdl spades; A Paul, St Paul, 10 bxs; B H Spencer, Ft Ripley, 60 pkgs mdse; D Lowitz, 85 csks h & s, Schultz & Co, 3 rolls leather, B & Co, 2 bbls beans, U & H, 4 bdls bags, C C & Co, 16 bdls bags, D C Shepard, 4 bdls bags, J B Holmes, 100 bgs corn, St Paul.

Per Key City—Chalmer & Bro, 71 kegs nails; Vawter & R, 4 pkgs; Z E B Nash, 21 do; Nichols & D, 136 kegs nails; H Bradley 4 pkgs; Temple & B 3 casks liquor, Miss S W Baker, 3 pkgs; M Gans, 65 pkgs; John Meagher, 24 kegs nails; P F McQuillen, 60 kegs nails; J Geib, 1 box leather; Wylie & Co., 2 rolls matting; J B Lygo, 2 cases hats; T & B, 8 bb's whiskey; William Fescus, 100 sheep and 2 horses; all for St. Paul.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVE., June 8, 1863.

The gold market has again been subject to one of its spasmodic fits, and telegrams to-day, report a sudden decline of 5c. The buying price may now be quoted at 40c.

The subscription to the National Loan goes on gloriously. Messrs. Thompson & Bro., the agents in this city, received on Saturday $41,000. Saint Paul is evidently doing her share towards supporting the credit of the government.

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

MONDAY EVE., June 6, 1863.

There was not much activity in the Produce line to-day, and under the advices from the East, prices declined and the market was flat towards the close.

In wheat there was not much done, and receipts were small. The market opened at 93c but fell to 90c and closed weak in the afternoon.

Other grain shared the weakness of the wheat market, and Flour, Potatoes, &c., were all affected by the decline in gold.

Butter was more plenty and lower, ruling at 8c for extra. Eggs were about the same as regards supply and price, standing firm at 10c.

Chicago Market.

FRIDAY, June 5.

Flour dull. Wheat dull; sales at 115@116c. Corn quiet and half a cent lower. Sales at 47½@48c.

Receipts—15,000 bbls. flour; 37,000 bus. wheat; 218,000 bus. corn.

Shipments—5,000 bbls flour; 42,000 bus. wheat; wheat 180,000 bus.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE: June 5.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined ½ cent on No 1. Sales 11,400 bus. No. 1 spring in store early at 118½; 50,800 bush. do latter at 118¼; 6,200 bus. No. 2, Smith's cross river and Higby's at 114½; 13,600 bus. No. 2 in Smith's at 104; 1,400 bus. No. 1 del at 119¼; 3,400 bus. rejected in Smith's at 87½. Gold steady 112@113 buying New York rates, 146¾ steady.

New York Market.

NEW YORK June 5.

Stocks dull and easier. Money Exchange unchanged. Erie 97c; N. Y. C. 122¾c; 73's, 107½; Gold, 46¼c; 1 Year Certificates, 99c; '65 and '81 Coupons, 108¼c; Registered 104c; Reading 112c. Groceries quiet.

Flour dull, and 5c lower; $5.80@$6; $6.15@6.25. Wheat dull and 1c. lower; 21@43c for choice spring; 31@41s for Milwaukee Club; 48@51c for Winter Red. Barley and Rye dull. Corn dull and 1c lower. 77@79c for old; 72@76c for new. Oats dull at 78@82c.

Pork and Lard quiet. Beef steady.

Whiskey quiet.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 6, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.	
American Gold	40 per ct.	

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

HOTEL TO LET.

The "NEW ENGLAND HOUSE" and Stables, in Hastings. Terms moderate and location central. Apply to HILLIARY & WASHINGTON, of Hastings, or to the Proprietor.
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.
Dundas, Min., June 4th, 1863. je6-tf

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest, 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three run of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect. C. G. HARRISON,
my22-3w Hastings, Min.

FROM THE FIRST MINNESOTA.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY ABOUT THE COPPERHEADS.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press:

CAMP FIRST MINNESOTA VOLS., OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, May 3.

Allow me to introduce myself, sir, as a member of the First Minnesota, a reader of the PRESS and a staunch devotee in the cause of the Union. Feeling as if I would like to write to you, I go ahead:

The regiment is in excellent health, although they are constantly on duty, none are sick in the regimental hospital, but Corporal Kendall, formerly of your office, and he is troubled with rheumatism only. We have a splendid camp, overlooking Fredericksburg and the rebel works. Every day we see the rebels drilling or running through the town, but we never offer to molest them, except when they undertake to fish with a net in the river.

I was reading a copy of the *Pioneer* the other day and was surprised to see how strongly it had become impregnated with copperhead sentiments. Can it be a cause of wonder that discontent and demoralization should affect the army when, right at home, such sentiments are allowed to be published, and we receive so little sympathy notwithstanding. Were I to write home one third of the amount of treason which daily appears in our democratic papers, I should have the felicity of rruralizing on the Dry Tortugas.

Nothing is done right, our army is good for nothing and our commanders are imbeciles, in the sage opinion of those wisacres at home, who are too cowardly to come out and let the Government have the benefit of their brilliant military light in these dark days, but prefer to let the refulgence of its rays illuminate the brothels and bar-rooms of St. Paul, where in safety from danger, they can clearly demonstrate the fact that Lincoln is a weak-minded fool, and that "Bill Seward" is an arch traitor. Who is to be the next President, Bennett, Valandigham or the editor of the *Pioneer?*

We are told that we will gain *honor* by coming into the army to defend the homes and families of these cowards, but can you blame us if we are somewhat Falstaffian in our theory on this point?

Where is the noble-minded "stay-at-home," who would thank an "armed mob," "a set of cowards," "a lot of corruption and vice," for forming a barricade around him in order that he may enjoy life? What matters it if we are paid for being $13,00 targets. Thank God for the conscription act and let all the army say, AMEN.

The regiment is in good spirits, but not anxious for a fight. When I hear a man say he is, I make up my mind that he is either a fool or a new recruit, for I never saw an old soldier yet, who had any sense, who wished for a fight. We are ready for our duty, but this hot weather precludes all possibility of anxiety.

Yours truly, ESCULAPIUS, JR.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT OF UNION TROOPS—THE INFERNAL GUERRILLAS—MEMPHIS AND CORINTH RAILROAD.

Special Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 20, 1863.

News from below indicate the early and certain capture of Vicksburg, if indeed it is not already in our hands. In the direction of Corinth, and along the whole line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad the gurrillas are holding high carnival as the whole country along this line has been drained of troops (excepting small forces to guard bridges and stations,) and transported to the lower country; guerrillas are therefore taking advantage of their absence, and in spite of the earnest effort of the small forces along the rout, they are plundering, burning, shooting and hanging all the Union men they can catch in the country. But the Unionists have very generally organized for their defense, and it is not unfrequent that the former get caught in their own traps and beat at their own game.

Last night the depot at Pocahontas was fired about 11 o'clock and burned to the ground.

A long train of cars would also have been destroyed had it not been for the timely alarm of Lieut. Parker of the Engineer Corps, who was, fortunately, engaged writing until a late hour; and who besides arousing the garrison, burst open the door of the depot, rushed through a torrent of fire and suffocating smoke, and rescued a man who was sleeping in an inner apartment, and who was found perfectly helpless from the suffocation and heat. It is believed to be the work of the enemy as the large amount of commissary stores and the rolling stock standing so near that the firing of one would almost insure that of the other, and therefore offered great inducements to the enemy to make the attempt; especially, as by some mismanagement, no guard had been put over it.

The Railroad is nearly completed to Corinth, working-parties being engaged rebuilding the bridges over the Hatchio and Tuscumbia, which, when done, will shorten the route about six miles and insure a speedy transit of troops and munitions of war from Memphis to Corinth and Northern Alabama, which may become very desirable should the rebel army of the Southwest be broken up as present appearances seem to indicate.

SOLDIER.

— A son of Frederick Douglas is Sergeant Major of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers. When the Regiment embarked at Boston, Fred. Douglas was active in passing through the companies, bidding the men farewell, and urging them to show themselves good soldiers.

CLOTHING.

WE ARE SELLING

SUMMER GOODS,

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Money Will be Saved

BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.

Goods of all

GRADES AND STYLES,

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

W. H. TEMPLE,

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

LADIES,

If you want the most elegant LACES,
The finest EMBROIDERY,
Or the cheapest and best DRESS GOODS,
Ever brought to St. Paul, go to
BLUM'S,
je2-1w Third street.

WANTED!

A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je2-1w

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, June 5th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following circular is published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Provost Marshal. 2d Dist., Min.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

[CIRCULAR NO. 7.]

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
je6-1w Provost Marshal General.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S

NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
o5-d tw&wly

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

MORE NEW

MILLINERY.

I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of

FASHIONABLE

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY,

Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.

MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap21 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

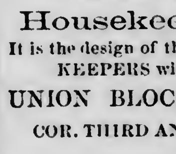
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees. HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.

TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
je4-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.



POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.
St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je1-3m

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store,"

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

NEW YORK LADIES'

HAIR-DRESSER.

Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.
may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

$20 REWARD.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, at Jordan on the 12th of May, three young bay mares. One is three years old, very large of her age, and has a large head and ears. The others are two year old; one of them has a white spot in her forhead and one white foot behind. The last I heard of them they were on the Cannon River. Any person who will return said stra s to me will receive the above reward. P. D. JOHNSON.
Jordan, Scott Co., Min., June 1, 1863. j3-2tw*

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,
nov14-d&wly



DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN

Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

PICTURES.

Joseph Bugbee

has for sale at his Carpet Store two beautiful

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS,

BY DEJARDIN.

VALUE, $25 A PIECE.

None expecting a cheap picture need call and look at them. They are GEMS.

CARPETS Cheap as Ever.
my31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,



Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 Cases Clocks,

Manufactured by the

Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE.

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN.

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

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No Machine covers so great a range of work.

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No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. NUMBER 136.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

DEMOCRATIC SELF-CONDEMNATION.

Great Heavens! What is this world coming to?

Here is a paper calling itself the organ of the Great Democratic party, the New York *World*, in which we positively find the following language:—

"*There is one thing dearer than the Union*—IT IS LIBERTY."

There it is, the cardinal heresy of Abolition—the quintessence of Garrisonian fanaticism—the gospel of Dis-union Anarchy as it is in Wendell Phillips—trumpeted in this leafy month of June, in this 87th year of our Lord 1863, from the mouth of the apostolic organ of conservative orthodoxy, as the watchword and law of the Democratic party—

"*There is one thing dearer than the Union—it is Liberty.*"

Ohio! "there *is one* thing dearer than the Union," is there?—and this time "it is Liberty" is it? "Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip."

We call the world to witness that for saying this and nothing more than this, the simple, earnest, inoffensive, christian men who taught it, have been hunted and hounded and ridiculed and proscribed and persecuted and bullied with threats and bodily violence, for the last third of a century in every place and on every occasion, by the whole organized political and social power of the Democratic party; that the imputation of thinking it without saying it, of believing it without confessing it, has been the gravamen and sum of all their charges against the Republican party; that all the teachings of their statesmen, all the eloquence of their orators, all the ability of their journals, all their distinctive policies and measures and platforms for the last thirty odd years have been devoted to the extirpation of this idea from the popular mind as an "anarchic," "revolutionary," "fanatical," "abolition" and "radical" heresy, and to the inculcation of its "conservative" and "constitutional" converse, that the *Union is dearer than Liberty*, but that there *is one* thing dearer even than the Union—it is *slavery!*

In the steadfast and zealous maintenance of this creed, they became everywhere the accepted allies of the enemies of human liberty, and the fierce champions of slavery. Pretending to prefer the Union to liberty, they abolished the right of trial by jury in the north to men whose only crime was that they claimed the God-given right to be free. Pretending that liberty must be sacrificed to the Union, they everywhere by speech and vote, without a solitary exception, as a party measure, as a principle of party policy, assailed the Personal Liberty Bills which Northern Legislatures had passed for the protection of their citizens from the despotic hand of the slave hunter; and in accordance with the still more fundamental article of Democratic faith that slavery is dearer than the Union, they have put on record a thousand times the duly attested declaration of their party, that those Personal Liberty Bills justified the South in seceding from the Union. Its whole history, and all its policies and measures, have been in entire harmony with these primary and central principles: first—the subordination of every free aspiration, and all the constitutional guarantees of liberty to the preservation of the Union; and second—the subordination, and if necessary, the sacrifice of the Union to slavery. For this, not only have they boldly overthrown the bulwarks of personal liberty, but they have everywhere persistently and clamorously *denied the right of Free Speech. And the interdiction of Free Speech and of the Freedom of the Press* has for more than thirty years been preached by them as a fundamental principle of that political system on which they proposed to ensure the perpetuity of the Union; and everywhere during a time of profound peace, where they could give effect to the demands of the slave power for the restriction of the freedom of speech and of the press, wherever they could control it by bullying, by threats or by the open violence of mob law, they have never hesitated to do so; and when Garrison or Phillips or Greeley were mobbed and pelted from the stage, when Lovejoy was killed and his press destroyed, or when Sumner was beaten prostrate by a cowardly bully on the floor of the Senate, the act was applauded by the universal voice of the Democratic party. And now they tell us:

"*There is one thing dearer than the Union—it is Liberty.*"

The Union is the guarantee of Liberty. Believing that, we hail this crude postulate of the Democratic organ as one of the greatest political triumphs over old prejudices which the war has achieved.

It is a distinct, complete, and unequivocal renunciation of the whole liberty-restricting creed, and of all the pro-slavery antecedents of the Democratic party. It is a plain confession that all the past policies and inculcations of that party, and all the previous teachings of the *World* itself, have been totally wrong. It is an open and frank repudiation of the enormous fallacy of the "conservative" owners of the *World*, that the preservation of slavery is the only condition upon which the war for the Union can be rightfully prosecuted.

Since, then, the *World* shares the fanatical devotion of Wendell Phillips to the "one idea" of Liberty, let it also imitate his patriotism, and join with the loyal millions, who are fighting at home and in the field for the suppression of the rebellion—in the grandest work which ever fell to the lot of a Christian nation: *the restoration of the Union on the basis of Universal Liberty.*

THE COPPERHEAD DISUNION PEACE PLATFORM.

Within whatever limits consistent with their duties as loyal citizens, the majority of the Democratic party might be glad to confine their opposition to the Administration, the action of their leaders leaves them no alternative but to wage that opposition on the Vallandigham-Seymour-Wood-Jeff. Davis platform of a Disunion Peace, or, if they fight the rebellion, they must fight the Democratic party also. The Democratic party of Illinois, of Indiana, and Ohio and Connecticut, all stand, as represented by their controlling elements, upon the rebel ground of a Disunion Peace. And in New York, after wearing the war mask long enough to suit its transient purposes, it has again settled back upon the traitorous platform of an unconditional surrender to Jeff. Davis, and peace at the price of honor and country.

At the recent Democratic Peace meeting in New York, where over 20,000 Copperheads were assembled, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, defining the position of the Democratic party of New York:

Resolved, That the electors and people of the State of New York, who have hitherto professed the name, and held to the principles, known as Democratic, desire to declare their unalterable attachment as well to those truths set to the Constitution and the amendments thereto, forming the supreme law of the land; that they regard obedience to the Constitution as alike the duty of the citizen and the magistrate, and regard such obedience as the only means of perpetuating the Union, and by it the only hope of restoring the same.

Resolved, That the sovereignty of the States and the sovereignty of the people, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, of which Jefferson and Madison were the authors, are the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; that they are the vital essence of the Constitution pervading every line and provision of that instrument, and to deny them would reduce our political federative system to anarchy or despotism.

Resolved, *That under the Constitution, there is no power in the Federal Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force. If power of coercion exists at all, it is a legal power and not military.* That the Democratic party, if true to its own time-honored principles, cannot sustain a war against sovereign States; that we believe it to be the duty of the party to proclaim these sentiments boldly, that the people may feel that there is at least one political organization which will act honestly, independently and truthfully with them.

All the speeches were in support of these resolutions.

Fernando Wood summed up the policy which he said was to govern the Democratic party in a series of leading propositions beginning with this:

1. The war should cease, because it should never have been commenced, inasmuch as there is no coercive military power in the Federal Government as against the States, which are sovereign, and in possession of all power not delegated. If power of coercion exists at all it is legal and not military.

We rather like this sort of thing. There is no nonsense about it. It is plump, square, flat-footed opposition to the war. It is a plain, unequivocal demand to haul down the stars and stripes and surrender to Jeff. Davis. It goes directly and without circumlocution to the point which the *World* and its imitators seek to reach by indirection. It seeks no votes upon hypocritical pretenses of devotion to the Union. It places the hell-wide and fathomless gulf of open *treason* between it and all loyal men of all parties.

And no man of any party can pass that gulf to stand upon the ground which Wood has chosen for his battalions, without the sooty brand of "traitor" on his brow forever; and loyal men of all parties know now distinctly what to do. They must fight treason on the soil of whatever State it lifts its accursed flag, and whether Fernando Wood or Jefferson Davis be its spokesman.

THE NEW YORK "PEACE MEETING."

The character of the "Peace Meeting" held in New York can be inferred from the following extract from Fernando Wood's speech. It is possible that his visit to Washington, mentioned by the telegraph was to induce the Administration to send Burnside to New York.

This night, at this moment, the city of Chicago may be in flames. There has been assembled this night one of the largest meetings ever held in Chicago in front of the office of that noble Democratic paper the Chicago *Times*, protesting with stentorian power against this military interference with the rights of a free press. (Cheers.) And if I know the character of the Western people—if I understand the character of 250 men at Chicago, they possess the spirit of the men of New York (cheers), and I care and defy the Administration to send to the city of New York their Gen. Burnside. (Groans. "Hang him!") I here in the name of assembled thousands and tens of thousands request the Administration to give Gen. Burnside this department. (Great cheering and waving of hats.) And if this conflict must come, if the revolution must commence, I want the powers that be to try their hands upon us. (Continued cheers and waving of hats.) Fellow-citizens, I may have uttered the language of treason. ("No, no.") I have certainly said more than the language uttered by our lamented friend Vallandigham, who was struck down by the Administration, and I may be the next glorious martyr upon the altar of my country's liberty."

We hope Fernando may not be denied the privilege of being "the next glorious martyr."

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

The following *accurate* statement which we clip from the Louisville *Journal*, will be read with intense interest by the people of this State. It would be a work worthy a missionary society to circulate a map of the United States through the country:

"There are six hundred lodges of hostile Indians at Devils' Lake, Minnesota. The farmers of Brown and Nicollet counties are abandoning their farms and seeking refuge in the towns."

SAMPLES WANTED.

We find in an exchange the following notice of the plant, said to be of Minnesota growth, of which the Department of Agriculture at Washington wishes to obtain samples:

ANOTHER NEW FIBER.—The Department of Agriculture has just received returns from a specimen of fiber of one of the Asclepias (milk-weed) family, recently sent to a New York manufacturer for experiment in cottonizing, by a process similar to that by which flax is cottonized. It is from a plant growing in swamps, several feet in heighth. Its fiber seperates from the woody core with the greatest ease. The result of cottonizing is a beautiful article, stronger than cotton or flax cotton, fine and lustrous, and thought by the experimenter to be susceptible of working upon cotton machinery, without the least difficulty.

The above description may assist some of our readers in identifying the species of grass desired. It is said also to grow in bunches. We shall be greatly obliged to any one who will forward us specimens for the use of the Department of Agriculture.

The Copperhead Democracy in Ohio meet in State Convention at Columbus to-morrow, to nominate a State ticket. The two sympathizing brothers, Vallandigham and McClellan, are the prominent candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, and a lively scrimmage seems likely to ensue. They both have appropriate endorsers, the Chattanooga *Rebel* having already nominated the former for that position, while the latter is vouched for by the entire press of Richmond. The Vallandigham men urge in favor of their candidate that "he has opposed the war from the start," while the McClellan men point triumphantly to their champion's military career, as indicative of greater assistance rendered the rebels than it was possible for any one to do who stood aloof from the army. The heat of the contest may occasion the throwing overboard of both candidates, and the selection of some other "blessed martyr."

The telegraphic statement that Lee had evacuated Fredericksburg and that Hooker had crossed and taken possession of the town, is now denied by the same immaculate news-bearer. The safest way would probably be either to believe or disbelieve both reports, it is immaterial which.

Lieut. Mayhew Acquitted.

The findings of the court martial, which convened at this place a few weeks since, were, as far as related to the case of Lieut. Mayhew, read on dress parade last Sunday evening. The result was that the Lieutenant was honorably acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, while Capt. Libby, the prosecutor, was severely censured.

We extract as follows:

The Court has severely but justly censured Capt. Asa Libby, 8th Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, for *accumulating charges* against the accused, one of the subalterns of his company, during a period of several months. The offenses charged—if committed as alleged—should have been made the basis of charges by Captain Libby as soon as possible after they were brought to his notice.

The omission of Captain Libby in this regard, very naturally and properly led the court to the conclusion that he did not believe in the guilt of the accused, or had culpably failed in his duty, and that in his preferment of the charges after the lapse of so long a period, he was far less actuated by regard for the public service than by personal considerations.

Lieut. Mayhew, being honorably acquitted, will be released from arrest, and return to duty with his company without delay.—*Mankato Independent.*

Scandal Among the Actors.

A scandalous case is occupying considerable space in the London papers. The facts are briefly as follows:

Jordan, the well-known comedian, who is now in London, became jealous of the intimacy between his wife and Dion Boucicault, the theatrical author and manager. Contrary to Jordan's wish, his wife accepted an engagement under Boucicault, and the husband and wife soon after separated. This was last year. Early in September last, Jordan instituted a watch over his wife's lodgings, and late one night saw Boucicault and Mrs. Jordan enter the house together. He then ran up and rang at the door. His wife opened the door, and he asked her if "that fellow Boucicault was there." She said, (according to his account,) "Yes, he's here, but, for God's sake, don't expose me." The plaintiff then began searching the house to find him. She herself must have let Boucicault in, for the landlady and her servant had gone to bed.

The landlady, a Mrs. Clarke, got up on hearing the disturbance, and complained of it. An altercation ensued, in the course of which Col. Gibbon, a lodger, came home, and was appealed to by the landlady for protection. He ordered Jordan to leave, which he refused to do, but rushed up stairs, whither Boucicault had gone before, locking himself in the Colonel's bedroom, unbeknown to the latter. A further altercation ensued, when the police were called in and Jordan taken to the station house. Here the Colonel learned a little more of the facts of the case, and his sympathies changing, wished to withdraw the charge. This he was not allowed to do, and Jordan brought an action against him for assault and false imprisonment. The case was tried last month before the Court of Queen's Bench, the jury finding: "That the plaintiff got peaceably into the house, and that though he rushed up stairs he did not behave in a disorderly manner or create a disturbance; and that he went into the defendant's room with his assent, and committed no assault. They therefore found the plea not proved, and they assessed the damages at £25." The Lord Chief Justice at once, on the application of the defendant's counsel, stayed execution, in order to enable him to apply to the Court to set aside the verdict next term.

—The Troy *Times* says that "a committee of colored men from that city waited upon Governor Seymour last week and asked him whether he would favor the organization of regiments of black men. He replied that he should not, saying that he had too much sympathy for the blacks to do so, as the position they must occupy would be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life."

—When Colonel Grierson was passing near Jackson, a lady applied to him for protection for her property. He assured her that he was not after property, "but was running for governor, and just called to keep his appointment."

—A young man named James Vaughn was hung at Kansas City, Missouri, on Wednesday of last week, for bushwhacking. He was twenty-three years of age. On the scaffold he bore himself defiantly, proclaiming himself a "Southern man," and declaring that his friends would avenge his death. On stepping upon the platform he gave a last look upon the crowd, saying: "This is my last look—let her slide." In a moment more he was dangling in the air, dead.

THE FIFTH MINNESOTA AT VICKSBURG.

IT PARTICIPATES IN A TERRIBLE CHARGE.

A RECORD OF ITS MOVEMENTS.

The Jackson Appeal and Mississippian.

We have been permitted to publish the following interesting letter, written by an officer of the Fifth regiment, to his father in this city:

CAMP IN REAR OF VICKSBURG, MISS., May 24th, 1863.

This is the first opportunity I have had to write to you since May 2nd, when we left camp near Young's Point. We crossed the river at Grand Gulf on the 7th, and on the 8th we started for Jackson, Mississippi, where we arrived on the 14th. The Fifth was in advance of our Division on the two days previous to entering Jackson, skirmishing continually with the enemy.

On arriving at Jackson, the rebels threw a few shells at us, but no very serious damage was done. The loss in our division was one killed and three wounded.

Gen. McPherson's corps entered the city on the north side. Their loss was greater than ours, but I could not ascertain the exact number. We destroyed the Railroad for some miles around the city, and the rebels burned the depot containing large stores of sugar and various army supplies. We destroyed the cotton factory connected with the penitentiary, containing about fifty looms, and other public buildings used by the Confederate States Army, also a very large amount of tents and army supplies, also a large amount of ammunition and some eighteen pieces artillery, which we could not take with us. Among other things destroyed was a large amount of sugar and the material of the Daily *Mississippian* and the Memphis *Appeal* printing offices.

We found the poorer class of white people in a starving condition. They complain bitterly of ill-treatment by the Confederate Government.

After destroying everything of any use to the rebels we evacuated the place on the 16th. We arrived at Black River on the 17th where we found a large quantity of artillery which was captured from the rebels by McClernand's corps, near Black River Bridge. It was all in good condition for use with caissons nearly filled with ammunition. The rebels did not have time to spike their guns before they fell into our hands.

On the 19th we arrived where we are now lying, in rear of Vicksburg, under the guns of the rebel works. We are protected by a deep ravine. On the 22d our brigade charged the rebel fort in our front, but we did not succeed in taking it. We charged by the flank in the following order, 11th Missouri, 47th Illinois, 8th Wisconsin, 5th Minnesota. At the time we did not know that our brigade was making the charge, but supposed that we were supporting Blair's division. Our Colonel was ordered to keep the right of his regiment closed on the left of the 8th Wisconsin, which he did in order to reach the rebel Fort. One hundred and fifty or two hundred yards of our flank was exposed to each volley from the fort. As soon as the 11th entered the road to charge, the rebels opened fire on us with shell, grape, canister, and musketry. The storm was terrible; indeed, the rebel charge on Fort Robinet at Corinth, was nothing compared with the storm we had to pass through. The 11th and 47th succeeded in crossing the open road and also the first five companies of the 8th; but the left wing of the 8th, instead of filing into the road, filed to the right, and formed into line of battle. We, in obedience to orders, followed them, and remained in line of battle until the iron storm had partly abated when the left wing of the 8th was counter marched, and we passed over the dangerous road, and into a deep ravine near the rebel works.

Our loss was only one killed and four or five wounded. The 11th Missouri regiment was terribly cut up, their adjutant being among the slain. I do not know their loss, but rumor has it from 110 to 135 killed and wounded. The 47th and 8th were very badly cut up, but I have not yet learned the number.

The 11th succeeded in planting their colors on the outside of the rebel works, but we were all ordered from the charge under cover of the night. If the left wing of the 8th had followed its regiment the 5th would have been completely annihilated, but luck was on our side, and we are all right yet.

Since the charge our artillery has moved up to within 150 yards of the rebel fort, and they keep pelting away at the rebels, who do not answer with artillery except when we charge their works. Our sharpshooters do not allow them to show their head.

The name of the man that was killed in our regiment is John Denny Cook. We are all well and in good spirits, and we think we will gain the greatest victory of the war, to the tune of 30,000 or 35,000 prisoners.

GOSIP FROM THE FRONTIER.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

PAYNESVILLE, June 5, 1863.

DEAR PRESS: Once more I take the pen (speaking figuratively) to give you an item or two of what is going on about this part of the frontier. We now have our fortifications in very good shape, and would be very glad to receive a visit from any number of "Red-skins" that may feel disposed to favor us with one. I imagine we should give them a very cordial reception, mixed, possibly, with a few "blue-pills."

We were considerably astonished, not to say alarmed, a few days ago to get news from St. Cloud that Co. E had been attacked and ten of us killed. On hearing it, every man instinctively clapped his hands to his scalp to assure himself that everything was safe in that locality. Not a scalp was gone! And the Hospital Steward is growing quite haggard in his labors, searching for the wounded and finding them not.

Capt. Cady, of Company A, thought the statement in the PRESS, that he went from Kingston to his command at Richmond by way of Clearwater and St. Cloud, on account of being afraid of the Indians, as a joke that may be equalled, but never excelled, particularly in absurdity. Is it necessary that there should be so many false alarms? I don't suppose it proper to call them lies—to keep the whole rural population Northwest of St. Paul awake to a sense of their insecurity or, if they happen to go to sleep, to make them dream of murderous savages, seeking the blood of their wives and children. Let us have the truth and little else as convenient. We do not blame the papers as we do those who make or collect these groundless rumors and clothe them in a garb of truth for publication.

On Wednesday morning Capt. Brookins, with twenty men, started for the neighborhood of Norway Lake, situated about twenty-five miles from this post, in a westerly direction. Quite a large number of cattle were wintered there by a few settlers, who assert that a party of Indians kept stock during the first part of the winter so near them that they could hear the report of their guns. As soon as Capt. Willson, of Co. A, of the Rangers, heard of it he dispatched a force to that place, but the game had fled, leaving numerous evidences, however, of having been there with cattle for a considerable length of time. Capt. Brookins' object is to look after the property left there, and also, if possible, to discover any signs of Indians. The place has formerly been a favorite one with them, and we may conclude with reason that, if none of them have been there, there have been none this side. The party of Capt. B. is expected back today.

In spite of the many discouragements which present themselves to the immigrant, several have taken claims in this delightful part of the State, during the short time that we have been here, and the report is that more are coming. The settlers of the frontier are not easily discouraged, and we have reason to believe, if the government makes them secure from Indian raids, that nearly every cabin will have its occupant, and every field of this beautiful country its "tiller of the soil," within a year from this time.

Our musicians have at last joined us. They remained at Fort Ripley to practice, and only arrived Tuesday night. So once more are we permitted to hear the soul-stirring fife and drum. I don't mean to insinuate any thing prejudicial to the music of our amateur players, who have had a clear track for the past few weeks. Once more are our eyes gladdened by the broad grin of Phil, and the jolly countenance of Gen. Drummer Lane, whose superior at drumming or cracking a joke, we have yet to see. He is a man of substance, as every one who has seen him knows. His breadth doesn't quite equal his length, though the difference isn't worth mentioning, and he is similar to "Seceesh," of the popular melody, only in the particular of the "free hundred pound."

More anon.

* * *

—The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that a special train of eighteen baggage and passenger cars, containing 750 Mormons, passed up on the Hudson River Railroad Tuesday morning, about 7 o'clock, on their way to Utah. They were ticketed through to Florence, Nebraska, where five hundred wagons will be in attendance to carry them across the Plains to Salt Lake City. They were composed of men, women and children, and a number of the female portion were young and good looking.

—Edmund Blackman, one of the most secondary speakers at the New York Valandigham meeting, who threatened the President with assasination, is explained. He was "husband" of Fanny White, a famous courtezan who died several years ago and left him her sinful earnings.

New Advertisements.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY day and Choice Fresh Butter twice a week, at the store of A. H. WIMBISH, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce, east side of Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. je10-tf

COUNTY FAIR DAY SALE.

As our next regular monthly sale would come on the 4th of July, we postpone it to the second Saturday, July 11th, when from indications we expect the largest sale of the season.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH, Auction and Com. Merchants. je10-1t

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

To those Wishing Carpets.

I will sell out my large and superior assortment of

Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

FOR 15 DAYS.

The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.

THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.

My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in

INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.

JOSEPH BUGBEE,

Third street, below Post Office, St. Paul. je10

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Banks Still Bombarding Pt. Hudson.

THE REBELS OFFERED TO SURRENDER IF ALLOWED THE HONORS OF WAR.

Banks Demanded Unconditional Surrender, which was Refused.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG UNCHANGED.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

CAIRO, June 6.

We have Port Hudson dates to the 29th, A. M. At that time Banks had entirely invested the position, resting his two wings on the river above and below the Fort.

Our gunboats were bombarding the fortifications from the river, and Gen. Banks was thundering with his artillery in the rear. The rebel garrison is said to be 15,000 strong, and was entirely hemmed in with no chance of escape. Gen. Banks had built two lines of circumvallation to protect his rear, and was in excellent spirits and hopeful of entire success.

On the 24th, after a furious cannonade, the rebels offered to surrender if they could be allowed to march out with the honors of war.

Gen. Banks desired unconditional surrender. Subsequently he sent a flag of truce, renewing his demand, while the enemy replied they would hold the position while enough remained to man the guns.

From Helena, Arkansas, the news is interesting. Gen. Price is reported to have removed his entire force from Little Rock to Fort Smith, leaving behind but a single regiment to occupy the capital. Marmaduke is at Jackson, Arkansas. The country between White river and St. Francis river is patrolled by a guerrilla band, numbering 600 or 700, under Col. Dobbins, of the Confederate army. This band is extremely enterprising, and extend their operations to a point almost within sight of Helena. Helena is thoroughly fortified beyond danger of capture. There is reason to believe that all the troops which lately infested Northern Mississippi have joined Johnston at Jackson.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

Advices from Vicksburg to June 2nd contain no particular news. Grant is able to press the siege and take care of Johnston, who is still posted at Jackson. His reported march on Memphis is not confirmed. Our siege guns are close up to the enemy's works, and playing vigorously on them and the town.

On the 1st inst., the rebels shot three hundred horses on the river bank, being unable to feed them.

Gen. Blair is up the Yazoo. Important news is expected from him.

Col. D'Utassy's Sentence.

The following is the text of Colonel D'Utssy's sentence:

"To forfeit all pay and allowances now due and that may become due to him; to be cashiered; to be confined for a period of one year at such place as the Secretary of War shall direct; to be disqualified from holding any office of trust, honor, or employment in the service of the United States, and the crime, name and punishment of delinquent to be published in at least three of the public papers of the State of New York."

The Secretary of War indorses the sentence as follows."

"The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial in the foregoing case are approved, and the State Prison at Sing Sing, New York, is designated as the place of confinement of the prisoner. The Adjutant General will issue the proper orders to carry the sentence into effect."

The President approves the whole.

—A curious dilemma recently occurred to the inmates of a convent in Naples. A French woman had made an ascent in a balloon, which, after floating for some time in the air, alighted on a building inhabited by a considerable number of nuns. The embarrassment in the fold was extreme. Should they go to the assistance of the person in the balloon or not? It might contain a man! This was a case not foreseen in the canon law. After deliberation, the sisters came to the conclusion that they might risk themselves, and with their faces concealed in their veils they helped down their aerial visitor, and let her out of the convent gates, promising to send her balloon after her.

—The patent medicine clergyman of Jersey City, whose "sands of life have nearly run out," has taken a new lease of life. Somebody has sent him half a bushel of sand by express, not pre-paid.

—Ex-Governor Moore, of Louisiana, was arrested some weeks since by the Provost Marshal of Plaquemines parish, La., and taken to New Orleans, where he remains in military care. The *Era* says:

The capture of Thomas O. Moore, the itinerant Governor of this State, next to that of Alexander Mouton, is probably the most important that could have been made. He has been a conspicuous counsellor of treason for a number of years, and it is just and proper that he and men of his stamp, should be held to a strict accountability for the evils they have contributed to bring upon this city, this State, and this country."

—The present strength of the Russian army is—on paper—as follows:

There are 120,000 men in the Caucasus, 15,000 in Finland, 18,000 in Eastern Siberia, 12,000 in Orenburg. The so-called "active" army is composed of 34,000 guards, 32,500 grenadiers, and six *corps d armee* of the line. The cavalry consists of 10,200 guards, 8,000 cuirassiers, and 42,500 "cavalry of the line." The reserves are said to amount to 55,800 men. The artillery of the line is composed of 29,400 men, with 936 guns; the horse artillery of 9,600, with 256 guns.

—Drilling in Canada is pretty thoroughly attended to about these days. It is stated that 160 drill sergeants have been sent over from the regular army of England, and the number of volunteers now undergoing military discipline in all the Canadas, is about 36,000. An effort is being made in Canada to give great efficiency to the militia.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

Ten Dining Room Boys,

AT INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

Apply immediately. je7-3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. G. A. BOWMAN.

DENTAL ROOMS IN

Winslow House,

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

je4-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,

DENTIST,

Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.

☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

GOVERNMENT MARES FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SAINT PAUL, MINN., June 8th, 1863.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on Monday, the 22d of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of

TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE

Government Mares with foal, and Mares with Colts.

E. B. CARLING, Captain and Chief Quartermaster. je9-td

NEW YORK STORE.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

Offer to close out the following line of Goods:

65 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs.
50 " kid bound Hoop Skirts.
40 " Shakers.
300 " Ladies' and Children's Flats.
4000 yards Prints from 9 to 20c.
2000 " Muslin and Chalil Delaines, 20 to 30c.
10000 " Sheeting, Shirting, Denims & Stripes.
3000 " Imported

DRESS GOODS,

Of various styles and kinds.

100 New Spring and Summer Shawls.

All kinds and styles of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Ready-Made Clothing.

PANTS $1.20 TO $6.50.

We would invite the attention of all COUNTRY DEALERS, as our stock comprises

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

my30- near Suspension Bridge.

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest, 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three runs of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect. C. G. HARRISON, my22-3w Hastings, Min.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 5th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be reserved, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

16,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 150 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork; 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL, Captain and C. S. je6-td

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says that a strong effort will be made to nominate Gen. McClellan as the Democratic or Copperhead candidate for Governor of Ohio. The scheme is in favor with that class of Democrats who have something to lose, pecuniarily, politically, and morally, and hence dislike the idea of being obliged to accept the traitor Vallandigham as their candidate. The irresponsible crowd are of course for Vallandigham, and are pushing him strongly for the nomination. This crowd doubtless constitute a majority faction of the Copperheads, but they lack in skill and discipline more than what they make up in numbers, and may be beaten. The idea is to "spring" McClellan on the Convention, and carry his nomination by storm. There may be a pleasant scrimmage among the factions before the end is reached.

—President Lincoln, says the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in accordance with a wish expressed by him some weeks since, will pay a visit to that city about the 15th of June, and while here, will be the guest of Moses Grinnell, Esq. As the sole object of his journey is recreation and rest, no public receptions or demonstrations of any kind will be countenanced. The President's family, it is understood, will accompany him. Possibly they may go as far east as Newport.

—We understand that the proprietors of the Dayton *Journal*, which was destroyed by a mob, are being reimbursed by a military assessment on the parties by whom the riot was instigated and directed. This is substantial justice; and as Dayton is under martial law, no one can complain of the manner in which it is enforced. But if martial law did not prevail, the recourse of the damaged proprietors would be upon the city corporation; because it is clearly established that the owners of property destroyed by such violence in the face of the authorities have their remedy in a suit against the property owners *en masse*. The law presumes that every citizen is responsible for the preservation of the peace; hence when by the inaction or tacit consent of those who may hold the riot in check, the peace disturbed, upon them the responsibility rests and upon them the penalty falls.

—The following is a special dispatch to the New York *World*:

LEXINGTON, Ky, June 4.

Editor of the World:

Having been directed by the President of the United States to revoke that part of my order suppressing the Chicago *Times*, I have revoked the entire order, and your paper will be allowed its circulation in this Department.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

— In view of the immediately expected superfluity of cucumbers, a cotemporary advises that the contents of pickle-jars should be sent to refresh the soldiers. By all means. It is decidedly better to put pickles into the troops than to put the troops into any pickle.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, under the head of "Fidelity to the Constitution," says "all true lovers of the country will be rejoiced at the announcement we are able to make to-day, that, by the joint action of the nation and State Governments, more than three hundred fugitive slaves were on Friday returned from this city to South Carolina." They went, it may not be amiss to add, in the United States uniform. "Democratic" papers, singularly enough, failed to make the special mention of this exhibition of fidelity to the law which its importance would seem to justify.

—The Copperhead journals are quoting with great satisfaction the London *Times* to prove Gen. Hooker's "incapacity" as a General. A few months since this same London *Times* pronounced McClellan's Peninsular campaign "the greatest failure in the annals of modern warfare." How do the Copperheads like the authority?

—There was a rumor in Paris, based on the assertion of the "Confederate envoy," that as soon as "this cruel war is over,"—provided that the result is favorable to the Confederate cause—a nobility, consisting of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount and Lord, with Baronet and Knight complete, is to be formed, and the great men who have distinguished themselves by their bravery and patriotism, are to be recipients of the title.—*Foreign Gossip.*

—All the Dayton rioters, including W. T. Logan, editor of the Dayton *Empire*, have been released from prison, having taken the oath of allegiance.

—An officer in Carlin's battery, recently sent to Wheeling a piece of a human skull, partly formed into a finger ring. The officer says in a note to the friend to whom he sent the piece of skull:

"You have often heard of the rebels making rings and trinkets of Yankee bones, but I suppose you never have believed it, nor I, until I saw for myself. We found this, and a similar piece of bone, in the rebel hospital at Mount Jackson. I immediately took them to some surgeons of different regiments, and they pronounced them without doubt, the frontal bones of a human skull. Some rebel had begun two rings for his sweetheart, no doubt."

—The war has made three thousand six hundred and twenty-eight rebel widows in Georgia.

— Col. Clark, of the 55th Ohio, made a stirring speech at the recent great Union meeting in Norwalk, in which he said that there was no longer any occasion for the charge that we are "fighting for the nigger," the fact being that the "nigger" is about to fight for us.

The War Power.

Col. D. A. Robertson:

SIR: A few evenings ago, with mingled emotions of surprise and indignation, I listened to a public speech made by you, the tendency of which, as was then demonstrated, is to remove the scene of civil commotion and bloodshed from districts now in rebellion to our own loyal city.

I was surprised, that a gentleman of your acknowledged attainments and penetration, should publicly avow your conviction that the present National Administration is engaged in the enslavement of the Freemen of the North, in order to perpetuate itself in power, and indignant that a citizen of your professed loyalty, should co-operate in the monstrous and treasonable attempt now being made by unprincipled partizans, to promote distrust, dissatisfaction and division among my fellow-citizens at this terrible crisis, when our imperiled father-land, in its life-struggle with gigantic treason, calls for their united and hearty support.

A distinguished Democrat, General S. F. Cary, of Ohio, said, a few days ago, in a public speech,—

"When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln breaking the Constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor."

I am disposed, sir, to apply this criterion in your case, for I believe that your charges against the President of alleged violation of the Constitution, and your avowed willingness to co-operate in his impeachment therefor, arise from a misapprehension of the extent of the power conferred by that instrument upon the Chief Magistrate, and not from sympathy with the enemy.

You asserted, sir, on that occasion, that the arrest, trial, and punishment of the citizens of the loyal States, by the military authority of the Republic, is a violation of the Constitution.

Such proceedings in a time of peace would unquestionably be unconstitutional, but I maintain that in the present crisis they are not only within the constitutional power of the President, but that the Constitution makes it his duty, as military chief of the nation, to summarily arrest and punish any citizen of the United States, whenever the President in the exercise of his sound discretion shall deem it necessary to the public welfare.

The history of every government, whether republican or monarchial in form, affords numerous instances of the exercise of this extraordinary power by the chief executive, in times of great public danger. When not expressly warranted by the Constitution, it is sanctioned by the paramount law of self-preservation, which applies as well to a nation as to an individual.

You will recall, sir, the memorable words of the Roman Senate in the days of the conspiracy of Cataline: "*Operam darent consules, ne quid detrimeni capere!*"—"Let the consuls give heed that the republic suffer no detriment." You are aware of the extent of the authority thereby temporarily conferred. The same authority which the Roman Senate in its best days thus delegated to the consuls, by special decree, in time of imminent public peril, (*atroci negotio*) the President of the United States derives from its Constitution.

The laws of nations, of which the law of war is a part, is paramount to all municipal law.

It is unreasonable to suppose the learned founders of the Constitution did not contemplate the time when its provisions must be construed, with special reference, to this august code, which all civilized nations acknowledge superior to municipal regulations. Hence, we find conferred by the Constitution, two classes of powers—those which are applicable to a time of peace and those which may be exercised in time of war. Upon this point I ask your attention to the words of an eminent Jurist, Hon. Daniel Agnew, President Judge of the 17th Judicial District of Pennsylvania: "So long had we been resting in the arms of peace, lulled by dreams of security, and so trifling had been previous attempts at insurrection, that, as a people, we were unconscious of the sleeping powers of the Constitution."

It was a state of war, marshalled by a powerfully organized rebellion, and conducted by States, the Constitution was called to encounter! And the question arose, what is its inherent vigor to meet the emergency? Some of its powers relate to a state of peace, others to a period of war; and the fact first striking the attention of a jurist is, that no correct exposition can be made of the latter, in a frame of mind that looks alone to a state of peace before the clangor of arms had aroused their dormant energies.

It must not be overlooked that as the war class rises, the peace necessarily falls: not because they become extinct but because the inherent vigor of the *Constitution* itself *brings the war powers into play to meet the exigency, and relaxes the latter to admit* of the *free use and full scope of the former.*

The two classes to the extent they impringed, are inherently contradictory and cannot be exercised together. For instance, in a time of peace, life, liberty and property are sacred and cannot be taken away except by due process of law. Apply teese guarantees of peace to a time of war and they would forbid the killing of rebels with arms in their hands, taking them prisoners or capturing their property. Nor could treasonable letters and supplies be searched and seized and the carriers arrested without warrant. Apply the rules of peace to war and martial law cannot be declared, no matter where or what its necessity. Moreover it is not necessary that martial law be proclaimed in order that authority thereunto may be exercised. On this point the authorities are agreed.

I ask you, sir, to re-examine by the light of the above principles the following provisions of the Constitution and enactments of Congress, viz.: Art. 2, Sec. 1, Cl. 8: Ibid, Sec. 2, Cl. 1: Ibid Sec. 3. The act of 28th February, 1795: The act of 3d March, 1807. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in Martiin vs. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19. Having done so, you will perceive "That, when the laws are obstructed or opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary civil process, the President who is the constitutional head of the army and navy and militia, and who is constitutionally enjoined by oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed (*ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet*) is commanded to use the whole military power of the United States, to suppress such combination and cause the laws to be duly executed; *and that he is the sole and exclusive judge of the facts calling the exercise of this power into requisition.*"

You must, then, sir, admit that the *duty* has been imposed upon the President, and the *power and the means have* been conferred upon him by the Constitution to suppress the rebellion, but you cannot point to a single clause in the constitution which prescribes the *manner* in which the President shall exercise this power!

Must it not be left, *ex necessitate rei*, to the discretion of the President, as Commander-in-Chief? Could the founders of the Constitution have foreseen every emergency which may arise, calling for the exercise of these extraordinary powers? Could they have foreseen the movements of the enemy, his adherents and sympathizers in the present contest, and have prescribed the measures to be adopted by the President?

Therefore, the Emancipation Proclamation, the confiscation by executive authority of private property, the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, the arrest and punishment of rebel sympathizers, are not only justifiable, as necessary military expedients in time of war, but constitutional! Says Alexander Hamilton:

"The authorities essential to the case of the common defense ought to exist *without limitation*, because it is impossible to foresee or define the extent and and variety of national exigencies, and the correspondent extent and variety of the means necessary to satisfy them."

Said John Quincy Adams, in 1836, in the House of Representatives: "There are then, Mr. Chairman, in the authority of Congress *and of the Executive*, two classes of powers, altogether different in their nature, and often incompatible with each other—the war power and the peace power. The war power is limited only by the laws and usages of nations; *it is strictly constitutional, but it breaks down every barrier so anxiously erected for the protection of liberty, of property, and of life.*"

Do you say, sir, that such power is despotic! Chief Justice Taney, in his decision in Martin vs. Mott, has answered you: "It is no answer (says the court) that such a power may be abused, for there is no power that is not susceptible of abuse. The remedy for this as well as for all official misconduct is to be found in the constitution itself.

"In a free government the danger must be remote, since in addition to the high qualities the Executive must be presumed to possess, of public virtue and honest devotion to the public interests, the frequency of elections and the watchfulness of the representatives of the nation, carry with them all the checks which can be useful to guard against usurpation or wanton tyranny."

At common law, a *private person* on *probable suspicion* may arrest a citizen, *without warrant*, when a felony has been committed (see 1 Chitty, C. L.) and may not the President, armed by the Constitution with the extraordinary powers above stated, and sworn to protect and defend the Constitution, without judicial warrant, arrest and punish those who spread disaffection, cause mutiny, aid and comfort rebels, and by speech or writing, embarrass him in his honest endeavor to put down the rebellion.

But you ask if the President has the constitutional authority to make these arrests, why pass an act of Congress to protect him from prosecution? I answer not because of his authority, but the soundness of his discretion is called in question.

Judge Leavitt, of Ohio, a life-long Democrat, and appointed by Gen. Jackson, in his decision denying the writ of *habeas corpus*, in the case of C. L. Vallandigham, says:

"In my judgment when the life of the Republic is imperilled, he mistakes his duty, and his obligations as a patriot, who is not willing to concede to the Constitution, such a capacity of adaptation as may be necessary to meet a great emergency, and save the nation from ruin."

Mr. Vallandigham himself, while *en route* to the rebel lines, expressed himself as follows:

"I admit that the dealings of the government with me were necessary and justifiable, if the Union is to be restored by war. In that case the government will be obliged to use all the physical force of the nation, and can tolerate no opposition."

While listening sir, to your impassioned efforts to excite the fears of your auditors, I was forcibly reminded of the words of the eminent Judge, in his decision in the case alluded to:

"I confess I am but little moved by the eloquent appeals of those who, while they indignantly denounce violence of personal liberty, look with no horror upon a despotism as unmitigated as the world has ever witnessed."

The right to criticise the policy of the government in time of war, is undeniable, but there is a vast difference between patriotic criticism and partizan abuse. You have sir, a constitutional right to advocate the cause of Jefferson Davis, the Catiline of the American Republic, in the streets of St. Paul; and so also, has the President both the right and the authority, under the Constitution, to punish such a course by summary arrest and imprisonment,

The fact that Congress has provided a method of punishing such an act by civil process does not preclude the Executive from acting independently thereof. You assume as undisputable the loyalty of the North, and demanded if the arrest of disloyal persons and the suppression of free speech does not indicate a want of confidence therein on part of the Government.

You know, sir, that while the great majority of the citizens of the North are true to the Union, that the spirit of rebellion has permeated every portion of the United States. There are faces that I daily behold, which brighten at every reverse and lengthen at every victory of the national forces. There are men in our midst who, if their courage were equal to their disloyalty, would be in the rebel ranks, and who manifest their sympathies by extolling the policy and generalship of traitors without an illusion to the glorious achievements of the soldiers of the Union. It is to protect the loyalty of the North from the public expression of this sympathy with treason that these arrests have been made.

Would you prefer, sir, that the outraged patriotism of the North arise in its might and suppress this treasonable expression by a process similar to that which prevails in the South?

If you wish to inaugurate in our midst the scene of the French Revolution, seduce the populace by senseless appeals for Liberty, and add another to the terrible list of crimes which have been committed in that sacred but much abused name.

Your fellow citizen,
R. H. CHITTENDEN.

The Fight at Horse-Shoe Bottom.

A TERRIBLE DEFEAT TO JOHN MORGAN AND HIS BAND.

From the Louisville Journal, the 4th.

The recent fight which Col. Jacob had with John Morgan, near Narrow Horse-shoe Bottom, a quarter of a mile from the Cumberland River, and about twelve miles above Monticello, in Wayne county, was much more destructive to the rebels than was at first supposed. The loss in killed has been definitely ascertained to be one hundred and fifty-seven, while the wounded are variously estimated at from 350 to 500. It is certain that nearly every house in the neighboring valley contains disabled rebels. Our correspondent, "Fiddler," gives an excellent account of this fight, but his information in some respects is incorrect. The force of four hundred and fifty men had been sent out by Jacob to reinforce a party of 100 who had gone on an expedition to break up a desperate band of guerrillas. They were completely successful in their object, but fell in with the advance guard of Morgan's main army, when they retired in excellent order and fighting desperately. Capts. W. Wiltsie, of the 20th Michigan infantry, Wilson of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, and Searcy of the 9th Kentucky cavalry, led their men with great gallantry. The fight was in the open field of Cofley's just outside of the Narrows of Horse-shoe Bottom, and was desperately contended for against Morgan's whole force for fifty-five minutes, after the gallant boys had previously almost destroyed Chenault's and Cluke's force, and forced them to a point of surrender, which would have been accomplished had it not been for the timely aid of Morgan. A demand for an unconditional surrender was sent in to Col. Jacob by Morgan, which having been promptly refused, he carried his whole force to the north side of the river to rejoin his main command, and Morgan did not feel the least disposition to follow, but, it is understood, returned to Monticello. No men could have behaved better than the 12th Kentucky Cavalry and the 20th Michigan Infantry. This spirited answer unquestionably prevented Morgan from effecting a contemplated raid into our State, for prisoners state that he acknowledged that the desperate resistance at the Narrows had completely frustrated all his plans.

Capture of a Confederate Vessel.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following despatch has been received by Sec'y Welles:

U. S. SHIP DE SOTO, GULF OF MEXICO, May 18, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that yesterday noon, I discovered the smoke of a steamer, and stood for it. Soon after we made the steamer. At 6 P. M., she stopped, and two boats pushed off from her, carrying her officers and crew. I immediately lowered, and took one of the boats, and her principal officers as a security for the lives of my own men, and then boarded the steamer. As soon as the boats had got alongside of her, the flames burst out, as I had anticipated. Afterward, having had the assurance that there was no danger of her blowing up, I went near enough to the burning ship to lend our hose on board, but all efforts to suppress the flames were unavailing; and by sunset the famous Confederate ship Cuba sunk beneath the waves of the Gulf, in latitude 28 deg. 47 min., longitude 87 deg. 58 min.

It is estimated upon reliable authority the cargo was worth in Havana nearly $40,000, and if landed in Alabama would have been worth a million and a quarter. I have her officers and crew on board and shall deliver them to the authorities of Key West.

[Signed] WM. W. WALKER.
Capt. United States Navy.

North Carolina Affairs.

NEWBERN, N. C., June 1.—General Wild, who came here recently to organize an African Brigade, is meeting with very good success. General Foster considers this a splendid field for colored troops to operate, and would like as many regiments as the North can send him.

All of our troops, sixty in number, that were missing in the Gum Swamp engagement, have returned to camp. With five or six regiments more cavalry and a few more brigades of infantry and artillery, Gen. Foster could starve the rebel army out of Virginia in short order, and thus restore all the border States to the Union, including North Carolina and Tennessee. The opposition papers in this State are very severe on the fire-eaters and original secessionists, who, according to the utterances and special organ of Governor Vance, the Raleigh *Standard*, will never be allowed hereafter to hold any office of honor or trust whatever in North Carolina. From the same source it appears that Jeff. Davis has been given to understand by Governor Vance, that the fate of the Confederacy must be decided in Virginia; *that in no case will the Confederate army be allowed to make a stand in North Carolina, and deluge her fields with blood and devastation*, but must, when they leave Virginia, retire into the cotton States, and end the conflict where it began!"

The Anglo-Rebel Navy.

A NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce.

On Tuesday, there was launched from the building yard of Messrs. Thompson, Govan, a steamer intended to replace in Messrs. Hutchinson's line the Ardrishaig boat Iona, which was sold and subsequently sunk in the Clyde, in the Autumn of last year. The new boat, which is also called the Iona, is in every way fitted to succeed the well-earned popularity of her predecessor.

She is 245 feet in length, and her draught of water, after the engines have been put on board, is expected to be about four feet. She will be propelled by oscillating engines of 150-horse power. The accommodation for passengers will be of a very superior description. In addition to the usual cabin and steerage, both of which will be fitted up in excellent style, there is a spacious saloon on deck 180 feet in length, the aft and forward portions of which are intended for cabin and steerage passengers respectively. The roof of this saloon will be available as a promenade throughout its entire length. It is expected that the new Iona will be ready to go on the station in about a month. (It was rumored yesterday that this steamer had also been purchased for the Nassau trade.)

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.



The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

ap7tf

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Indorsed

"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"

Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at

BAYFIELD, WIS.,

Until

Thursday, June 25, 1863

For furnishing the following named

PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

TO WIT:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH

Superfine Flour.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF

MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF

TOBACCO,

Free from mould.

The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.

The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.

Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.

L. E. WEBB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

je3-d&tw3w

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.

COUNTRY MILLINERS

Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods

And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc, for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East mar18-3m

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.

my12-43d

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

m31-3m

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with buildiug.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m



POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st., COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.

je5-d&w

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je1-3m

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. 1-b11-1f

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18-1f

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER,

&c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be co vinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

ap12-2m L. B. & C. GREIG, Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street.  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock, of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and Delaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
L. B. & C. GREIG,
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain: Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco: Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long: No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY.

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.

Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.

The best family brands Flour.

Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The best Dairy Butter.

Durkee's Spices.

The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.

Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.

Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

J. WEST.

mar14tf

HALF BARREL FLOUR SACKS—

For sale at Chicago prices.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

my29-1w

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each: ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each: ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.		One Square.	Each add. Square.
One Square.	One time	$0 80	$0 40
	Three times	1 50	75
	Six days	2 00	1 00
	Two weeks	3 00	1 50
	Three weeks	4 00	2 00
	One month	5 00	2 50
	Two months	8 00	4 00
	Three months	10 00	5 00
	Six months	14 00	7 00
	Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.

2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.

3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)

4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.

5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys ordering legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WERMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

MUSLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES,

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINGS, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 112 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Stillwater—Daily at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato. Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-dly Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
mr24-dly AGENT, St. Paul.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL............ ....MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

NEW PAPER AND

STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,

No. 230 Third-St.,

One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.
my16-1m

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Second Collection District, Minnesota.
Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.

The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:

Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied

The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.

Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.

Receipts from advertisements must be returned.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.

The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.

Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.

The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:

In all cases the sum of $600.

Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.

Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.

Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.

Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.

Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.

Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1862, inclusive.

Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.

In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.

All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.

Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10,00 each in addition to the license tax.

Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.

The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M., to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
Assessor Second District, Minnesota.
Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.
may28-d2w.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS!

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&w1y

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. All Infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

50 BARRELS

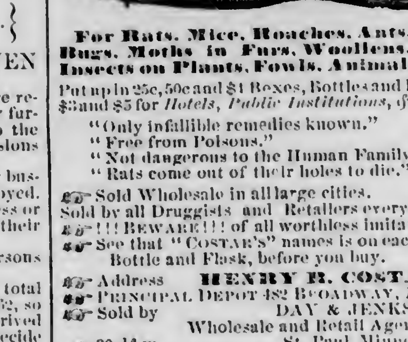
—OF—

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.

See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address HENRY R. COSTAR.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d2w St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d&1y

INSURANCE

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE

FROM

Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.

The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between

Cleveland and Bayfield,

As per following time table:

Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,200 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.

For further information, apply to

S. S. VAUGHN,
Agent steamer Planet,
my26-d&tw2m Bayfield, Wisconsin.

TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE—For sale by
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je3-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

Chicago Advertisements.

SAUNDERS BRO. & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 28 Lake Street, Chicago.

We have in store and offer to the Trade a very DESIRABLE and CHOICE STOCK of BOOTS AND SHOES of the best styles, selected several months since, before the late advance in goods, which we will sell

LOW FOR CASH,

OR

Short Approved Credit.

SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO.,
m31-6m 28 Lake Street.

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

25 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

NOW OFFER FOR

Early Spring Trade,

By the Package or Dozen,

5,000 Cases,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PALM LEAF HATS, SHAKER HOODS, &C.

Comprising full lines of all new styles, making the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK to be found WEST of the SEA BOARD, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought out of the BEST HOUSES in the ATLANTIC CITIES.

MERCHANTS

From all sections of the WEST, will find our STOCK full at all SEASONS, and well adapted to their wants, and are assured that our long experience in trade, extensive acquaintance with manufacturers and ample means for buying large lots for CASH, enables us to offer GOODS at the very LOWEST PRICES. LARGE BUYERS will find us prepared to sell GOODS, by the PACKAGE, at small advance on MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ORDERS

Shall receive prompt personal attention.

m3-3mo Weber, Williams & Fitch.

GROCERIES,

SHORES & TATOR,

Wholesale Grocers,

47 South Water Street,

CHICAGO.

L. SHORES,..................F. D. TATOR
m31-6m.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSOR TO

Thompson, Whitney & Co.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS and SHOES,

46 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

We are now receiving a large stock of Goods FROM THE

BEST MANUFACTORIES IN THE EAST.

and with very large addition to our

HOME-MADE CUSTOM WORK.

We are prepared to offer to the Country Trade the best assortment of Boots and Shoes in the city.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO.
P. O. Drawer 1863. a1-6m.

IRON and STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

a23-1y

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,

Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign Wines, Brandies, GINS, &c.

Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fine Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.

Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,

Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.

my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

my26 tf

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c. These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE,

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

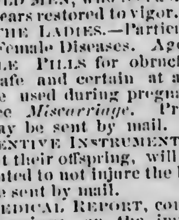
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Benson, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. TO YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obstructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.



Phoenix Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

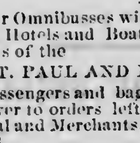
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
lan1-dly For——

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office.

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m1-3mo] HARMON, GALE & CO.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN	M	AGENTS FOR
TINNER'S	E	HOWE'S
STOCK.	T	IMPROVED
	A	SCALES
	L	
	S	

199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.

dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Everything new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-m*

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents.

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &C.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&w1y

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-dly

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of

dec19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.

my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

je5 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS

CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour.

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.

E. B. TENNEY.

mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

THE CITY.

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.—About a fortnight since a German named Charles Kramerath, who was recently discharged from the —th Iowa Regiment on account of ill-health, came to Saint Paul to visit some relatives named Darinski, residing on Finlay street, 4th Ward. Darinski is a Swiss, and is related to the soldier. After Kramerath got here he was quite unwell, troubled with choking spells, resulting, he said, from a sunstroke received while on duty. On Saturday he seemed very low, and during the night sank until he died, to all appearances, quite suddenly. A coffin was procured in which he was laid out, and preparations made to bury him on Monday morning. On Sunday evening, however, a person who had come in from the country to visit Mr. Darinski, went into the room where the body lay to see it. On coming out he observed "that whoever had placed the body in the coffin didn't know how, it was done so badly." Mr. Darinski went in, saying that could not be so, for he thought it had been well done. On looking at the body, he saw at once that it had moved from the position it had been left in. The hands were drawn to the sides and clenched, and the head rolled to one side, &c. Mr. D. was convinced that there must still be life in the body, and on examination it proved, to his joy, to be so. Restoratives and the usual treatment soon produced a reaction, and the "dead man," so far from finding himself in the "narrow house," bids fair to survive even those who were so unwittingly and unintentionally about to consign him to it. Instances of this kind are frequently met with in reading the papers, showing that too much care cannot be taken. In European countries we believe there are laws in force to prevent the possibility of premature burials.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—A day or two since, Postmaster Nichols received a hand-bill with a portrait of a young lady at the head of it, and underneath the following words:

WANTED.—Information of the whereabouts of the lady of whom the above is a portrait. She left Erie, New York, for the supposed destination of St. Paul, in July, 1861, since which her friends at the East have no knowledge of her. She is about 5 feet 2 inches in height, has brown hair and blue or grey eyes, is of reserved manners, and rather melancholy disposition; is a musician and vegetarian. Any one shall be liberally rewarded who will send intelligence of her, or that will lead to her discovery, to Henry Lockwood, Big Valley, La Crosse county, Wis.

A copy of the same hand-bill was sent to the Postmaster of St. Anthony, and duly posted up in his office. On looking more closely at it he became convinced that he knew the person of which the likeness was a portrait, and who was no more or less than a young lady at the present time living with a family in St. Anthony. The face, the description, date of arrival, and all other circumstances corroborated the belief, and it is not improbable that a clue has been obtained to the party of whom the information is desired.

Why the young lady in question left home—her mysterious silence concerning her past life, and the reticence always observed concerning herself—constitute the materials for one of those singular romances in real life that out do in tragic interest the most deftly woven tales of the novelist. We do not feel at liberty yet to mention any names, but our information comes from a "reliable source."

ENROLMENT OF CONSCRIPTS.—We learn that there is great difficulty experienced by the Enrolling officer in getting the names for the draft. Under the circumstances, a perfect enrollment probably, cannot be made. The opposition is mostly from a certain class of citizens, who seem to think they ought to be exempt from this burden of citizenship, as they are from all others. It is consoling to those who design to come up fair and square, and face the music, to think that they stand two chances of being drawn, where the class mentioned, by their fraudulent devices and falsehoods, manage to escape altogether. It is every one's duty to see that the enrolment is thoroughly made, and assist the Enrolling officer as much as possible.

UNIVERSAL niggerdom was on a bender yesterday. It was the anniversary of something or other, and the colored ladies and gentlemen evidently had a good time of it.—*Pioneer.*

The malignity of the above paragraph is singular, as it is impossible to see in what "niggerdom" has injured the *Pioneer* Local. The facts in the case are simply, that several colored families were attending a funeral of one of their number, and this crime, on their part, has drawn on them the abuse of the *Pioneer*. The next note will be, that the poor "nigger" had no business to die at all!

LIEUT. SHERBROOKE. — We learned yesterday that Lieut. G. G. Sherbrooke of Co. K, 4th Minnesota, was killed in one of the recent battles before Vicksburg. He was not with his company, which was guarding a bridge several miles away, but went over to Vicksburg on his own hook, to have a hand in the fight. While leading a company whose officers had been disabled, he was pierced through and through by rebel bullets. Lieutenant Sherbrooke resided in this city at the time of his enlistment. His wife lives here still. He has a brother in the Minnesota First.

POLICE COURT—*Tuesday.*—The levee row of Monday resulted in the arrest of another chap yesterday named Adam Fay, who was charged with participating in the assault on O'Neil. He was fined $5.

A drunken Norwegian, who amused himself by disturbing the peace, quiet, good order, equanimity, harmony, tranquility, serenity, &c., of a private family, was fined $5.

SEWELL'S new Sectional Map of Minnesota, is just received at Merrill's; price $1,25. Sent by mail for same price. Send for one; also buy at Merrill's blank books, papers, envelopes, photographic albums, gold pens, and in fact every thing you want in his line.

Peterson's Magazine for July at Merrill's.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER.—Horatio Thomas Marsden died at his farm in Mounds View Township on Sunday, aged 57 years. He was one of the first settlers in that Township, and was well known to many of the people in this city, as well as in his own neighborhood.

SURVEY OF THE WINONA AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD.—Chas. A. F. Morris, Esq. Chief Engineer of the Winona Branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, starts out this morning on the survey of that road. They will run a line on this side of the river to opposite Hastings, and cross at that point.

EXCURSION.—A larger number of our citizens went down the river on the War Eagle last night than we remember to have seen leave at once for many a day. The Episcopal State Convention, the Minnesota Sunday School Union and the Minnesota Bible Society Anniversary at Winona, was the cause of the exodus.

THE 5—20 LOAN.—Thompson Bros. yesterday received $35,000 subscriptions to the above fund, making $75,000 in two days.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Joseph Bugbee. Now is the chance to get carpets cheap.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINNEBAGO SCRIP!—Wanted a few pieces.
je9-3t THOMPSON BROTHERS.

THE DESEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maladies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogben, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassau St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my1-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public. I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

TUESDAY, June 9 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

J B Murray, White Bear Lake; A J Ackerman, St. Peter; Thomas McKennan, Washington, Pa; E B Ames, Minneapolis; S S Eaton, St Paul; Fred S Nichols, do; W H Shackelford, St. Louis; J K Evans, wife, child and servant, Dubuque, Ia.; Miss Tilden, do; H M Kingman, do; A Zimmerman, Ind.

MERCHANTS.

Daniel G Major, Washington; W H Rochan, St. Paul; Jas H Colbath, Ft Snelling; Henry A Stone, St. Peter; Lyman A Smith, Milwaukee; W L Webster, Red Wing; Geo H Whiting, Clearwater; Henry Camper, St. Louis; Mrs Kennedy, and R Cook, St. Peter; H I Dunton, Clearwater; H H Cutter, Anoka; D C Whipple and G H Day, Eau Claire, Wis; Miss H E Wilcutt, St. Peter; Wm McKusick, Stillwater; E S Miller, Sauk Rapids; J E Drake, St. Anthony; Lyman T Snow, Taylor's Falls; A M Radcliffe and D H Fowler, Minneapolis; N Tanner, Cannon Falls; C W Nash, Hastings; W F Lewis, Medford; J H Stevens, Glencoe; Chas Koesner, Young America; Richard Price, jr., Minneapolis. L C Pickens, Monticello; H S Brookins and W B Cornell, Paynesville.

AMERICAN.

John Johnson, wife and two children, James Johnson, Wm Sprout, Crow Wing; J Ledwidge, Credit River; A E Hench, Henderson; I Marks, N W Dickinson, Mankato; D A Young, Aaron McKinney, Red Wing; Geo W Tapley, St. Cloud; Chas W McIntyre, New York; Geo Louis, St. Paul; Wm H Griffith, Chicago; Andrew Thompson, Henderson; J B Keepers, Madison, Wis; H S Thornton, Maine; S O Hammond; Lucius Norton, Salina; Chas Carter, Belvidere; S H Clough, Hudson, Wis; E A Lee; Jos McCullock, Isle Royal, L. S.; John Jones, Minneapolis; D A Monfort, St. Paul; J W Westbrook, Canada; A E Puch, Hastings; James Lamon, Ft. Snelling; Chas H Baldwin, St. Cloud; A W Aiken, Bislis, Wis.

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The river is becoming daily worse and worse. The Prairie du Chien and Dunleith line of boats are talking seriously of putting on light draught boats. When it takes twelve hours to come from Hastings to St. Paul, it begins to be a serious matter.

☞ The Antelope was detained several hours yesterday on Mendota bar. She arrived at six o'clock P. M., and will leave this afternoon at the usual hour.

☞ The War Eagle left last night for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith, with the largest down trip of the season, having on board the delegates to the Episcopal, Sunday School and Bible Society meetings at Winona.

☞ The Harper left for the Rapids yesterday, with two barges. From the rapids they will be polled up stream.

☞ The Keokuk has been drawn off of the La Crosse Line until a rise in the water. The McLellan and Northern Belle will hereafter (during low water,) run only as far up as Hastings. The Favorite will connect daily with them there, and bring their trip into this port. She will leave today, and hereafter, at the usual hour.

☞ The Albany did not get off yesterday, as expected. She was still waiting for her barge from below at a late hour last night.

☞ The Itasca, Capt. Webb, will be in port today, and leave for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith this evening at the usual hour. Charles Mather an experience and polite officer, is Clerk of the Itasca.

RECEIPTS.

Per Antelope—487 sks wheat; 20 do beans; 600 doz. eggs.

STATE NEWS.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The Shakopee *Argus* says the house of Mr. Zumwinkle in that town was entered by a burglar last Thursday night. His footsteps were heard upon the porch but he was allowed to remove a large pane of glass from the window and enter the room before he was hailed. He was asked what he wanted, but not giving any answer, Mr. Zumwinkle jumping from his bed, and grasping a chair dealt the villain a heavy blow over the head and shoulders, which caused him to retreat to the yard. He was followed by Mr. Z. who in the meantime had got hold of an ax, and he was again struck on the back with the handle of the ax. This brought an answer to the question as to what he wanted, which was, "when my partner comes, I will show you what I want." Mr. Z. ran into the house after a pistol and his visitor, guessing his intention, made off at a very creditable rate of speed. When Mr. Zumwinkle again reached the door, the fellow was a considerable distance off, and was fired at but without effect, and he escaped.

WINONA COUNTY.

There are some complaints in the neighborhood of horses having been stolen recently by the few Winnebago Indians who still remain prowling in the Trempeleau valley. Silas Pennock of Lenora, Fillmore county, lost a span of mares in the Burns valley, on Friday, which are supposed to have been stolen by the Indians.—*Winona Republican.*

Decision in Regard to Legal Tender Notes.

The Supreme Court of this District this morning decided in the case of Meyer against Roosevelt that Treasury notes are not a legal tender for the payment of bonds and mortgages contracted prior to the act of Congress making these notes a legal tender. It will be remembered that the case is as follows: Before the breaking out of the war Judge Roosevelt loaned money on bond and mortgage, giving therefor his check on the Chemical Bank in New York, which if required by the holder would have been paid in gold.

Subsequently the premises were sold by the mortgagor, subject to the bond and mortgage, and the purchaser tendered the amount to Judge Roosevelt and demanded a satisfaction piece of the mortgage, which the latter refused to give. It was finally arranged that the Judge should accept the notes and that an amicable suit should be brought against Judge Roosevelt to compel him to satisfy the mortgage of record. This case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court last winter, and they have now rendered their decision in favor of defendants, with costs, all the Judges rendering opinions.

This is directly opposed to the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District of this State. The question must now go to the Court of Appeals, and until it is sustained there, the present decision is of no particular importance to business men.—*Evening Post.*

Diabolical Outrage.

From the Hannibal Courier, May 30.

Several days since three negroes—a man and his wife and her brother—made their escape from Shelby county, and arriving in this city, crossed the river and entered Illinois, intending to make their way to Quincy. When about ten miles out they were confronted by two white men, one of whom presented a double-barreled shot-gun at their breasts and commanded them to run. The woman's brother accordingly started to run, when the white scoundrel fired on him, and he was seen to fall. The villain then turned and discharged the other barrel at the husband, who was carrying in his arms an infant two months old. The scattering shot wounded both the father and child striking the child in the shoulders and neck and the former in the neck and leg. These fiends then ordered them at once to return to Missouri. Though severely wounded, the man and his wife made their way back to Douglasville, (opposite this city,) where they were properly taken care of, and the wounds dressed. The other negro has not been heard from, and it was supposed that he was killed. The wounds of the father and child, though serious, are not likely to prove fatal.

We venture that these devils were "Democrats"—"conservative men"—"Union lovers," and Vallandighammers of the most approved stripe. Such manifestations of principles could not have emanated from any other class of men. These are the men who entertain such fervent affection toward the "wayward sisters," and lovingly desire to have them depart in peace. The devil dearly loves all these well approved "Democrats."

Southern Comments on the Execution of Spies in Burnside's Department.

MURDER OF SOUTHERN PRISONERS BY ORDER OF BURNSIDE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, 28th.

A dispatch, dated Sandusky, Ohio, May 15, says:

Two prisoners, T. P. McGraw and Wm. Cornin, sentenced to suffer death by a Court-martial at Cincinnati, were executed on Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, at 1:10 this afternoon. They were both killed at the first fire, and died without a struggle. Their bodies were delivered to their friends from Kentucky, by order of General Burnside.

Five prisoners who have been sentenced to death, and are ordered to be executed on the 29th inst., arrived here this evening.

The two Confederate prisoners murdered at Sandusky by order of the whipped Yankee bully, Burnside, were a Captain and Lieutenant, who were charged with recruiting men for the Confederate service in Federal Territory—Kentucky and Tennessee. As the entire Southern States is claimed by the Abolition despotism as Federal territory, the murdered officers were as guiltless of offence as any Confederate officer in the service, and their execution by Burnside can be regarded in no other light than as a cold-blooded murder. We are gratified to learn that it is so regarded by our Government, and that measures of retaliation have been determined on. The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Two of the Yankee officers now in the Libby prison are shortly to be hanged, in retaliation for the murder, by order of Burnside, of a recruiting Confederate Captain and Lieutenant, arrested by his order in Tennessee, and ignominiously murdered under his recent 'Death Order.' The Yankee officers of the grade of Captain and Lieutenant are to draw lots for the purpose of determining who shall suffer in their stead. This news, which must prove disagreeable to the officers of the grade mentioned, has been communicated to them."

—An officer writing from the headquarters of the 4th Indiana cavalry, at Murfreesboro, and inclosing a copy of the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of May 29, highly eulogistic of Vallandigham, adds in a note:

Vallandigham is a saint in Dixie, as you will see from the editorial in the *Rebel*. He is much safer there than he would be around Murfreesboro.

We believe it. If any body has any doubts whether the army indorses, or even sympathises with Vallandigham, let him go to the Army of the Cumberland for information.

"Free Speech."

The Detroit *Advertiser* very pungently remarks that—

"The men who are bawling up and down the country now for 'free speech,' are the same men who used to mob the Abolitionists for exercising that right, and who always justified the slaveholders in suppressing free speech at the South. Even in his speech at the Vallandigham meeting in New York last Monday, Capt. Rynders boasted he had kicked Wendell Phillips out of the Broadway Tabernacle, some years ago, for saying something that he disapproved."

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

TUESDAY EVE., June 9, 1863.

The general markets were dull to-day, and prices in the main lower.

Wheat was unchanged, remaining weak at 90c. Receipts small.

In oats there is nothing doing, except for shipments, and they remain dull at 45c, with occasional sales at a still lower figure.

Corn is dull at 45c, a strictly prime lot bringing 50c.

In barley there was no transactions at all.

Potatoes flat, with occasional receipts.

Flour is more active, and we quote sales at the following figures:

		Wholesale.	Retail.
Spring extras, Country brands,		4 50	5 00
" XX " "		5 50	6 00
" superfine " "		3 50	4 00
Winter XX	City brands,	7 00	7 25

The market for beef cattle is more easy, and sales are made freely at $3 00@$3 25 for medium grades. Veal calves are plenty and command $3 00@$5 00.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John R. Irvine and Nancy Irvine his wife, mortgagors, to William H. Ennis, mortgagee, bearing date, and duly acknowledged by said mortgagors, on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1859, which said mortgage contains the usual power of sale to the mortgagee and his assigns, and was duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, on the third day of October, A. D. 1859, at one o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., and was thereupon duly recorded in said office, in Book "P" of Mortgages at pages 465, 466 and 467; which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of five thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($5 251.35-100) and interest according to the condition of two certain promissory notes made by said John R. Irvine, payable to the order of said mortgagee, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and there is claimed to be due, and is actually due and unpaid, upon said notes and mortgage, at the date of this notice the sum of six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents ($6,672 50.)

And the said mortgagee did, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1862, pay certain delinquent taxes upon the mortgaged premises, to the amount of $475 95, and did thereafter, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1863, pay certain other delinquent taxes upon said premises to the amount of $71.30, for which several sums he has taken and now holds receipts of the person authorized to receive such taxes, and which sums with interest from the day of the payment thereof respectively, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, (amounting at this date to the sum of $577.33), the said mortgagee will claim, and collect with and as part of the amount secured by said mortgage, making the entire amount claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest upon the said mortgage, including the sums so paid for taxes with interest thereon to this date the just and full sum of $7,949 83.

And no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof;

The mortgaged premises are described as follows, viz: All those tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate and lying in Ramsey County, Minnesota, known and designated as lots numbered thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in block numbered forty-six (46), of Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; also lots numbered twelve (12) and thirteen (13), of block numbered sixty-nine (69), lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), and eleven (11), in block numbered seventy-one (71), and lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12), in block numbered seventy-seven (77), of Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, according to the plats or maps of said Additions respectively, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Ramsey county.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, on Saturday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1863, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated St. Paul, June 10th, A. D. 1863.
WILLIAM H. ENNIS, Mortgagee.
BIGELOW & DALRYMPLE, Attorneys for Mortgagee. w je10-7w

MORTGAGE SALE.

Whereas, default has been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed, acknowledged and delivered by Albert Fuller to Thomas B. Winston, dated on the 14th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ramsey County, State of Minnesota, on the 16th day of August, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Book "F" of Mortgages, pages 742 and 743, whereby the said Albert Fuller conveyed to the said Thomas B. Winston, his executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, situate in said county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, viz: Lot number nine (9), of block forty-five (45), in Rice & Irvine's Addition to the city of St. Paul, to secure the payment of the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, according to the conditions of three certain promissory notes, executed and delivered by said Fuller to said Winston, described in said mortgage;

And, whereas, there is now claimed to be due, and is due, on the said mortgage debt, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven ($2,957.00), dollars.

And, whereas, proceedings at law for the foreclosure of said mortgage, were commenced in the District Court, in and for the said county of Ramsey, which said proceedings were discontinued prior to the publication of this notice;

And, whereas, since the execution and delivery of said mortgage, the said Thomas B. Winston has departed this life, and the subscribers, Alexander Ramsey and Wilhelmus Bogart, have been duly appointed and qualified, as executors of the last will and testament of said Winston;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises, hereinbefore described, will be sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said Ramsey County, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in said county, on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, to pay off and satisfy said mortgage debt, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

St. Paul, June 5th, 1863.
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, and
WILHELMUS BOGART,
Executors of Thomas B. Winston, deceased.
HORN, LUND & GALUSHA, Attorneys for Executors. je6 s-7w

MONETARY,

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF

Thompson Bro's.,

ST. PAUL, June 6, 1863.

Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	....	¼ per ct. prem.
American Gold	....	39 per ct.

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

NEW YORK LADIES'

HAIR-DRESSER,

Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.

may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

GREAT SAVING IN BOOTS AND SHOES BY USING



EISWALD'S

NEW PATENT METALIC SOLES AND HEELS.

They are Light, Cheap and Durable, will wear from four to six times as long as leather, and made to fit the shape of any Boot or Shoe.

They are peculiarly constructed, so that they make no more noise than a leather sole, and cannot slip.

They keep the Boots from running over on one side, and down at the heel, and feel

Perfectly Easy to the Feet.

And for sale by

WM. F. DIETER,

Shoe Store, Third-st., opposite Thompson's Bank.

☞ Stop in his store and be convinced of the above facts. je7-1w

CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

For sale by E. J. WAY,
je7-6t Robert street, near Fifth.

LOST.

Between Harrisburg and Anoka, a new COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Burbank's, in St. Paul, or at the Atlas Office, in Minneapolis.
je7-2t WM. HOLYOKE.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

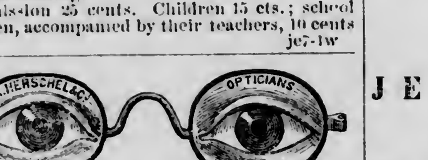
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION.

Captured in the Arctic Ocean and seen by thousands of interested spectators in New York and other cities, is now on Exhibition in the store formerly occupied by N. Spicer, opposite the Pioneer Office. It is one of the

Greatest Curiosities in the World,

And no one should fail to see it. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at all hours of the day and evening.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cts.; school children, accompanied by their teachers, 10 cents each. je7-1w



IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN your Eye Sight, by the use of DR. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!

[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]

For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.

DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Occulist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 21 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.

All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fits], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchetis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschal's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICOPATHY and ELECTROPATHY.

Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women

All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Occulist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. je9-d 1w&wtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.
je5-1w* K. McCRIMMON.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.
my12-tf F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added, Call and examine before buying,
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
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TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.

TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je1-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 ly NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS, HAIR NETTS, Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

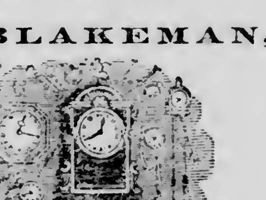
At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,



Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 Cases Clocks,

Manufactured by the

Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN,

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-ly No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.

POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.

We have on hand, cheap for cash, a Wagon, a Cutter, Clothing, Feather Beds, Store Counters, Guns, Watches, Jewelry, Shelving with Glass Doors, Trunks, a Hand Car, a lot of Groceries, Saloon Fixtures, &c., &c., at our Auction Rooms, on Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee. H. E. BAKER & CO.,
my30 Auctioneers.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension,*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT,

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
je2 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

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je11d&otlm&wly w

HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and sell Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.

THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY

DRY GOODS

A Little Cheaper at

"The Cheap Cash Store."

THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."

We have a splendid stock of

DRESS GOODS,

LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES.

And all kinds of

Fancy and Domestic Goods.

Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,

No. 218 Third Street,

NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

je5-tf

CLOTHING.

WE ARE SELLING

SUMMER GOODS,

AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

Money Will be Saved

BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.

Goods of all

GRADES AND STYLES,

AT THE

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

W. H. TEMPLE.

my30-tf THIRD-ST.

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL,
ap18-2m* MINNESOTA.

WANTED!

A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je2-1w

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, June 5th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following circular is published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions.

GEORGE B. KEITH,
Provost Marshal, 2d Dist., Min.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.
[CIRCULAR NO. 7.]

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
je5-1w Provost Marshal General.

BOOTS & SHOES

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

KILPATRICK'S.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863. 06

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT

NEW YORK PRICES.

20 per Cent. Saved

BY

BUYING YOUR SHOES

AT

BROWN'S NEW STORE,

113 Third Street,

One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

MORE NEW MILLINERY.

I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season additions to my stock of

FASHIONABLE

Spring and Summer MILLINERY,

Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business,

MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

HOTEL TO LET.

The "NEW ENGLAND HOUSE" and Stables, in Hastings. Terms moderate and location central. Apply to HILLIARY & WASHINGTON, of Hastings, or to the Proprietor.
JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.
Dundas, Min., June 4th, 1863. je6-tf

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. NUMBER 137.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

FREE SPEECH AND MOB VIOLENCE.

The *Pioneer* was prating loudly the other day about the right of Free Speech, and a Copperhead meeting was called in front of the Court House to vindicate the sacred right of Free Speech, where the prevalent notion of the Freedom of Speech was practically illustrated by knocking down and dragging out an honest soldier who had civilly answered a question, publicly put, in terms different from the general feeling of the ragamuffin audience.

We said what we thought of the cowardly mob, whose character is rightly guaged by this occurence, and now the *Pioneer*, true to the traditional instincts of its prrty, gives us due notice—for which we as duly thank it—that we are not to be permitted to express our opinion of a public meeting without incurring the risk of mob violence.

It intimates that our description of the gathering as "Paddies" is a justifiable *casus belli*; a sufficient and opportune provocative of "civil strife" and of "those tumults which have rendered life and property insecure in less favored communities," and that in short, "Paddies" is a freedom of speech which those high-spirited defenders of free speech, ought by all means to put down by the free and constitutional exercise of those *ultimae rationes*, the shillelah and brickbat.

As the *Pioneer* has publicly invited "somebody to kill somebody," in vindication of the cherished right of free speech, will it oblige its blood-thirsty instigators by going a step further and indicate whom they desire killed? It advertises for a murderer, let it designate the intended victim.

HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO TRAITORS.

The Treason-Shrieker Fernando Wood, the expounder of the resuscitaed Copperhead Platform "that the Government has no lawful power to suppress rebellion, and that therefore the war ought to be stopped," is advertised to address a Copperhead meeting at Springfield, on the 17th inst. That's right. Show 'em up, Fernando. With twenty Copperhead orators with half the frankness of this unprincipled villain, Wood,—we would engage that, in three months the Disunion Peace Party would be as effectually extinguished as the fabled basilisk which saw its image in the water, and withered under the fatal spell of its own reflected stare.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The State Board of Agriculture held an extra session at the Capitol yesterday. It was decided to hold a State Fair next fall, if Fort Snelling can be secured for that purpose, and Wm. L. Ames, the President of the Board, and Maj. Cullen, were appointed a Committee to confer with the proper authorities to secure the grounds.

SIOUX SPIES IN WRIGHT CO.

A Wright county correspondent sends us an interesting account of the tracking, pursuit, and overtaking, near Fairhaven, in that county, of two horse thieves, who turned out to be Sioux spies. The whole country is thrown into a state of alarm by this discovery. We regret to have to lay the letter over until to-morrow.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Gilmore, of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., June 4.—Gov. Gilmore was inaugurated and delivered his message to-day. It is mainly confined to local subjects, and shows that the material progress of the State is favorable. The troops furnished for the war number eighteen thousand men, being an excess over the quota called for of nearly seven hundred. In conclusion, Gov. Gilmore refers to the rebellion, and says:

"In such a contest as that in which we are now involved, I am unable to discriminate between the support of the Government and the support of the National Administration. It is now no time to speculate upon the causes of the rebellion. The only fact which we need are that it exists, and that it is our duty to put it down. It was a remark made to me by a former Governor of this State, the late venerable Isaac Hill, in which I fully concur, that 'a man who will not stand by his Government is a coward and a traitor.'"

—An instance of sudden accession of wealth is noted in the English papers. By the death of a relative, Mrs. Wightman, the housekeeper at the Mansion House in Doncaster, under the Town Council of that borough, comes into possession of £12,000 in landed property, together with Sutton House and valuable personal property. Mrs. Wightman informed the Town Council of her good fortune, with a request that she be liberated from her duties as soon as possible. The application was acceded to and Mrs. Wightman has possession of the property.

—The French papers state that a lady and gentleman returning from a ball, given at Marseilles, found themselves overtaken by a thunder storm. To the surprise of the gentleman, he suddenly found his fair companion enveloped in flames. It would appear that the electric fluid had communicated with the steel of the crinoline and ignited her dress.

IMPORTANT FROM PEMBINA.

Little Crow Gone to Fort Garry.

THE CHIPPEWAS SMOKE THE PIPE OF PEACE AND DANCE WITH SIOUX.

Their "Good Faith" Manifested by Killing a Sioux Afterwards.

THE CHIPPEWAS RAISE THE AMERICAN FLAG.

LITTLE CROW HOISTS BRITISH COLORS.

PEMBINA, May 28th, 1863.

I now can assure you that Little Crow is in this section of the country, for I have seen him with my own eyes. He came to Pembina last Sunday and left yesterday for St. Joseph. There were sixty-six Sioux murderers altogether. They were here three days.

I had to give old Red Bear, the Pembina Chippewa Chief, thirteen dollars worth of provisions the other day. That probably saved my scalp.

He (Little Crow) passed within two hundred feet from my house. We have fed a few Sioux, given them milk, water, etc. They all bear that awful and atrocious appearance. I much have rather seen General Sibley come with a few hundred soldiers to give us protection, than the Chief of murderers with his band, to whose mercy we have been abandoned. Old Red Bear has borrowed my American flag, and was not ashamed to keep it flying over his camp during the stay of the Sioux here. The Sioux had British colors. Old Red Bear deserves credit and I look upon his daring as the greatest compliment of respect that could be paid to us Americans. He showed that he is not only our friend, but is not afraid to appear as an American Indian Chief in the presence of Little Crow, who abhors everything that is American. Since the Grand Forks affair, old Red Bear has very decently behaved himself.

The Sioux and Chippewas had the day before yesterday, at St. Vincent, right opposite Pembina, a great dance wherein they sung all the atrocities committed last summer by the red devils.

PEMBINA, May 29.

In my letter of yesterday I was telling you that Little Crow, with his band of murderers, had left for St. Joseph, but it was a mistake. Mr. Montreuil, who is here at this very time, tells me that his son Alexis, who speaks good Sioux, and has a Sioux woman for a wife, has gone with Little Crow and sixty-four or five of his murderers, to Fort Garry.

I have already told you, I think in my former letter, that the Chippewas of this place, St. Joseph, Red Lake, Lake of the Woods, &c., had smoked with Little Crow and his band of murderers, made peace, danced together, etc., etc. Well, sir, just as I expected, that peace was to last only a few days. It was no later than the day before yesterday that they were all together, and yesterday, after 12 o'clock M., a young Chippewa from Red Lake killed a Sioux, just below Pembina Fork, and another Chippewa took his scalp, after sun-down last night, and skedaddled for Red Lake. Mr. Montreuil has seen the scalp. That Sioux resided all last winter at St. Joseph, and was married to a Chippewa squaw. He therefore never would have suspected such treachery on the part of the Chippewas, but I did all the while, from what they told me at Red Lake last winter. The young murderer is in the hands of old Red Bear and his band, who disapprove the deed, and think they will deliver him up to the Sioux. Old Red Bear has refused to accept a part of the Sioux scalp, as he calls it a scalp of one of his relatives, from the fact, I suppose, that the deceased Sioux had married a Chippewa woman.

Some Chippewas of Red Lake started last night from Pembina for St. Joseph, for the purpose of inviting four Sioux to come down to Pembina, before they hear of the breaking of the peace, under the pretense that they want them to pay them a visit, and then kill them and run. If it turns out, as I am afraid it will, to be a general disturbance between the Sioux and Chippewas, the half-breeds will surely be implicated in that engagement, and we will be going home, too. The result will be serious. LEMAY.

Company D Fourth Regiment.

To the Editors St. Paul Press.

May I call the attention of your readers to the brave conduct and severe loss of Company D in our 4th Regiment? After going through all the preliminary battles below and in rear of Vicksburg, this company mustered only twenty men for the fatal assault of the 22d ult., where the enemy lay in their forts behind a ditch nine feet deep and twelve feet wide.

In this charge three were killed and three wounded, or nearly one-third of the twenty remaining fit for service in the company.

Of the killed, one is Wellington S. Cates, of Kingston, in Meeker county—a brave man, a gallant soldier, who has done his duty so faithfully and well that his memory deserves more than the mere mention of his name among the killed. "He fell, shot through the head, and never spoke again," writes a comrade.

Out of seven who enlisted in Co. D from Kingston, a little town in Meeker County, only one fit for duty is now with the company, Wm, H. Hall. Charles Hutchins was taken prisoner at Jackson. The fate and whereabouts of the remainder I know not. N.

List of Casualties in the Fourth Minnesota Infantry at the Battles of Jackson and Champion Hills, and in the Assault on Vicksburg.

AT JACKSON, MISS., MAY 14, 1863.

Wounded—Privates Phineas Taylor, Co. F, slightly, and Jacob H. Eppler, Co. K, severely.

AT CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16, 1863.

Wounded—Captain John M. Thompson, Co. E, in left breast severely—doing well at last reports; Private Michael Dolan, Co. E, in arm severely.

IN ASSAULT ON VICKSBURG, MAY 22, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wounded—Major A. E. Welch, in face with shell, slightly; Adjutant Wm. T. Kittridge, in foot, slightly.

COMPANY "A."

Wounded—Sergeant Charles A. Sherwin, in head, slightly; Privates Thomas Ringrose, in foot, slightly; Swan Anderson, in thigh, severely; Thomas Craig, in shoulder, severely.

COMPANY "B."

Killed—Sergeant Rufus Applin.

Wounded—Sergeants Jonas Johnson, in face, slightly, and John P. Hunter, severely, leg amputated; Privates Abrahum Williams, in leg; Martin Luther, in shoulder, and Peter Geoghegan, in leg—all slightly.

COMPANY "C."

Killed—Private Elisha Lackey.

Wounded—Privates Christian Funk, in arm; Patr'k Moran, and Russell Wetherell—all slightly.

COMPANY "D."

Killed—Corporal J. E. Kenney; Privates W. E. Kates, and Daniel F. Perkins.

Wounded—1st Lieut. S. F. Brown, in shoulder, slightly; Corporal Robert K. Miller, right arm broken; Private Andrew Dowdas, in leg, slight.

COMPANY "E."

Killed—Sergeant J. M. H. Flinn.

Wounded—Sergeant Thomas Rees, in knee, severely.

COMPANY "F."

Wounded—Color Sergeant Henry Loomis, in left breast, severely; Sergeant Enoch Croy, in shoulder, slightly.

COMPANY "G."

Killed—Sergeant Wm. Schalefoo.

Wounded—1st Lieut. A. St. Cyr, in leg; Serg. George Hanson, in shoulder, slight; Privates Joseph Blair, in shoulder, severely; James Roy in leg, slightly; Wm. Hutchinson, in head an shoulder, severely.

COMPANY "H."

Wounded—Sergeant E. Knowles, in head, slight; Color Corporal Adolph Metzler, in head, slight; Privates B. C. Holman, severely, and taken prisoner; James H. Arnold, in side, slight; Charles L. Dresser, in leg, severely; Fred Elling, in head, slight; John Magness, in shoulder, severely.

COMPANY "I."

Killed—Private Peter Gauthier.

Wounded—Capt. Henry Platt, in hand, slight; 1st Lieut. Clark Turner, in left side, severe; 2d Lieut. John D. Hunt, in side, slight; Corporal James C. Haines, in side, severely; Corporal Henry Gish, in hand, slight; Private A. S. Bragg, in hand, slight.

COMPANY "K."

Killed—2d Lieut. George G. Sherbrooke; Privates Israel Baker, and Robert P. Tift.

Wounded—Corp. R. S. Perkins, in hip; Corp. Wm. H. Bogert, arm broken, and in hip slightly; Privates Wm. Masesen, in elbow, severely; Samuel Shurtz, in hand, slight; William C. Somers, mortally, died on the 28th.

RECAPITULATION:

Killed—Commissioned Officers	1	
Enlisted Men		10
Wounded—Commissioned Officers	8	
Enlisted Men		39
Total Commissioned	9	
Total Enlisted		49
Aggregate		58

ON HOSPITAL BOAT NEAR HAINES' BLUFF, May 30th, 1863.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

The official report of the part taken by the Fourth Minnesota in the Vicksburg campaign, has been made out, and will be forwarded to Adjutant General Malmros as soon as possible. In the meantime I am enabled to send North direct, and I therefore enclose the above list, trusting that its early publication may relieve the suspense of our friends at home.

Col. Sanborn, commanding our brigade, came out unhurt, as did Capt. Martin and Lieut. Donaldson, who are on his staff.

The Fifth Minnesota Infantry, and the First Minnesota Battery, were in several of the engagements, but I cannot learn their losses.

Respectfully,
WILLIAM T. KITTRIDGE,
Adj. 4th Minn. Infantry.

—The Maine Democratic State Committee have decided to postpone the State Convention until Thursday, the 6th day of August next.

—It is reported that Judge Cothren will contest the election for Supreme Judge of Wisconsin, and claim the seat awarded to Judge Dixon.

—A niece of Kossuth was married in New York the other day. General Fremont and several Hungarian officers assisted at the ceremony.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

Fairchild & March sell Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes at Auction to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, and on Saturday next, at same hour, a lot of Household Furniture. Sale at their rooms Rogers' Block, Third-st., above the Bridge.
FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
Je11-1t Auction and Com. Merchants.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO MECHANICS.

Wanted immediately, a good Cabinet Maker, a good Chair Maker, also a good Finisher. All or either of the above will find good wages, cash pay and steady employment, either by the day or month, or by the piece, by calling on
S. O. CRAWFORD,
Je11-1w at his office in St. Cloud, Minn.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, a small red COW, white face and white hind feet. Had a rope around her horns when she left. Whoever will return the said Cow, or give any information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded by calling at my store, opposite Nicols & Dean's, Third street, St. Paul.
Je11-3t* N. B. HARWOOD.

FOR THE LADIES.

A nice lot of BLACK SILK

Mantillas, Sacks and Circulars,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,

BY EXPRESS.

H. KNOX TAYLOR,

Next door to the N. W. Express Office,

Je11 St. Paul.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Secretaries of County Societies, Horticultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs throughout the State, that are in active existence are hereby requested to furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, with a list of the officers in their respective Societies and Clubs, for transmission to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. By order of the Executive Committee.
CHAS. H. CLARKE, Sec'y, Minneapolis.
☞ Papers throughout the State please copy.
je11-d&tw2t w1t

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.

Rebel Bombast Concerning Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

They Claim a Victory over Banks and "Have no Fears" for Vicksburg.

HOOKER SENDS A DIVISION ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

They Discover the Position of the Enemy.

AND THEN RETURN TO FALMOUTH.

The Fight at Franklin, Tennessee.

[The following dispatches were intended for our issue yesterday, but were unfortunately delayed in transmission.]

VICKSBURG NEWS.

CAIRO, June 7.

A steamer from the Yazoo Wednesday morning, says the rebels have burned the upper works of the gunboat Cincinnati.

The fire in Vicksburg on Monday night was caused by the explosion of one of our shells. One whole side of Washington Square was destroyed.

The planting of siege guns is progressing, and it was the intention to open on the enemy with them, along the whole line, on Wednesday. Our lines have been drawn in so that in many places the armies are within speaking distance.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The Government to-night received official advices from Vicksburg to the 3d inst., which, while stating that the siege continues, makes no mention of events of startling importance.

REBEL REPORTS FROM VICKSBURG AND PORT HUDSON.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.

The following are extracts from the Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning:

JACKSON, Miss., June 3.

All quiet at Vicksburg yesterday; no firing was heard. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

JACKSON, June 4.

A courier reports that Kirby Smith crossed over to Port Hudson on Sunday. The gunboats made a ferocious assault, sinking one steamer and drowning 700 men. No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

Interesting details of the fight at Vicksburg on Thursday are coming. General Grant used cotton bales and moveable breastworks in the attack.

Pemberton mounted his two hundred pounders, and directed their fire on the cotton bales, mowing down whole platoons of the enemy. Our entire loss, including the action at Baker's Creek, does not exceed 5,000. Confidence in Gen. Pemberton, since his answer to Grant's demand, has been fully restored.

No fears are felt regarding the result either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

JACKSON, June 4, P. M.

Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg has been heard all day. Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday.

CHARLESTON, June 4.

An official dispatch from Gen. W. S. Walker, at Pocatatigo, reports that the enemy fired the town of Bluffton to-day. Our forces engaged them and prevented a further advance.

In a letter from Lieut. Johnson to Gen. Wallace, he says: "We are now at Bluffton, which place is now in flames. The enemy has returned. No one on our side was hurt. In the raid on the Combahee the enemy carried away about 1,000 negroes and destroyed nearly a million dollars worth of property."

MOBILE, June 4.

The corn crop in Alabama and Western Georgia is in a flourishing condition and promises an abundant yield.

Refugees at Pascagoula report another brilliant victory over the Yankees at Port Hudson.

An editorial in the Richmond *Whig* says:

"News from the Southwest continues to be of the most cheering character. Nobly has Gen. Pemberton vindicated the confidence placed in him by President Davis. From all accounts, the defense of Vicksburg is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hetacombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops, and the skill and success with which they have have been handled. In every attack the heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees have given up the attempt to take the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege, a plan which Gen. Johnston may possibly interfere with. The telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Kirby Smith over Banks at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe that this news will be confirmed. With Gen. Grant's army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our artillery and musketry at Vicksburg, and the stragetic movement by which Banks was suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the west, from which so much was expected by the enemy, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of all his failures in the war."

WASHINGTON, June 6.

Telegrams were received to night, from the Richmond papers of to-day. The rebels are exulting in what they allege to be great losses of Grant's army at Vicksburg.

The papers for several days past have been continually increasing the number, evidently depending upon fancy rather than fact.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, June 6, 1863.

[*Times' Special.*]—From prisoners taken last evening, I have obtained copies of the Richmond *Whig* and *Dispatch*, of June 5th:

JACKSON, June 3.—The result of the siege of Vicksburg thus far, is very encouraging to our side. The enemy has been repulsed in every attempt to storm the works. Grant must be compelled to raise the siege in a few days. A storming of the works is looked for in the next 48 hours.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

NEW YORK, June 7.

A Washington special to the *Herald*, dated the 6th, states that the Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run at noon yesterday, on a pontoon bridge, laid by a detachment of the engineer's corps. The object was a reconnoissance in force, to ascertain the motives and position of the enemy.

The rebel sharpshooters made some opposition to the placing of the pontoon bridge, but was quickly overcome, although we lost one or two men in the operation. After the division crossed there was considerable skirmishing, and the rifle pits occupied by rebel riflemen were finally carried, and a number of prisoners captured.

The rebels still hold Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet is there, and shows a strong front at the upper fords of the Rappahannock.

It is believed that a large part of the rebel forces have gone in the direction of Gordonsville.

Our army is in good spirits, and ready to move forward at an hour's notice.

The New York *Times'* special from the Army of the Potomac of the 6th, gives particulars of our crossing the Rappahannock. The crossing was very unexpected. The pontoons were laid at Franklin's Crossing, one mile below Fredericksburg. As soon as the enemy discovered our purpose, they fired on our men from their rifle pits, but were driven out by the 26th New Jersey. Some sixty of the 2d Florida were captured. We lost five killed and about twenty-five wounded.

Our forces advanced cautiously, and by dark they reached Bowling Green road, and posted their pickets for the night.

This audacious movement surprised many of our own officers not less than the enemy.

It is probably a reconnoissance, by which the commanding General hopes to obtain positive information regarding the enemy's intention. This morning enough was ascertained to locate the greater portion of the enemy's force. We took one hundred prisoners, including one major.

Lee marched two corps back from the vicinity of Salem Church to a position in front of our lines. Longstreet's corps reinforced the troops at Fredericksburg and slept there last night. This morning they moved in a southerly direction.

By this bold movement we have demonstrated to a certainty what has become of the enemy, besides divining his purposes.

The men behaved in the most gallant manner, and cheered as they crossed for the third time this heroic stream.

The movement has thrilled the army with excitement and with impatience.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 6, 1863.

Col. Kilpatrick's cavalry brigade arrived last evening from Yanktown, via. Urbana they have gathered five hundred horses and mules, thirty-five vehicles and two hundred and fifty contrabands.

Major Stokes, of the Fortieth Virginia, Lieut. Wilhelm, of Baltimore Light Artillery, and a member of the rebel signal corps were also taken prisoners and brought here.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Whatever may have been the condition of affairs on either side of the Rappahannock for the last two days, it is known that our army to-night is on this side of the river.

THE REBEL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, June 6.

The approaching Democratic Convention is the topic of conversation everywhere. Vallandigham is as good as nominated. Vallandigham wants it, and his friends are determined he shall have it. The pressure for him in the rural districts is overwhelming. It it rumored that President Lincoln has sent for Vallandigham, probably to have an interview and compromise.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 6.

The steamer Star of the South, from New Orleans, on May 28th, via Key West, on June 1st, arrived at this port this afternoon.

The *Express* states that the investigation which is now progressing into the late prize sales, will develope astounding frauds, and alleges that one whole cargo is missing.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The steamship America from Bremen, of the 24th, via South Hampton, of 27th, arrived this morning.

The confederate loan fluctuated greatly on the news of Stonewall Jackson's death.

The reports of a probable armistice and of the prospect of European offers of mediation between the North and South are again revived in London.

The *Times* says, of Hooker's address, if this document were received without authentication, it might pass for a hoax—ridiculing the federal commander and his style.

A great meeting had been held at Sheffield for the recognition of the South. Ten thousand persons were present. A resolution was passed to memorialize the Government.

The *Times* says Mason left London on Tuesday for Paris.

Increased strength was imparted to the rumors of the probability of French mediation.

The confederate loan advanced to par. French rentes 69f 40c. The agricultural prospects in France are magnificent.

Orsza on the Dnieper has been occupied by the Polish insurgents. The insurgents had gained a victory at Birze.

THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN.

NASHVILLE, June 6.

The fight at Franklin on the 4th inst., was between four brigades of rebels under Forrest and our forces there, who held the rebels at bay until the removal of federal stores, when our reinforcements came up and drove the rebels beyond the town.

On the morning of the 5th inst. the rebels were ascertained to have re-entered the town. After severe fighting on the streets, Col. Faulkner, of the Seventh New York Cavalry, again drove them some miles beyond the town, taking fifty prisoners.

Col. Faulkner was badly wounded, and arrived here last night.

Col. Wickliffe Cooper, of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, was injured by a horse falling on him.

All is quiet at Franklin to-day.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 6.

The decline in gold and breadstuffs in New York, caused a dull heavy feeling in the leading markets to-day, and prices ruled lower. There was very little feeling.

Wheat—Prices receded 1a1½ per bu. About 40,000 bus changed hands at 112a 114 for No. 1; 94a96 for No. 2; and 75a 80c for rejected spring.

The flour market was dull, and sales confined to a few lots of spring superfine, at $3a3,75.

Corn opened quiet, with small sales at yesterday's inside quotations, but after New York news was received, it fell off ½, and closed dull at 47c per bu, for mixed in store.

There was a fair shipping demand for canal corn afloat, with sales of white at 53c.

Oats less active.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.

Flour dull and drooping. No sales.

Wheat declined ¾ cent. Sales 36,360 bus. No, 1 Spring, fresh receipts, at $1,18; 15,512 bus No. 2, in Smith's, at $1,04; 4,700 bus. Up-river at $1,14,

Oats quiet and inactive.

Gold $1,42a$1,43. Currency plenty. Exchange easy at previous rates.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK June 6.

Flour dull, and heavy; 5c lower.

Wheat opened heavy; sales 1 to 2 cts. lower.

A decline in gold and exchange, and firmness of freights, has a very depressing effect on the market. An anticipated strike of stevedores also adds to the depression. Gold 44⅓, weak.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

VICKSBURG DATES TO LAST THURSDAY.

The Bombardment Still Continues.

The Finest Portion of the City Destroyed.

THE CONTEST FOR PORT HUDSON.

WILL NEGROES FIGHT?

Gen. Sherman not Expected to Live.

Various Reports of Crossing and Re-crossing the Rappahannock.

Prospect of Recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

VICKSBURG NEWS.

FIRST DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

A dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Cincinnati, 8th, says the *Commercial* publishes a letter dated Memphis, June 3d, which give the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. Osterhaus is on the west side of the Black River bridge, with his entire division, watching Gen. Joe Johnston, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d with 5000 artillery and some infantry. Shots were exchanged and the rebels retired. Gen. Johnston is said to have 18,000 men poorly armed and deficient in army stores. There is no probability of his being able to relieve Pemberton.

Gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. Several rebel transports were seen further up the Sunflower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped.

Communication with Gen. Banks is kept up on the Louisiana shore.

Guerrillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf, with impunity.

The Government plantations are selected for an attack.

One hundred negroes have been driven off or hung. Every negro is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi on the first line above the water battery are all silenced save over at the extreme upper part of Vicksburg. It mounts two heavy guns and two (28) pounders. The rebel battery on the forward hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals have mounted heavy guns in front and a battery diagonally at that point.

There is a rebel rumor from Richmond that Kirby Smith had attacked General Banks at Port Hudson. It is hardly credited, though some uneasiness is felt. A rumor from down the river says that Smith has arrived at Carthage, Louisiana, which is very doubtful.

The rebels say that 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnston, and that Bragg has not over 45,000 men.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The N. O. *Era*, of the 31st, has a despatch from up the river, stating that Porter's two fleets, one above and the other below Vicksburg, are within three miles of each other, and are in regular communication. Supplies of all kinds are regularly received.

On the 2d, after a hard fight, the fleet silenced all the hill batteries of Vicksburg, and then raked the water and upper bluff batteries for two hours.

Grant's and Pemberton's forces are muzzle to muzzle, and Grant was then mining the rebel works.

Grant was receiving reinforcements largely.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WALNUT HILLS, VICKSBURG, via YAZOO RIVER, June 2d.

The siege of Vicksburg is progressing favorably. Heavy cannonading is kept up at intervals, night and day. The enemy does not reply.

Troops are arriving daily from above, and heavy siege guns are being placed in position to reduce the rebel works.

Gen. Blair's expedition has returned without the loss of a man. Fifty or sixty miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, eleven miles below Yazoo City, were scoured by our troops. Several bridges, grist mills, and cotton-gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also a large amount of cotton, marked C. S. A.

Some of the latter was hauled in our lines for hospital and defense purposes.

The country towards Yazoo City is teeming with agriculture. Peaches, cattle, sheep, and hogs abound, and flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines, glad to escape their rebel masters' clutches.

Joe Johnson has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise force sufficient to attack Gen. Grant.

The weather is extremely hot, but the nights are pleasant and refreshing.

Blair's division returned on Monday from an expedition to Yazoo City, whither he went by an interior route. He encountered 2,000 of the enemy, mostly militia, who fled at his approach. A few prisoners were taken. Gen. Blair captured 1,000 head of cattle.

Gen. Grant is said not to be apprehensive of any serious demonstrations in his rear, on account of the enemy's want of transportation. A great fire occurred in Vicksburg on Monday night, said to have originated from the explosion of a shell. It raged most fiercely around Washington Square. It is supposed the finest portion of the city is in ruins.

Col. R. S. Barnhill, with a small force, entered Florence, Ala., on the 26th ult., and after a brief resistance, captured 119 prisoners, with a lot of gold and confederate money.

THIRD DISPATCH.

MEMPHIS, June 6, *via* CAIRO, June 7.

The steamer Memphis, from Young's Point on the 3d, has arrived.

Capt. R. B. Hopkins, of the 30th Missouri, states that firing was going on all around our lines on Tuesday, the 2d, at intervals of five minutes.

Gen. Grant is mounting heavy guns to operate against the enemy in his rear. The guns are 30-pound Parrott's, and 32-pound siege guns.

Orders were issued on Tuesday for the batteries already in position, to open on the enemy's works on Wednesday morning.

Gen. McClernand, it is reported, has been put under arrest for disobedience of orders, and General Washburne has been ordered below, to take command of his division.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CAIRO, June 7—10 P. M.

The steamer Alice Dean, Capt. Pepper, bringing Vicksburg dates to Thursday, and Memphis dates to yesterday afternoon, arrived this evening.

An officer of the Alice Dean reports everything progressing as usual in the rear of Vicksburg. Sappers and miners are still burrowing in the hillside, gunboats and mortar-boats are still operating, and new siege guns had opened fire on Thursday, as had been anticipated, but with what result is not ascertained.

Sharpshooters still command the rebel works in the rear, and the Confederates are not allowed to show their heads without becoming the targets for hundreds of rifles.

The general position of Grant's army remains unchanged, his advance regiments being daily relieved and fresh ones substituted.

Deserters report the rebels in the besieged city as reduced to one ration per day, consisting of 15 ounces, and greatly demoralized in other respects.

The sanitary condition of Grant's army is good. The Allce Dean took down goods. The Captain says they have more room for hospital stores, and sick and wounded than they need, nearly all the latter having been taken up to Memphis, which is well supplied with everything.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Rear-Admiral Porter has sent to the Navy Department a report dated, Mississippi Squadron, near Vicksburg, June 1, in which he says:

After the return of the expedition under Lieut. Commander Walker, up the Yazoo, and the destruction of the rams, I dispatched the same officer up again, with instructions to capture the transports. My object was to break up their rendezvous on the Yazoo, and with the exception of a few steamers beyond, all were destroyed.

The rebels can effect nothing by water on that river. Steamers to the amount of $700,000 were destroyed.

The Star of the West was sunk, completely blockading the river.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Dr. Hewitt, recently from Richmond, gives it as his opinion that Grant will take Vicksburg, and that the rebels have as good as given up any attempt to relieve it. He thinks the rebels will make efforts to seize and hold some other point on the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, June 9.

Cincinnati papers of yesterday contain a dispatch dated Memphis 5th, stating that a letter from Vicksburg 2d, reports the rebel forces in Grant's rear as rapidly accumulating, but Grant feels confident.

FROM PORT HUDSON AND NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Advices from Port Hudson, via New Orleans, says the contest on the 27th was a very bloody one, the rebels fighting with most reckless courage and our men being not a whit behind in daring and pluck. Our informant corroborates good accounts heretofore given of the conduct of the colored soldiers. These sable warriers provoked most frenzied hatred on the other side, and the rebels bent all their energies to their annihilation, and since the fight they have missed no chance

(*SEE FOURTH PAGE.*)

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The following epitaph was copied by a Massachusetts soldier from a tombstone in the Baton Rouge Cemetery:

"Here lies buried in the tomb
A constant sufferer from salt rheum,
Which finally in truth did pass
To spotted erysipelas;
A husband brave, a father true,
Here he lies and so must you."

—The Detroit *Advertiser* says that during the year 1862 there was manufactured in Detroit of chewing and smoking tobacco not less than 4,000,000 pounds; the proceeds of sales, including cigars, could not have been under $2,000,000; the laborers employed directly or indirectly in this department of business were as many as one thousand or twelve hundred.

—A grain elevator is to be erected at Pittsburg this summer. The grain business of Pittsburg in 1862 was 10,156,783 bushels. The present cost of receiving grain from the Western roads, storing, and delivering to Eastern roads, or to the consumer, is about $50 per thousand bushels in bulk, or five cents per bushel. By a grain elevator the cost would be but $20, or two cents per bushel. Chicago has twenty of these elevators, and Cleveland nine.

— Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is to deliver the oration on the 4th of July, before the city authorities of Boston, and Wm. Everett, son of Edward Everett, will read the Declaration of Independence. The younger Everett is a recent graduate from Trinity College, England.

—A few evenings ago a well-dressed individual, in front of Willard's Hotel, Washington, asked one of the boot-blacks to polish off his calf-skins. The little fellow, after completing the job, asked for pay; whereupon the individual refused, and took a seat. After remaining seated for some time he fell asleep, when the boot-black went to the gutter and scraped up a large handful of mud and deliberately smeared it over the boots that had just been so neatly polished.

—In his Life of Lord Nelson, Southey relates that when going into the battle of the Nile, Captain Berry, Nelson's second in command, was told the plan and its probable results, and exclaimed with transport, "If we succeed, what will the world say?" There is no *if* in the case," replied the Admiral, "that we shall succeed is certain. Who may live to tell the story is a very different question."

Mr. Massey quotes the story in his History of the Reign of George the Fourth, and adds very quietly: "We are assured, on the authority of Captain Berry himself, that no such scene took place."

—Captain A. F. Duncan, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, now on duty in Western Virginia, writes to his father, J. K. Duncan, Esq., in Dubuque Iowa, the following concerning a sister of the late rebel General Jackson, whom he met at the village of Webster, near which place his company is stationed:

I met a sister of Stonewall Jackson in Webster. She is a very pleasant and intelligent lady, and as good a Union woman as I ever saw. She is the wife of Mr. Arnold, who lives in Beverly. When she heard of her brother's death, she seemed very much depressed, but said that she would rather know that he was dead than to have him a leader in the rebel army.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, which has come out against the Richmond authorities, speaks as follows:

If that cause should become merely the cause of Davis and the South, and if partyism should take the place of patriotism in the administration of the Government, the cry of this State will be "to your tents, oh Israel."

North Carolina will never hew wood and draw water for those who slight or underrate her. She must be the equal of other States of the Confederacy, or she will leave it, and endeavor to take care of herself.

—A correspondent who accompanied our forces in the late advance up the Yazoo river, says:

The country through which we passed was but thinly populated and poorly cultivated. Everywhere were to be seen signs of want. We were met on the banks by freedmen who were desirous of coming aboard and going North. A number of the white population received us with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs. They seemed glad to see us again.

—The Fall River (Mass.) *News* of Wednesday says that the linen mills of that city have discontinued operations for the present, and the Metacomet was to close that night. Nine of the eleven cotton mills in that city, as well as the three print works, will then be standing idle. The Union and Quequechan mills are still running, working up their small stock of cotton on hand. Two thread mills are in partial operation. The woollen mill and the rolling mill are in full operation, but the nail mill is stopped for want of material.

—In the United States District Court at Boston, last week, the case of the United States *vs.* John C. Cook came up for trial. The defendant was charged on six different counts with having been engaged in fitting out the slaver Tahmaroo, voluntarily serving on board that vessel, &c. He sailed in that vessel from New Bedford, and it has been the theory of the government in prosecuting the case that he went out for the purpose of acting as "slaver captain," in bringing off a cargo of slaves. The government having consented to *nol pros.* the first five counts in the indictment, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the sixth, charging that he voluntarily served on the Tahmaroo, knowing that the vessel had been fitted out for the slave trade. Sentence was postponed at the request of his counsel.

—A gentleman recently from New Orleans reports that General Ullman had raised about four thousand men for his colored division. The arrangement which General Banks had made with the planters, in regard to *paid* negro labor, limited the field for recruiting. But General Ullman was informed by General Banks that a country would soon be opened where negro enlistments might occur to an almost unlimited extent.

Minnesota Troops at Vicksburg.

THEIR BRAVERY AND GALLANT CONDUCT.

The Loss in the Fourth Regiment.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH MINNESOTA SENT TO WATCH FOR JOHNSTON.

Special Correspondence of the Press.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 27, 1863.

Messrs. Editors—Contrary to the expectations of last week, the Sebastopol of the Mississippi still holds out against the irresistible forces of General Grant. Being hard pressed by our advancing troops, and overcome in every engagement attending the rapid and triumphant march of this army, from Milliken's Bend via Grand Gulf and Jackson, to this point, the rebels have withdrawn themselves within their strongest entrenchments immediately surrounding the city, while the loyal army closely invest their position by the dreaded gunboats in front, and an unbroken line of land forces in the rear, extending from the mouth of the old Yazoo to Warrenton. Their situation is becoming decidedly hot and untenable, and the capture of their entire force and utter defeat is inevitable. Their rear fortifications prove of great value, as they are successfully stormed and occupied by our advancing colums.

Last Friday was a memorably bitter day for our boys. In several gallant attempts to storm the heavy breastworks of the enemy, they were sorely repulsed with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. Thus the steady progress of our brave boys has been checked for a time.

On Sunday the rebels sent out a white flag, asked and were granted an armistice of three hours for the purpose of burying the dead. We embraced the opportunity to see and consult with the genuine dyed-in-the-wool butternuts, by advancing near their entrenchments. They flocked out upon and over their breastworks like sheep, exceedingly eager to obtain some news from Richmond and the outside world. They complained that Grant had cut off their communications, and they had received no papers for several days. A West Point Major assumed to be spokesman, and made himself quite sociable with Gen. Sherman. He said their men got badly confused at Champion Hills and Black River, and did not fight well. The 4th Alabama, which immortalized their name at the first Bull Run, disgraced themselves at Baker's Creek, but, said the Major defiantly, they have promised to re-establish their reputation at the next opportunity. It is evident from the tone of their conversation that they feel an approaching defeat. Their only hope of escape is that Joe Johnston, Price, or Bragg, with an overpowering force, will attack our rear, break the lines and yet bring them timely relief. Grant being aware of their designs, has already ordered several brigades to the rear, among which are the 4th and 5th Minnesota.

The 5th led the advance into Jackson, and have been exceedingly fortunate, not losing a man in the series of battles they have encountered. Colonels Hubbard and Gere are energetic, plucky, congenial and very popular with their men. The 4th has experienced hard fighting, accompanied with severe loss. They were ordered to advance and occupy an exposed position during the storming of Friday, which they held under a raking fire until twice ordered to fall back. Ten were killed and thirty-nine wounded. Lieuts. Sherbrook and Turner have died from their wounds. Lieut. John Thompson was shot through the lungs at Black River, where he remams in hospital. His recovery is doubtful, though Dr. Murphy expresses a favorable hope for his life. Corporal Henry Loomis, Company F, in hospital here, is afflicted with a like wound. I believe the chances are that he will recover. Several of the wounded with whom I am not acquainted have already died, and others though well cared for cannot possibly recover. Adjutant Kitteridge, who was also wounded in the foot, has, I understand from Dr. Murphy, gone North, and will report to you a full list of the casualities in our regiments.

Col. Sanborn has invariably distinguished himself as a brigade commander, and it is a disgrace to our State that his nomination was not confirmed. The field, likewise the company officers of the 4th have done nobly. Well may our people be proud of men who exhibit such heroic bravery—such cool discretion upon the battle-field.

The cannonading is constantly progressing. The mortar-boats are continually oozing out their shell and dropping them over into the city. The gun-boats are actively loading and discharging their Parrotts and Dahlgrens, while the large guns from our cannonading batteries keep up such a tremendous thunder that one can hardly rest day or night. An occasional shot drops down in the vicinity of camp, but our soldiers little heed their whizzing and whistling, although every day some are killed or wounded. Our sharp-shooters pick off every rebel who shows his head above the breast-works.

Yours for the Union,
A. B. WEBBER.

—More than one thousand members have been added to the Masonic fraternity in Maine during the past year.

—The Richmond *Dispatch* of May 29 says that a negro named Richard, owned by Miss Rosalie P. Sampson of New York, and held for her benefit in trust by P. H. Aylett, Esq., C. S. district-attorney, was executed in Richmond on May 29, for assaulting the overseers of Aylett's farm.

Thirteenth Day in the Rear of Vicksburg.

A REBEL BEARER OF DISPATCHES COMES INTO OUR LINES.

An Urgent Call from Pemberton.

ONE-FIFTH OF THE CITY DESTROYED.

Pemberton's Wife Killed.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

IN THE REAR OF VICKSBURG, May 31, 1863.

The rumor to which I referred in my letter of yesterday, is, to day, said to be unfounded A sutler from the 68th Ohio reports that Gen. Legget's brigade, of Logan's division, had encountered the enemy at one of the crossings of Big Black River, and had been overpowered and compelled to fall back with considerable loss. The rumor, like the one of the previous day, I have not had time to verify at headquarters, and give it as I have received it.

I have been considerably interested in the story of Greene S. Douglass, son of J. G. Douglass, of Mason county, Ill., who came into our lines Thursday morning last, bearing a message from Lieut. Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, Miss.

He was in the regular army in Texas when the rebellion commenced, and, being captured by Van Dorn, was given the alternative of joining the rebel army or being hung. He choose the former, and, after a varied experience, came to Vicksburg last February.

Gen. Pemberton was shut up in Vicksburg and desired to communicate with Gen. Johnston. He looked around for a confidential agent, and could find none whose fidelity was less likely to be called into question than young Douglass'. Douglass was willing, and the precious document was committed to his hands. This was last Wednesday night. Dressed in the garb of a citizen, he left Vicksburg at nightfall, and reached the rebel pickets at 9 P. M. Here he remained till daylight, when he passed out the lines, and sent on his perilous mission. Douglass had long entertained the hope that he might one day free himself from the rebel service, and join his friends in Illinois. Here was his golden opportunity, and he did not hesitate to embrace it.

With great caution, so as to deceive his comrades within the fort he plunged into a dense thicket and sought a deep ravine; and when well out of range of the rebel pickets, he called to our skirmishers and gave himself up a prisoner. Col ——, of the 3d Iowa Infantry, turned him over to Gen. Lauman, who, after a little questioning, handed him over to Gen. Grant, and to him he revealed his mission, and gave the precious dispatch. The substance of the letter was: An urgent demand for help. Number of reinforcements required, 30,000—advising retreat if he could not bring that number upon Grant's rear within ten days—number of troops in Vicksburg, 18,000—on hand, thirty days' rations for the garrison, one meal a day—ammunition scarce, particularly gun caps. Douglass was further instructed to ascertain the exact number of Johnston's army, and report as speedily as possible.

He desired to return home, and Grant sent him up the river on the steamer Sultana. He says there are 18,000 fighting men in Vicksburg, commanded by Generals Pemberton, Stevenson, Reynolds, Bowen, Forney, Morris, Lee and L. M. Smith. Pemberton is chief in command, and exceedingly unpopular. It is surmised that he thinks of surrendering. Referring to this, Bowen said in his (Douglas') hearing, "that if Pemberton made the first movement towards giving up the city, he would hang him as high as Haman." The evident policy of Pemberton will be, when he is satisfied that all hopes of succor from Johnson are gone, to make a break out through our lines on the left, and endeavor to cut his way through to Big Black.

The damage to Vicksburg occasioned by the fire of our guns and mortars is immense. He estimates that at least one-fifth of the city is destroyed. Up to Wednesday at 12 o'clock, the names of 109 women and children were reported at the Provost Marshal's office, who were killed by the explosion of our missiles in different parts of the city. Among these is said to have been the wife of Pemberton himself.

The depot and court house are but slightly injured; the jail is nearly destroyed. The largest magazine, containing three-quarters of the shot and shell in Vicksburg, is blown up; horses, cattle, and mules are killed, and a large number of houses burned.

On the day of the assault, 2,000 were killed and wounded, including eighteen Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels. The day after, (Saturday,) Col. T. N. Wall, Colonel Lee Willis, Colonel Regley, Major Cameron, Adjutant Williams, Adjutant Parker, Captains Hoge and Stahl—all officers of the Texan Legion—were seated chatting pleasantly in the shade, at the angle of the fort, opposite Logan's heavy battery, when a shell from it exploded in their midst, and killed them all. Walls and Willis were literally blown in fragments.

There are seven forts from the railroad to Warrenton, of which Douglas could remember the names of but three: Fort Pemberton, mounting 9 guns; Fort McCullough, 5 guns; and Fort Pulaski, 4 guns. Fort Beauregard on the right (our right) of the railroad, and contains but a single gun, not disabled. The cannonade of the 23d, disabled thirteen guns, and killed and wounded many rebel soldiers.

On the 22nd instant, eight Georgia and Tennessee regiments refused to fight, and fell back, when ordered, into the rifle pits.

Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri soldiers are considered reliable.

Execution of a Murderer at Murfreesboro.

MURFREESBORO, June 6.—Wm. A. Selkirk, convicted by a Military Commission of the murder of a citizen named Adam Weaver, of Wilton county, last March, expiated his crime to-day upon the scaffold. Colonel Stoughton, Provost Marshal of the post, was entrusted with the execution of the order. At about one o'clock and fifteen minutes, the 37th Indiana, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Von Schrader, moved to the prison. At one o'clock and twenty-five minutes, the prisoner appeared, strongly guarded, and took his seat in the wagon in waiting. The drop was attached to the rear of the wagon and extended to about the middle of the bed, and elevated to within a few inches of the top; in this was placed a plain, unvarnished coffin. The prisoner displayed very little, if any, trepidation, and walked, unsupported, with unfaltering step, to the wagon. He was a large, well developed, fine looking, though sternly-visaged man, and seemed to be about 33 years old. He wore trowsers of the customary butternut hue, and a white woolen cloak. The vehicle was drawn by six splendid light dun horses, and was followed by an immense concourse of citizens and soldiers. The scaffold was erected in an open field, to the right of Woodbury Pike, about half a mile from town. The prisoner seemed to suffer no agitation of any consequence till the wagon appeared in sight of the gallows. His countenance suddenly assumed a death-like pallor, and only changed again to the calm serenity it wore before, when the wagon passed through the immense multitude that awaited the arrival of the prisoner. The execution was witnessed by at least 10,000 persons, mostly soldiers.

In front of the prisoner stood the son and daughter of the murdered man. The latter actually made application to the authorities for permission to adjust the rope about the doomed. The prisoner asserted his innocence most positively just previous to being swung off, and said he had hopes of eternal life.

The Silver Trouble in Canada.

The Canadians must be supposed to be a happy people. Where specie is voted a nuisance and silver placed at a discount of eight to ten per cent, as compared with paper, one of the chief conditions of happiness is, in this material age, certainly supplied. Precisely this has happened in Canada. Since our war commenced three or four millions worth of American silver has found its way into circulation in the Provinces. This having tended to displace the circulation of small bank notes, the banks refused to receive it, hoping thus to arrest the influx of the coin. Following this action, the retail dealers discovered that it would not pay debts, and that, in order to convert it into paper, they must submit to a depreciation at the banks. To remedy this inconvenience another step was taken.

In Toronto, the Board of Trade recommended the public not to receive this foreign silver except at a discount of four per cent., five and ten cent pieces, however, being exempted; but this failing to avert the evil, another step still has been taken, and both in Toronto and Montreal the Boards of Trade have now recommended an increase of the discount to eight per cent. on quarters and half dollars and ten per cent. on five and ten cent pieces, while at Quebec, a public meeting has unanimously resolved to petition the Legislature to impose a duty of five per cent. upon all silver imported into the province!

The Toronto *Leader* doubts whether even these measures will effect the object aimed at, and adds that the time has come when something more authoritative than the resolves of Boards of Trade is required. To depreciate arbitrarily by eight or ten per cent. the four millions of this silver now in circulation, it regards as a dangerous tampering with the currency, and it therefore calls upon the Executive to interfere, and by an order in council make American silver a legal tender, for a limited amount, at its real value, or if anything a fraction below it. This would be far better than a constant fluctuation in the conventional value of a coin of which the real value could be easily ascertained and fixed.

How to Make Peace.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Seymour journals do not fail to exhibit the emptiness of Fernando Wood's "Peace" demonstration, in that it suggested nothing practical toward the end it seemed intensely to desire. Ninety-nine of every hundred among us want peace; but the loyal insist that it is to be attained only through submission to the Constitution and laws of the land. A French writer, defending Capital Punishment, asserts that there is one sure way to prevent the infliction of death—"Let Messieurs the assassins set the example." So if Wood, T. H. Seymour & Co. would only just persuade their Southern brethren to stop fighting and let the laws peaceably take their course, we should have peace at once. But they have not one word to say against those who fight to overthrow the Union; all their denunciations are leveled at those who struggle to preserve it.

Mr. Willard Saulsbury, U. S. Senator from Delaware, writes to the Wood meeting as follows, quoting from his own speech of Jan. last:

Let an armistice by mutual consent of contending parties be immediately proclaimed; let both sections honorably and as brave men acknowledge their faults, and, as far as possible, retract their errors. Let the people of all the States, North, South, East and West, through their delegates, meet in a National Convention, and there, imitating the example of their fathers, agree upon a common basis of Union for all time to come.

Now this project of an intense Copperhead for stopping the present war is exactly that by which the Republicans sought to prevent it.

In the "Peace Congress" of Feb. 1861, at Washington, Gov. R. S. Baldwin of Conn., formally proposed the assembling of a National Convention with power to consider and adjust all National or "sectional" differences; and every Republican present sustained the proposition, while every anti Republican opposed and voted it down. Even the Kentucky delegation were dead against it, though it was Kentucky's own scheme, having been originated and formally adopted by her Legislature. It was again presented by the Republicans, and again supported by them all; but the Democrats vetoed it, and there it lies.

Mr. Lincoln, in his Inaugural, as he had done privately for weeks before, avowed his readiness to unite in the call of a Convention, saying:

I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded to the People to act upon it.

—Over and again the Opposition were told by the Republicans: "*We* are content with the Constitution as it is; but if *you* want changes, just say the word, and we will unite with you in calling a Convention." But no—they would have no Convention, for half of them wanted to break up the Union; and the other half were intent on backing the Republicans out of their principles through fear of a Slaveholders' Rebellion. And so we drifted into war.

Now, Mr. Saulsbury, malignant as he is, indicates the only practicable mode of settling our differences otherwise than by the stern ordeal of battle; and in so doing he confesses that the Republicans were right from the start—that a National Convention was the proper alternative for Civil War. The time is at hand when the Democrats south of the Rappahannock will have come to the same conclusion, and then we shall have Peace again. And if half as much pains were taken by our Copperheads to convert the Rebels to peace principles as they lavish on the Unionists, we should very soon stop the war.

The Egyptians in Mexico.

Our readers have not forgotten that the French Emperor subsidized certain negro regiments, at Alexandria, Egypt, to assist in the conquest of Mexico. A letter dated at Vera Cruz, May 5, contains an account of some horrible outrages committed on some defenseless inhabitants in the neighborhood of Medelin, by the Egyptians in the French service. Six of these fellows in one instance, and three in another, are said to have entered some houses on the night of the 3d inst., and killed and wounded several persons, among them three women and three children killed, one of these latter being an infant of only seven months, and among the wounded are the names of three men and two women. The names of all the victims are given, with such particulars as would appear to stamp this mournful affair with truth; and it Gen. Forey does not make a signal example of those ruffians, the civilized world will brand him with a mark of infamy which will be a perpetual stain upon the arms of France.

—The New Orleans *Era* affirms that the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham have been printed as a political text-book in the Confederacy. The editor says: "We have seen one of these books, published at Franklin, before General Bank's occupation of that place, on wall paper, and advertised for sale at fifty cents per copy.

—It is said that the grand jury of Washington have found true bills against the counsel for the fugitive slave boy Hall, whose case has occasioned some excitement, charging them with obstructing the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. Is it still a crime in Washington to plead the cause of the oppressed?

—A correspondent at Hilton Head informs the Boston *Traveler* that the 2d South Carolina regiment, Col. Montgomery, left camp on the 25th ult. on a secret expedition.

—The Portland papers say that at the store of a prominent merchant there, there is a window which will shake violently at the word of command from the bookkeeper and stop shaking at his will. It will also shake affirmatively or negatively, in answer to questions. Are there any spirits material or immaterial in that quarter?

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. J. B. LYGO,

Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.

COUNTRY MILLINERS

Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of

Seasonable & Fashionable Goods

And has the facilities at all times of getting the LATEST FASHIONS.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,

Commission Merchant,

148 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO,

Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East mar18-3m

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Heyward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiff' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.

my12-43d

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

m31-3m

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above properly will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of

SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.

Indemnity can be had.

Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.

SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.

The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

ap7tf

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & Co.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Robert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18-tf

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL, ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER, &c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

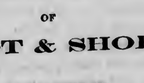
Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

ap12-2m L. B. & C. GREIG, Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street.  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warraned precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

ap8tf D. C. GREENLEAF.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.
The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,
Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-dly

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS. 5 CENTS. 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1542, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

mar14tf J. WEST.

HALF BARREL FLOUR SACKS—

For sale at Chicago prices.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
my29-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

The Saint Paul Press.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.		Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING
THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE
DRY GOODS MARKET.
Our stock of
DRESS GOODS
IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,
Comprising all the
LATEST STYLES
OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Worsted Goods,
In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,
USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.
Lawns and Organdies, &c.,
Which we are selling at
GREAT BARGAINS.
We have a splendid line of
Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,
For Ladies, Misses and Children;
ALSO
SPRING AND SUMMER
BALMORALS,
Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.
In Shawls,
We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of
CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA
SHAWLS,
In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.
We have the
CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF
EMBROIDERIES,
IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,
Also
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, &c., &c.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a
SMALL ADVANCE
On present New York prices for CASH.
Hogan & Camp,
ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.
Summer Arrangement.
MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,
CARRYING THE
NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS
AND THE
United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.
For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.
For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.
For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.
For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.
For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.
For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.
ap21-d1y Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY
LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
my24-d1y AGENT, St. Paul.

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.
In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.
He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.
Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

1863. 1863.
P. F. HODGES & CO.
DEALERS IN
Standard Farm Machinery,
AT
Nicols & Doans' Iron Store,
Third Street,
ST. PAUL,.................... MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.
Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.
NICOLS & DEAN.
a1-6m P. F. HODGES.

NEW PAPER AND STATIONERY STORE.
The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of
Letter and Cap Paper,
FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,
Commercial and Ladies' Note,
PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,
Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.
WHEELER & CHAFFEE,
No. 230 Third-St.,
One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.
P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.
my16-1m

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Second Collection District, Minnesota,
Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.
Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.
The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:
Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.
Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.
Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied.
The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.
Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.
Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.
Receipts from advertisements must be returned.
Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.
The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.
Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.
The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:
In all cases the sum of $600.
Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.
Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.
Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.
Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.
Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.
Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1869, inclusive.
Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.
In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from, also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.
All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.
All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.
Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.
Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10,00 each, in addition to the license tax.
Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.
The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M., to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.
H. G. O. MORRISON,
Assessor Second District, Minnesota.
Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.
may28-d2w.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
421 Broome-St., New York,
SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY
Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.
☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.
F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

KIRBY'S COMBINED
Reaper and Mower.
H. A. PITT & CO'S
THRESHING MACHINES.
We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.
Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.
A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.
je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

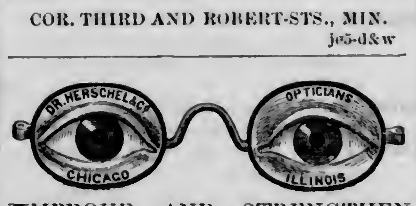
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50 BARRELS
—OF—
CARBON OIL.
ALSO A QUANTITY OF
CHICAGO CREAM ALE,
For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
HOME,
OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.
LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
Marine Insurance.
PHOENIX,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
LIFE,
MUTUAL BENEFIT,
OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 dly Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FOR SALE.
ST. PAUL PROPERTY.
$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.
A first-class Stone Store on Third street.
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.
Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.
A beautiful lot 66 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees. HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, May 14, 1863.—d&w3m

POLLOCK,
DONALDSON AND
OGDEN,
DEALERS IN
China, Glass & Earthen Ware,
WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF
Housekeeping Articles.
It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.
UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,
COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.
je5-d&w



IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN your Eye Sight, by the use of DR. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZIL'AN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!
[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]
For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near-sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.
DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Occulist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 21 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.
All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fits], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchetis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschal's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICOPATHY and ELECTROPATHY.
Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women.
All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.
Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.
DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,
Occulist, Aurist, and Physician, from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. je9-d tw&wtf

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WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE
FROM
Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.
The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between
Cleveland and Bayfield,
As per following time table:

Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,200 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.
☞ For further information, apply to
S. S. VAUGHN,
Agent steamer Planet,
my26-d&tw2m Bayfield, Wisconsin.

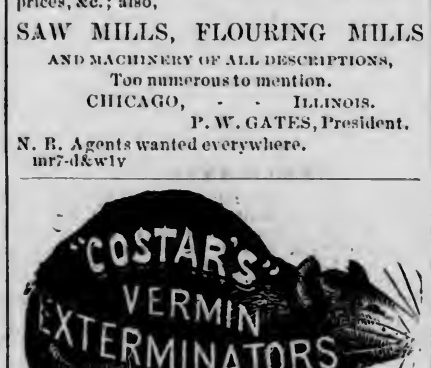
J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota,
nov14-d&wly

BROAD ACRES!
760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water*. Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.
HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CATHCART & CO.
AT THEIR OLD STORE,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Are in receipt of their
Spring Stock of Dry Goods
We have a large and beautiful assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.
We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of
Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,
Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices —freight added. Call and examine before buying.
mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

EAGLE WORKS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS
FOR
PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR
Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,
SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS
AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Too numerous to mention.
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.
P. W. GATES, President.
N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.
mr7-d&wly



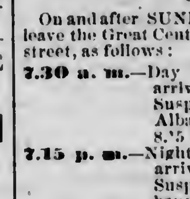
For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c. Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c
Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
ap30-d&w St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!
Geo. E. Schnabel,
CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,
Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do 1,000 bu. Oats.
mar21-d&w

WILLIAM D. STOREY
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
REFFERENCES:
Hon. George Opdyke,..........New York City
John G. Treadwell,..........Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,..........Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,..........Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors..........Boston
ja11dsolm&wlyw

HENRY McKENTY,
DEALER IN
REAL ESTATE,
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.
☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and se Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly

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FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES

OF ALL KINDS,
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.
☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d&ly

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Great Central Route
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.25 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.
7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 1.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.
Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.
The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On Cars of Day Express Trains.
Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

ROBERT P. LEWIS
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
St. Paul, Minnesota,
Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge.
ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF
"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"
Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.
CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.
☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.
o5-d tw&wly

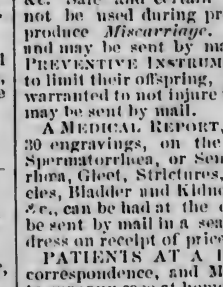
TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE—For sale by
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je3-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
From New York Auction Sales.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,
Are just receiving their third purchase of
Spring and Summer
DRY GOODS,
Bought at the recent
PANIC AUCTION SALES,
And offer to their old customers great bargains in
Ladies' Dress Goods,
AS FOLLOWS:
1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.
COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.
English & American Ginghams.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
CALICOES,
Some as low as 15 cents.
In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.
Ladies' Collars,
Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.
BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.
CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.
Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.
In Gloves and Hosiery,
We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.
Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.
In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds.
Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.
We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
my26-tf **ST. PAUL, MIN.**

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.
FOR SALE.
Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.
TERMS—Part cash and part credit.
Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH
USE THE
DANDELION
AND
Wild Cherry Bitters.
In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c.
These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters CURE AGUE.
In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.
For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.
For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Bensen, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.
Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-ly Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.
TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage*. Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.
A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.
In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.
☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.
OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.
Address all communications to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE
O. CURTIS,
General Insurance Agent.
ETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD, CONN. $1,000,000
Phœnix Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
City Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF WISCONSIN.
OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,
mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,
At Wholesale and Retail.
Extra and Double Extra,
Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,
AT THE
Cannon Falls Mills,
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.
Also, FEED for sale at the
FLOUR WAREHOUSE
OF
C. M. BROOME,
Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.
jau31-ly

C. W. WOOLLEY,
LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,
FORWARDING
AND
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN GROCERIES
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.
AND
AGENT FOR THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.
Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL, For —
jan1-dlv

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.
St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-ly

DR. DeMONTREVILLE,
DENTIST,
(Office in French's Block,)
Third Street, near the Post Office,
SAINT PAUL - - - - - - - MINNESOTA
jan29-ly

FOR THE CARS.
Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,
Staple and Fancy,
FOR THE SPRING.
HARMON, GALE & Co.,
(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)
53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.
We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of
COTTON & WOOL GOODS,
Prints, Cottonades,
Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery
AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.
m14-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

METAL WAREHOUSE.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Tin Plate &c.,
AND DEALERS IN **TINNER'S STOCK.** — METALS — AGENTS FOR **HOWE'S** IMPROVED **SCALES**
199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.
dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.
ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.
Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Everything new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.
Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.
All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-3m*

CURTICE & HALSTED,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND
Real Estate Agents.
Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,
Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.
N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.
D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES,
SNUFF, &C.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment. F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-ly St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.
Important to Shippers.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the
LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD
AND ALSO FOR THE
LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,
Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.
Through Contracts
Will be given to all points East.
ALL CLAIMS FOR
OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,
Will be settled upon presentation.
WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF
DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS
On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.
The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.
MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FULL PARTICULARS.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO
St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH
Fast Freight Line.
OWNED AND MANAGED BY
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.
New York office, 1½ Murray street.
Boston office, 69 Washington street.
mar25-dly

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100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of
dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

PRINTERS' INKS.
All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by
dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 5,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.
my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.
je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.
Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.
We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me.
mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL.
ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.
We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.
No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.
☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.
m31-ly.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED
XX Family Flour.
BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.
Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly
Apply to
S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.
DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.
mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,
JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.
TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS
is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.
Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasers.
E. B. TENNEY.
mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

to kill negro pickets. In one instance they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured and forthwith hung him. This bloody instruction was quickly improved, for almost within an hour some negroes got hold of a rebel picket and hung him up in full sight of their murdered companion.

Stories about Kirby Smith coming to the relief of Port Hudson are probably erroneous. Smith is no doubt in Texas somewhere, or possibly in Western Louisiana; certainly nowhere near Port Hudson, nor could he get across if he were opposite.

Col. Grierson is slashing around, and was at last accounts up between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting for Confederate stores, and canvassing the State generally. It is understood that Joe Johnston was at Jackson on the 25th, but had no force worth bringing against Grant.

We regret to learn that Gen. Sherman, wounded at Port Hudson, is hardly expected to live.

The weather is terribly hot and the place very dirty.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Port Hudson advices via New Orleans state that neither Gen. Iverson, Colonel Clark, 6th Michigan, Col. Bullock, 30th Mississippi, nor Col. Payne, 2d Louisiana, are in the least injured. Col. Lull, 8th New Hampshire, Col. Bean, 4th Wisconsin, and Capt. Wrotanski, of General Weitzell's staff, killed. Captains Crayon and Herron, and Lieut. Chittenden, 4th Wisconsin, were badly wounded. That regiment lost 70 killed and wounded out of 300 in the fight of the 27th.

Gen. Stone arrived at New Orleans, and probably will be placed in command of Sherman's division.

Kirby Smith is reported at Franklin, but not vouched for.

NEW YORK, June 8.

A *Times* letter says the First Louisiana colored regiment, showed great pluck on the 27th, marching up to guns within eighty paces at double quick, supported by the 9th Michigan, 174th New York, and 161st New York. These regiments are completely cut up. The colored regiment has but 200 left. On reaching the 3d battery of siege guns, the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were forced to retreat, receiving heavy shots of shell, and pieces of railroad iron twelve to eighteen inches long. The rebels fought with great desperation, every man being cut down at the guns. Col. Garrier offered to surrender if Bank's would allow him to march out with guns, provisions, &c., but it was declined. It is reported the the black flag is raised by the rebels. It would be kept quiet as to the result of the fight. The losses would not be made known until the official dispatches were sent to Washington. On the 29th the navy bombarded Port Hudson all day and night, without suspense. The Steamer Fulton had gone up with reinforcements. Only two were left in New Orleans. Gen. Neal Dow is in town slightly wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

An official report dated before Port Hudson, May 30th, gives an account of the attack on that place, similar to the reports already published. In speaking of the negro troops, he says they answered every expectation formed of them. Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more daring or determined. They made during the day three distinct charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at night fall, with the other troops, on the right of our line.

The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command, on the right, and justifies all that has been said heretofore, as to the efficiency of organizations of these troops. The history of this day, proves conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the government will find in this body of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leave upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers and careful discipline, to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses in killed, wounded, and missing, from the 22d to this date, are near 1,000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The steamer Continental arrived from New Orleans to-night.

The only reference to the fights at Port Hudson on the 27th is the following in the *Era* of the 2d inst:

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 28th.

A severe battle was fought here yesterday by the forces under Gen. Banks and the rebel garrison. The loss was considerable on both sides, but will fall far short of the first estimate. Our forces advanced upon the enemy's works and hold their position to-day.

Since the above was received we have most satisfactory information in regard to the progress of the siege of Port Hudson, but which, from prudential motives, we refrain from publishing. Our forces are gradually gaining on the enemy' and a few days will decide the fate of that rebel stronghold.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

NEW YORK, June 9.

[*Times Special.*]—Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 7th, 6 P. M.—The situation remains unchanged. The position taken by the south bank of the Rappahannock, Friday evening, is still peacefully held. The only hostile demonstrations during the past 24 hours has been an occasional shell from one four and a half inch Rodman, stationed on the hills. On this side our skirmishers held the line of a deep run and the Bowling Green road, while the enemy are in plain sight about one-fourth of a mile further on. No large bodies of their troops are in sight. About a mile directly in front of our position and on the crest of a hill is a battery in sight, but this is all we can see.

There is abundant evidence, however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may continue our advance and get him on his chosen ground. I can say that depends altogether on circumstacces. Our troops lay on their arms in open plain, covered by several batteries of brass "Napoleons." They are in excellent spirits.

A large detachment is daily engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle pits on the bank of the river near where we crossed, the ditches being filled up and banks levelled off, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface, and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defense, and facilitating the passage of our troops over the ground.

No general engagement is yet imminent. Indications, though not very numerous, are that ere a week there may be note-worthy news from that quarter, in what shape no one seems to know.

NEW YORK, June 9.

[*Herald's special.*]—Reports received to-day from the Rappahannock state that two lines of battle are formed, plainly in sight of the rebel lines and under fire of their artillery. The enemy are busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position, to await further operations of our troops. Hooker was across the river, and visited the picket lines yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock a division went over the river at Franklin's Landing last night, and entered rebel rifle pits. The foliage along the banks has been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find a cover from which to annoy us. Earthworks have been thrown up in the front with a view of preventing a night attack, and to shield our men if the enemy should open a cannonade.

An evening paper says a gentleman from the Army of the Potomac states, on Wednesday night last a portion of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock not far from Falmouth, but soon after returned.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Special dispatch to the *Herald*—Reports from the Army of the Potomac to-night represent that matters there were quiet to-day.

Rebel forces were seen yesterday, in large numbers, returning to the fortifications in the rear and below Fredericksburg.

It was reported there was a review of Fitzhugh Lee and Hampton's troops by Gen. Stuart, at Culpepper yesterday. They numbered from 12,000 to 15,000.

One of the passengers captured on Friday below Fredericksburg, stated that it was the intention soon to make a raid towards Washington. If such design is entertained, they will find ample preparation made for their reception.

The object of the reconnoissance across the Rappahannock was fully accomplished.

The report that Stuart is this side of the Rappahannock is untrue. There are no rebels this side of the river, with the exception of a few guerillas.

DIPLOMACY OF EARL RUSSELL.

NEW YORK, June 8.

European advices bring a report that Earl Russell had taken very bold diplomatic steps in advance of the Western allies of England, on the Polish question, having proposed to Russia a plan of peace, combining independence for Poland. The proposal is thus stated:

First, The conclusion of an armistice for one year.

Second, The Polish fortress to continue to be garrisoned by Russian troops.

Third, The immediate institution of a Polish administration.

Fourth, No individual implicated in the rebellion to be arrested or brought to trial.

The Cabinet of Tuilleries, it is said, has eagerly associated itself with that of St. James, in presentation of these demands, but it was thought the Czar would refuse to entertain them.

REBELS RUNNING.

NASHVILLE, June 8.

Our forces pursued the retreating rebels to Spring Hill. It is rumored today, that the enemy has evacuated that place.

Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was double that amount. Parties of guerrillas burnt the bridge over the Little Harpeth river, at Brentwood, Sunday morning. Damage slight, and trains are running to-day.

BLATHERSKITE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday discredits the rebel dispatches from the south-west, especially those which set down the tremendous losses for Grant. It calls them blatherskite telegrams from Vicksburg. Memphis is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it.

REBEL SPIES HUNG.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

An official dispatch from Rosecrans, received here to-day, dated Murfreesboro 9th, says last evening a dispatch from Col. J. B. Baird, commanding the post at Franklin, Tenn., was received as follows:

"Two men came into camp about dark dressed in our uniforms, with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Auton, inspector general, and Maj. Dunlap, assistant, having an order from you to inspect outposts, but their conduct was so singular we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important they should go to Nashville to-night."

Col. Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so their description.

I replied at once that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done, and they were tried and condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before ten o'clock this morning.

On being discovered they confessed they were officers in the rebel army, one a Colonel named Lawrence W. Orton, the other one claims to be a first cousin to Robt. Lee, and is said to have been chief of artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on Gen. Scott's staff, of the 2d regularly cavalry.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS

NEW YORK, June 9.

[*Per Steamer Africa.*]—Diplomatic relations between England and Brazil had been broken.

Roebuck had given notice that he would move in Parliament that England open negotiations with the other powers for the recognition of the Confederates. Lord Montagne will move an amendment.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, 30th of May.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says, that Mason's presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The great stumbling seems to be the stubbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet.

The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the south, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* also says that great efforts are being made by Messrs. Mason and Slidell to obtain from the European governments the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Army and Navy *Gazette* looks during the early part of June, for a most remarkably enterprising system of operations in various parts of America, on which will depend the Summer campaign. It says let no man believe that they are near the end of war, so far as the North are concerned. There are signs, however, that a civil conflict may at any time break out within the borders of either or both belligerents.

The Polish insurrection is still progressing. The Poles gained several minor victories over the Russians.

ITEMS FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, June 6.

Richmond papers report gold 600 premium, and silver 500 premium.

There is a report current of the federal forces evacuating Suffolk, and throwing up heavy fortifications, 8 miles from Norfolk, and that the greater part of Peck's forces have been sent to Hooker.

A Suffolk letter says the rebel report of Suffolk being evacuated is untrue. It has been made stronger than ever.

A letter from Folley Island, Charleston harbor, June 1st, states that there are but 1,000 rebel troops on James' Island. There were formerly about 12,000. The inference is, they have been sent to operate against Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

A severe engagement took place this morning between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart, at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock station and about the same distance from Sulphur Springs.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 5.

[*Times Correspondence.*]—A letter from Lexington of the 5th, reports the departure of the entire 9th army corps for Vicksburg via Louisville. Gen. Hartsuff is in command of the Post. Regiments were arriving to take the place of those that have left.

Large numbers of East Tennessee refugees are pouring in.

Gen. Burnside, it is thougnt, would remain at Lexington for the present-

ANOTHER GREAT TROT.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The trot to-day between Fillingham to sulky, and Rockingham under the saddle, was won by Fillingham. Time, 2.24¼, 2.27¾, 2.32½—a close contest throughout.

HOOKER'S LETTER—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF SOLDIERS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The *Commercial's* Washington letter of the 7th states that Gen. Hooker's telegram to the President, says the rebel movement was probably made for sanitary reasons. The letter adds there is no reason to suppose the rebel army is preparing to invade the North.

Troops which passed through Washington in May numbered 19,494. As a partial set off, 5,000 soldiers from convalescent camps have been sent to the field.

MEETING OF EDITORS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

At a meeting of editors held to-day Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, Jas. Brooks, of the *Express*, Wm. C. Prime, of the *Journal of Comerce*, and various others being present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that we recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the Constitution, Government and laws of our country, that treason and rebellion are crimes.

That while we emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhersting in journalists to incite, advocate, abet, uphold, or justify treason or rebellion, we respectfully but firmly assert the right of the Press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the Government and of their civil and military subordinates, and that any limitations of this right, created by the necessities of war, should be confined to localities where hostilities exist or are imminently threatened.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 8.

Flour dull, and nominally ten cents lower.
Wheat declined 1c; sales 25,540 bus, No 1 spring in store, at 117¼; 10,000 bus fresh receipts at 117¾.
Oats dull.
Nothing doing in corn.
Freights high.
Receipts were as follows: Wheat, 78,811 bus; flour, 2,841; oats, 66,760.
Gold, 1,40@1,41.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Gold closes at 1,42½@1,42¾.
The deposits for 5.20's to-day were $1,100,000; legal tenders getting scarce; conversions restricted.
Stocks closed irregular.

WANTED!

A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je2-1w

INVALID CORPS.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, June 10, 1863.

By direction of the A. A. P. M. General of the State, the following extracts from General Order No. 105, are published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions:

"Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeons thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrolment. The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:

1st. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2d. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3d. That he is meritorious and deserving.
4th. That he was honorably discharged from the service.

The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the company to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the State may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish."

All non-commissioned officers and privates, honorably discharged, who may wish to join the Invalid Corps will make application as above directed.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Provost Marshal.
je11-1w

GO TO BLUM'S

For every variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

All Varieties of Gent's Goods,

SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up,
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.

REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF

BLUM,

je11-tf Third street.

THE CITY.

CONCERT.—Mr. Charles Lascelles visits St. Paul this week, where, assisted by Mrs. Lascelles and Miss Anna Sheffield, he will give two concerts on Friday and Saturday evenings.

We can assure the music loving people of St. Paul that Mr. Lascelles' concerts are no ordinary entertainments. He has no superior as a vocalist, and but few equals as a pianist. Mrs. Lascelles possesses a voice of surpassing natural sweetness, which has been highly cultivated. Her ballad singing is bewitching. Miss Sheffield is also a fine musician, and her part of the entertainment tends rather naturally towards the comic and humorous. Our St. Paul friends have a rich treat in prospect.—*Dubuque Times.*

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration this season is greater than we have noticed for three or four years. Every boat brings more or less settlers, usually rear-guards, who are coming to join friends who are already settled here, though numbers are looking for homes anywhere among the rich districts beyond the Mssissippi. The Germans and Hollanders seem to have the preponderance this season. Their destination is nearly always Carver county.

THE Excursion Party of Delegates to the various Church and Religious Anniversaries at Winona, which left on the War Eagle on Tuesday evening, was lying aground at Pine Bend yesterday morning. If so, they could not have reached Winona until a late hour last night, thus losing all of the first day's session.

THERE were some slight indications of a thunder storm last night, but as "all signs fail in dry weather," it passed by without giving us any refreshing showers.

A FINE black bear, weighing about two hundred pounds, was brought down by the Antelope on her last trip. It was killed about fifteen miles northwest of Carver.

I. O. G. T.—Regular meeting to-night.

LEAVE your orders for the Soldiers' record at the Temperance house.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

Hon A S White, Indiana; W H Mitchell, Rochester; O P Stearns, U S A; Chas Nichols, Saint Paul; Mrs S S Carll, Hastings; Mrs J D North, do; C H Sweetser, Springfield, Mass; F Prentiss, Cleveland, O; R L Chamberlain, do; C G Reynolds and lady, Red Wing; F Barton, Philadelphia; James H Gibson and lady, St Louis; M C Cooley, do; Mrs E A Cooley and niece, Racine; H Welch Hartford; Hon Ignatius Donnelly, Nininger; L Fletcher, Minneapolis; Hon Eli R Chase, Munson, Wis.; A H Cathcart, St Paul; Dr J S Sprague, Coopertown, N Y; D J Cummings and two sons, Hastings; H C Lee, Hudson; W W Wicks, New York; Henry Wicks, Deep River, Connecticut; S B Saxton and lady, Troy, N Y; Miss S C Saxton, Bloomfield, N J; Mrs B B Loomis, Rockford, Ill.

MERCHANTS.

Chas W Cullen, Central Express; Newton Brown, Lewiston; C H Raymond, St Paul; H B Hill, Monticello; Lieut H Johnson, Pacific; E Thomas, Red Wing; C H Davis, Chicago; F Abbessone, Fox Lake, Wis; Mrs Jones, St Paul; C Pilan, Dubuque; W C Goff, U S A; Br Kennedy, Rockford; F R Bissell, Dubuque; David Denny, Penn; Chas L Wood, LaX; Fred Weygeshansen, Rock Island; C Lamb, Clinton City, Iowa; H Scricker, Davenport; C Miller, do.

AMERICAN.

L L Baxter, Shakopee; G P Johnston, St Anthony; J M Eustice, Minneapolis; H H Eames, city; J S Walton, Minneapolis; J B Baker, New York; J W Sandifor, St Louis; M P Marshall; D Y Huley, Milwaukee; R Barstow and wife, Wm Murray, Boston; Stewart O Goodman; J Halsey; J B Keepers, Madison, Wis,

River and Steamboat News.

☞ The "June freshet" is a delusion and a myth, so far as this season is concerned. We "dont see it" yet. It has not even sent along its avaunt couriers in the shape of clouds, rains. storms, &c. The dryness of the season is extreme and not much less than a week's steady rain will make much impression on the river.

☞ The Frank Sigel, a side wheel boat commanded by Capt. C. W. Gilbert, arrived here from Fountain City yesterday. She was built at the latter place last winter. It is the design of her owners to place her in the Minnesota River Trade, as a tug. She is announced to leave today for Mankato, to which place she will have no difficulty in going, as she draws less than a foot of water. She is about the same length as the Antelope, but has no upper cabin.

☞ The Northern Belle arrived at Hastings at 4.30 P. M. yesterday afternoon. By a gentleman who came overland, we received a copy of her manifest, which will be found elsewhere. The freight will be in on the Favorite this morning.

☞ The Ariel, Capt. James Houghton, arrived yesterday morning, from the Minnesota river having been eight days out. She succeeded in getting through to Mankato on this trip, and made a safe voyage. We are indebted to her polite clerk, Wayman Holmes, for a copy of her manifest. The Ariel left for Mankato in the evening, with some barges, quite a lot of freight and a number of passengers, a lot of emigrants for Carver.

☞ The Albany has backed out and gone to the bone yard. Her trip was taken up by the Ariel. Her clerk, A. A. Clifford goes up with clerk Holmes, of the latter. They bid us an affectionate farewell last night, and each gave us a lock of his hair, and a *carte de visite* of his amiable countenance. It is sad—the thought of two such nice boys going on a perilous voyage, where there is no less than 5 inches of water in the channel. What would become of them in case they fell overboard! If they escape this sad fate, we expect to see them returning next month, overland, on a dog train.

☞ The Antelope went up in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, with a large trip.

☞ The Itasca failed to come into port yesterday morning, as we said. She abandoned her up trip at Hastings, at which place she discharged her cargo, and returned, finding it impossible to proceed any farther.

☞ The 'Favorite, which connected with the Keokuk at Hastings, at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and took the trip of that packet, did not herself arrive until yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The Keokuk had a very large lot of passengers on board. Fully 125 cabin passengers were landed at this port, exclusive of quite a large party of German emigrants on deck.

☞ The condition of the river between here and Hastings, the past week, is heart-rending. The Favorite was 16 hours on the way. The Northerner could not get by Merrimac bar at all, and turned back at Hastings. The War Eagle lay all Tuesday night aground, at Pine Bend. St. Paul is almost an inland town.

☞ The Flora, of the Prairie du Chien Line departed last night at 7 o'clock, to connect with the Itasca at Hastings. She took last night's mail. She is expected to return to day.

RECEIPTS.

Per Keokuk.—Burbank & Co, St. Paul, 34 pkgs mdse; H T E Vitt, St Paul, 6 pkgs mdse; J W Webb, Jr, St Paul, 6 pkgs mdse; J R Bennett, St Paul, 1 pkg mdse; Woulton & W, Winnebago City. 10 pkgs mdse; J G Grum, Minneapolis, 2 pkgs mdse; B Presley, St Paul, 21 bxs cheese; C Welde & Bro, St Paul, 3 bales twine; B S Bull Minneapolis, 43 pkgs mdse; H Dimmick, St Paul, 1 bbl; J J Muller, St Peter, 9 pkgs hh goods; Gray Bros, Minneapolis, 2 pkgs mdse; Whitney Bros, St Paul, 6 pkgs mdse; J V Wein, St Cloud, 1 pkg mdse; A Ward. Mankato, 7 pkgs mdse; A & J M Warren, St. Paul, 1 pkg mdse; F V Hyderstadt, Belle Plaine, 1 pkg mdse; Prentis Chub, Minneapolis, 1 pkg mdse; H Pachler, Henderson 1 pkg mdse; G A Bigelow, St Paul. 1 pkg mdse; C Sheldon, Excelsior, 1 pkg mdse; A E & A B Davis, Anoka, 3 pkgs mdse; C Geotzian, St Paul, 3 pkgs mdse; A C Kendall, Minneapolis, 2 pkgs mdse; E M Toby, St Cloud, 13 pkgs mdse; J A Steis, St Paul. 1 pkg mdse; G W Cryer, St Peter, 3 pkgs mdse; O M Laraway, Minneapolis, 1 pkg mdse; F F & S A Andrews, St Paul, 1 pkg mdse; C D Strong, St Paul, 2 pkgs mdse; J I Beaumont, 1 pkg mdse; J Frost, St Paul, 8 bdls bags; D C Shepard, St Paul, 8 bdls bags; Upham & H, St Paul, 12 bdls bags. 125 passengers.

Per Ariel—Borup & Co, 200 sks wheat; C A Upham, 21 sks barley, 4 sks beans, 160 sks oats; Wm Corstan, 3 csks butter, 8 kegs do. 22 beer barrels; Burbank & Co, 1 bbl pork, 1 do lard; C C & Co, 178 sks wheat.

Per Northern Belle—Veazier & Bro, Minneapolis, 2 pkgs; J Shaughnesy 17 do; Kessler & Rhle 1 10 do; D Bassett, Minneapolis, 1 wagon; B J Minneapolis, 1 do; D C Greenleaf 1 pkg; H M Vroman 6 do; Gray Bro, Minneapolis, 2 do; A M Hinch, Henderson, 5 do; H F E Vitt 6 do; J A Green, Minneapolis, 2 do; D W Ingersoll 2 do; Lathrop Paul, St. Peter, 10 do; W S Combs 2 do; W Constans 40 brls lime; F M Stowell, Anoka, 1 do; A T Hale, Minneapolis, 4 do; Bell Bro, Minneapolis, 4 do; J C Burbank 1 do; J C Burbank 1 do; C Lucas, Minneapolis. 12 do; F W Tuchelt 1 do; J Davenport 3 do; J Hartman 1 do; Wakefield & Son, St. Peter, 2 wagons; G W Nichol 14 bxs tin; E Holmes, Carver, 2 wagons; T J Duffy, Shakopee, 2 bxs.

Commercial.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

WEDNESDAY EVE., June 10, 1863.

There was a shade more activity noticeable in the general markets to-day than at the opening of the week. Nearly all kinds of goods in the grocery line are firm and active. Refined sugars have advanced 1,20% per cent in New York, and the market is represented as being quite excited for several days past. The advance in sugars has also imparted additional firmness in molasses. Coffee continues dull and without a change. Teas are firm and advancing in New York. The destruction of so many vessels by the rebel pirates is reported to be exercising more or less influence on prices of all the "long voyage" articles.

Dried fruits are very firm and active. Green apples scarce and dear. White fish have advanced 50c. with a light supply and active demand. Salt water fish are firm at quotations.

The Dry Goods market is very unsettled. Elsewhere will be found a review of the New York Dry Goods market.

The Wheat market was more firm to-day, although there was an evident stiffness not noticed on Monday and Tuesday. The rates to-day were about 93c for No. 1.

No transactions in corn or oats. Barley inactive. Potatoes flat, and no sales.

Butter plenty at 8@9c for country extra. Eggs more active at 10c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

From the Independent of Thursday.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Business is very dull. The demand is confined to immediate wants for consumption. The jobbers are reducing their stocks, which are yet large. Prices are very weak, and importers and commission merchants are ready to meet the views of buyers. Domestics have fallen considerably during the week—full 20 per cent. on some kinds. Both bleached and unbleached shirtings and sheetings have fallen so much that many think there must be soon at least some reaction. The prospective supply of cotton is not such as to warrant the large decline. The demand, however, is so much below the supply that prices continue weak at the great decline. Ticks and denims have shared the decline. Stripes are rather scarce. Prints are still heavy at a decline, holders being anxious to sell, and the demand slack. In woolens there is some firmness as regards desirable goods in light colors. Inferior qualities of fancy cassimeres and dark colors are a drug. Satinets, doeskins and cloths are dull. Shawls are in fair request, and cloakings are active. Delaines are dull. Flannels continue to sell readily. The importations are light. British goods are in demand, and sell at full prices, being scarce. Saxony dress goods have declined. French delaines are much wanted and firm. Black dress silks are also scarce and in good request. Ribbons are active. Drab, brown, blue, white, and mauve realize high prices. Heavy woolens also are selling. Silk goods, other than black and drab, are inactive. The sales of ribbons and shawls at auction have been large, bringing satisfactory prices. More than half the importations are warehoused.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 5th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be re-sewed, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

16,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork; 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL,
Captain and C. S.
je6-td

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest, 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three run of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect. C. G. HARRISON,
my22-3w Hastings, Min.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the 'Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded. F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je1-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

GOVERNMENT MARES FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
SAINT PAUL, Minn., June 8th, 1863.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on Monday, the 22d of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of

TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE

Government Mares with foal, and Mares with Colts.

E. B. CARLING, Captain
je9-td and Chief Quartermaster.

NEW YORK LADIES'
HAIR-DRESSER,
Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.

Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.
may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

GREAT SAVING IN BOOTS AND SHOES BY USING

EISWALD'S

NEW PATENT METALIC SOLES AND HEELS.

They are Light, Cheap and Durable, will wear from four to six times as long as leather, and made to fit the shape of any Boot or Shoe.

They are peculiarly constructed, so that they make no more noise than a leather sole, and cannot slip.

They keep the Boots from running over on one side, and down at the heel, and feel

Perfectly Easy to the Feet.

And for sale by

WM. F. DIETER,

Shoe Store, Third-st., opposite Thompson's Bank.
☞ Stop in his store and be convinced of the above facts. je7-1w

CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,

For sale by E. J. WAY,
je7-6t Robert street, near Fifth.

LOST.

Between Harrisburg and Anoka, a new COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Burbank's, in St. Paul, or at the Atlas Office, in Minneapolis.
je7-2t WM. HOLYOKE.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.

THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION.

Captured in the Arctic Ocean and seen by thousands of interested spectators in New York and other cities, is now on Exhibition in the store formerly occupied by N. Spicer, opposite the Pioneer Office. It is one of the

Greatest Curiosities in the World,

And no one should fail to see it. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at all hours of the day and evening.

Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cts.; school children, accompanied by their teachers, 10 cents each. je7-1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.
je5-1w* K. McCRIMMON.

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR,
BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Indorsed

"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"

Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at

BAYFIELD, WIS.,

Until

Thursday, June 25, 1863

For furnishing the following named

PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

TO WIT:

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH

Superfine Flour.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF

MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF

TOBACCO,

Free from mould.

The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.

The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.

Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.

L. E. WEBB,
je3-d&tw3w U. S. Indian Agent.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.

To those Wishing Carpets.

I will sell out my large and superior assortment of

Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

FOR 15 DAYS.

The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.

THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.

My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in

INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.

JOSEPH BUGBEE,

Third street, below Post Office,
je10 St. Paul.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY day and Choice Fresh Butter twice a week, at the store of A. H. WIMBISH, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce, east side of Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
je10-tf

WANTED, A GOOD

JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH,

To whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Inquire of
E. HEDDERLY,
je11-dtw&w1t* Minneapolis,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.

A beautiful lot of

ALPACCAS & SARATOGA

PLAIDS,

ALSO

A handsome lot of

LIGHT PRINTS,

HAIR NETTS,

Graindine Veils, &c.,

Which we are offering at

REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE THEM,

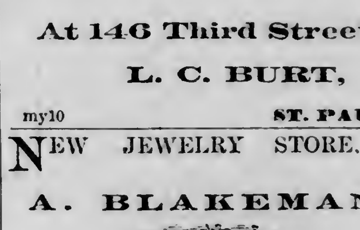
At 146 Third Street.

L. C. BURT,

my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

A. BLAKEMAN,



Has located his

JEWELRY STORE

On Third Street,

Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of

JEWELRY,

Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.

I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of

JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silver and Plated Ware,

FANCY GOODS,

And everything in my line.

JUST RECEIVED,

15 Cases Clocks,

Manufactured by the

Seth Thomas Clock Company.

All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON

SAFES

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,

FOR ONE WEEK.

J. B. BRADEN.

May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!

COMBS

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul,

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

WM. GOLCHER,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.

A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.

Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.

We have on hand, cheap for cash, a Wagon, a Cutter, Clothing, Feather Beds, Store Counters, Guns, Watches, Jewelry, Shelving with Glass Doors, Trunks, a Hand Car, a lot of Groceries, Saloon Fixtures, &c. &c., at our Auction Rooms, on Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee. H. E. BAKER & CO.,
my30 Auctioneers.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY,

Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,

Third Street,

Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.

It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.

It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of

ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

No Machine covers so great a range of work.

☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*

FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.

Runs more quiet than any other Machine.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.

A child of ten years can

ADJUST THE NEEDLE,

As easily as an experienced operator.

They give universal satisfaction wherever used.

The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.

They range in price from $53 to $115.

☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜

Hemmers and all necessary tools included.

G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
je2 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.

TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.

C. W. WOOLLEY,
je4-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,

All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.

CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III. SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863. NUMBER 138.

The Saint Paul Press.

State and United States Official Paper.

☞ THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE WAR POWER.

The *Pioneer* prefaces an article from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, on the Freedom of the Press, with the following insinuation of falsehood:

We copy the following manly words from the N. Y. *Evening Post*, edited by Wm. Cullen Bryant. They present a striking contrast to the contemptible drivel of the Chicago *Tribune* and the St. Paul *Press*.

Of course the meaning of this is, that the St. Paul PRESS shares the views of the Chicago *Tribune*, on the subject in question, in opposition to those of the N. Y. Evening *Post*.

Now it happens that the views we have expressed, both on the arrest of Vallandigham, and the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, are directly contrary to those of the Chicago *Tribune*; and if they happen to agree in any respect with those of the *Evening Post*, that journal will undoubtedly felicitate itself on a coincidence which affords so strong a presumption in favor of the soundness of its conclusions.

That no one may have any excuse for misrepresenting our position on this important question, we take the trouble to state it as nearly as the inherent difficulties of the subject will permit us. We are opposed distinctly to all who hold—and we know no one but sympathizers with treason who do hold—that the Government has not ample power to suppress rebellion. And we hold it to be an incident of the same power that the President may, in a supposable emergency, *which the civil laws and tribunals are inadequate to meet*, and when such a proceeding *is indispensable to the public safety*, at his discretion, and upon his sworn responsibility to Congress and the nation, suspend the *habeas corpus*, arrest and restrain a dangerous man, a spy or a public enemy, or suspend the publication of an incendiary sheet. Jefferson believed this and acted upon it; Andrew Jackson believed it and acted upon it: Washington believed it and acted upon it. Every free Government in the world believes it, and in the given emergency has acted upon it.

Now in criticising particular instances of the exercise of this arbitrary prerogative, the Copperheads rest the question on a total denial of the right or power of the Government, *under any conceivable circumstances*, to arrest a traitor by military power, or summarily suppress a publication deemed dangerous to the public safety. Upon this ground we take issue with them; and all loyal men, we think, will agree with us, that the concession of extraordinary powers in a crisis of great public peril, is far less dangerous to the public liberties than the denial of them. That concession and that denial, constitute, indeed, the two antipodal poles of the contest now raging, and marks all the heaven-wide difference between a loyal man and a traitor.

But in assailing the disloyal ground upon which the Copperheads have chosen to wage their war against arbitrary arrests, and similar extraordinary acts of Military Power, we have been scrupulously careful not to justify the acts themselves. For this is a wholly distinct question. The existence of the Power is one thing—the rightfulness of its exercise in a given case is another, and is only to be judged by the circustances of each particular case.

Whether the circumstances under which Burnside's order for the arrest of Vallandigham or the suppression of the Chicago *Times* constituted a case of such *imminent and extreme public peril* as to render a resort to this extraordinary power *indispensable to the public safety*—the only ground on which it can be justified—is a question on which patriotic men may honestly differ; and the fact that patriotic men do differ about it, is itself a strong presumption against the propriety of the proceeding. For it is the general public consciousness of the absolute necessity in a given case of a departure from the ordinary course of law, upon which the President must depend at once for moral support in the exercise of extraordinary powers, and for his eventual justification before the civil tribunals. When there is no general apprehension of such imminent peril to the public safety, as to justify a departure from the ordinary course of the civil law, it is a fair presumption that the danger does not exist in that degree. A positive rule in such matters is impossible, but it is always safe to say that the Military Power transcends its proper limits, when it interferes with the liberties of the citizen or the organs of public opinion, not on the ground of any present, immediate or extreme peril, but on the ground of some future, contingent and hypothetical danger.

To regulate public opinion is no part of the functions of the military power, and to attempt to extirpate heresy by force is the maddest mistake which Power ever made, and only gives magnitude and strength to the schism, as the restraining dam gives the volume and power of a mighty and destructive torrent to the feeble current of the meadow brook. The whole theory of a Republican Government rests upon the principle that the processes of self-government supply all the necessary remedies for errors of opinion.

If Vallandigham or Wood can get a majority of American citizens to consent to the disintegration of the Republic and the abasement of all its proud hopes in an ignominious surrender to Jeff. Davis—let them. That people is not worth saving which is capable of such a deliberate act of self-degradation; that nation is not worth a drop of the heroic blood shed in its defence which can sell all the glorious inheritance of its past and future for such a dirty mess of traitorous pottage.

MINNESOTA CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Gov Ramsey will leave for Washington to-morrow with the claims for damages arising from the Sioux Indian raid, which were audited by the two State Boards of Auditors during their sessions last winter and spring. In the ordinary routine of business in the Treasury Department much delay would ensue before any portion of the claims would be paid, as they would have to be examined by officers in the Department, but Gov. Ramsey has the promise of receiving forty per cent. of the claims *immediately*, and goes on in person to ensure the fulfillment of that pledge.

The claims are divided into seven classes as follows:

Class A, Pay for Services	$74,143,90
" B, Subsistence and Forage	51,838,24
" C, Clothing	1,961,10
" D, Transportation	85,312,78
" E, Arms and Equipments	88,120,12
" F, Property Lost and Destroyed	10,725,01
" G, Miscellaneous	23,631,62
Total	$329,765,15
Received by the sale of impressed Property	$5,196,12
Balance due on Claims Audited	$324,569,01

The following table recapitulates the Indian claims, and also shows the amount due the State from the General Government for expenses incurred in raising volunteers:

	Dr.
United States to State of Minnesota January 21, 1862, to payment made by State Treasurer	$ 33,500 00
July 26, 1862, to payment made by State Treasurer	13,350 17
Advance made in raising volunteers in 1862	17,321 00
15 per cent. in lieu of compensation on the above sums, being $64,851 25	9,727 68
February 16, advances to volunteers	3,926 80
June 11, claims audited by the State Board of Auditors	329,765 13
	$408,282 99
	Cr.
By direct tax under act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861	$108,521 00
By proceeds of sales of property impressed	5,196 12 113,720 12
Total amount due	$294,562 78

TELEGRAMS.

We regret to have to go to press again without the regular or irregular budget of telegraphic dispatches, which was due us last night. It is no fault of ours that our readers are thus deprived of the advantages of the telegraph line which was built mainly by their gratuitons subscriptions. Whose fault it is we shall endeavor to show to-morrow and thereafter to the satisfaction of the public, of our own conscience and of the villain who makes the exposure necessary.

WE are informed that Capt. T. M. Saunders has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal General for this State, the duties of which office have been temporarily performed by Major Nelson.

THE Newbern correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing under date of June 1st says:

David Heaton, a special revenue agent, who recently arrived here to take charge of the commercial interests of this department, has received the rank of Colonel from Gen. Foster.

ADMIRAL DUPONT'S supersedure, according to the New York *Post*, was in compliance with his own request, and not because the Administration lacked confidence in his ability or patriotism. It says:

Admiral Dupont preferred a request some time ago to be assigned to some other command, and the present action of the Government is simply in compliance with this request. Admiral Dupont has been in uninterrupted service on the Atlantic coast for nearly two years, and is greatly in need of a brief rest from labors which have proved most exhausting.

A Gift to the Treasury—Letter from Secretary Chase.

The following letter from Secretary Chase appears in the Philadelphia papers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I received a letter to day enclosing the check of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, on Jay Cooke & Co., of Washington, for six hundred and sixty dollars, which the writer offers to the United States "as a slight token of his appreciation of the value of the government, and as a personal contribution, without any other return than the satisfaction of doing his duty towards its success against the rebellion."

The letter is signed "A War Democrat," and I have no clue whatever to the real name of the writer. The designation, however, is enough. It marks him as one of that great multitude of Democrats who believe that Democracy is best proved by sustaining those temporarily entrusted with the administration of affairs in their efforts to maintain Democratic institutions and popular government against the attempt to establish a slaveholding oligarchy on the ruins of the American Union. Among such Democrats any man may be proud to enroll himself.

"The contribution of the 'War Democrat' of Philadelphia has been placed in the Treasury. May the acts of such patriots at home, and the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers and sailors on land and sea, inspire in all exercising public functions the liveliest sense of obligation to exert every faculty and every energy for the speediest possible termination of the war by the most economical and the most vigorous employment of all the vast resources of men or money so liberally furnished by a generous and patriotic people.

Yours, very truly, S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Jay Cooke, Esq., Subscription Agent, Phila."

Another Rebel Navy-yard Destroyed—Two Iron-clads Blown Up.

The Boston *Traveller*, of the 4th, contains the following:

A gentleman just from New Orleans, holding a position in connection with Farragut's fleet, gives an account of an expidition up the Red River to Shreveport, where the rebels had a navy-yard.

Two iron-clads of great power were found on the stocks, and were blown up and destroyed.

It was believed that they were powerful enough to have destroyed our Mississippi fleet. The iron for the vessels had been sent from Richmond.

Official Report of Colonel Hubbard.

RECORD OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Their Gallant and Daring Conduct

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WALNUT HILLS, NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., May 25th, 1863.

Col. Oscar Malmros, Adj.-Gen., Minnesota.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit for the information of your Department, the following details of the part sustained by the Fifth Minnesota Infantry in the movements of the late campaign in this Department, which have cumulated in the thorough investment of the rebel Gibraltar and its garrison at Vicksburg.

On the 2d inst., the 3d Division of the 15th Army Corps, of which the Fifth Minnesota forms a part, left camp at Ducksport, near Young's Point, La., and marched via Richmond to Hard Times Landing, crossing the river at the latter place to Grand Bluff, Miss., on the 7th inst. From thence we took the road toward Jackson, arriving at Raymond, twelve miles from the State Capital, at about noon of the 13th. Here the Fifth Minnesota was ordered to the front, with instructions to skirmish along the road and through the timber upon either flank, to feel for the enemy's outposts and clear the way for the column to pass. We advanced about four miles before meeting obstruction, when a considerable body of rebel cavalry was encounted advantageously posted in a piece of woods in our front, from which we received a sharp volley of musketry. I here deployed the entire regiment as skirmishers upon the right and left of the road, Lieut. Col. Gere commanding the left wing. The enemy retired rapidly as we advanced, offering but little resistance to our progress. I moved the line of skirmishers forward to Mississippi Springs, one and a half miles, a point where several important points form a junction, and where I was ordered to halt, picket the roads and bivouack for the night. The main column had halted and bivouacked when the enemy had been first encountered.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, I was ordered to continue in the advance, and push forward on the Jackson road. A considerable body of the enemy had bivouacked the preceding night, within a half mile of my line of pickets, which retired as we moved forward. Owing to the broken and wooded nature of the country, and the known proximity of the enemy, we were required to move slowly and with extreme caution. For a distance of more than five miles, I found it necessary to keep in front of the column a strong line of skirmishers, consisting of three companies, which frequently encountered and exchanged vollies with the skirmishers of the enemy. When within, perhaps two miles of Jackson a determined stand was made, and a hot fire opened upon us from a full battery of artillery supported by a strong line of infantry. At this juncture I was ordered by Major General Sherman to deploy the balance of the Regiment as skirmishers, covering the column while it should form in line, and penetrate forward as far as possible, into a piece of timber in which the enemy was posted. As soon as the column had deployed the skirmishers were recalled, and the regiment took its position with the Second Brigade in the front line of battle. We then advanced and charged through the timber at double quick, the enemy retiring rapidly within his entrenchments near the precincts of the town. Here he made another stand and obstinately disputed our further progress. The fight continued for more than an hour, but was confined principally to artillery, the infantry occupying a position of shelter. At about 5 o'clock P. M., the order "forward" was given, all supposing we were about to assault the works in our front. With fixed bayonets and exultant shouts the line moved forward at a run. It was soon discovered, however, that the enemy had evacuated, and that the charge would be a bloodless one. He had made a precipitate exit from the town, leaving all his artillery to fall an easy capture into our hands.

It had rained furiously all day. The men were very weary and thoroughly wet, having been not only exposed to the storm, but required to wade streams and penetrate dense thickets through swamps, while they were skirmishing the country through which the column passed. Many had been almost entirely without food for twenty-four hours, yet not a man straggled to the rear, or allowed a syllable of complaint to pass his lips. The heroic endurance of the regiment, and its unexceptionable good conduct in action, elicited from the General Commanding, under whose immediate eye it had acted, encomiums of a most flattering character.

The Fifth Minnesota, with the other regiments of the Second brigade, was assigned to duty as provost guard of the city of Jackson, and quarters assigned them in Capitol Square. Each individual man seemed to regard it as the proudest day of his life, as the old flag of our regiment was unfurled to the breeze in the capital city of the rebel President's own State. Even the tattered and faded emblem itself seemed to feel the inspiration of the occasion, and shook its folds more grandly than ever as a response to the scornful glances of the conquered traitors of this rebellious capital. On the afternoon of the 16th, Jackson was evacuated by the Federal troops, and the column marched towards Vicksburg, arriving in front of the rebel works on the 19th inst. We here lay quietly in bivouack until the morning of the 22d, when a general assault was ordered upon the fortifications of the city. The regiment was exposed to a heavy musketry fire for several hours during the forepart of the day, but fortunately escaped casualty. At about 4 o'clock P. M., the 2nd brigade was ordered to make a charge upon a strong point in the defenses, when a similar attempt had met a repulse in the morning. The broken nature of the country, and the inaccessible character of the position, made it necessary that the storming party should move by the flank. The position of the 15th Minnesota was upon the left of the brigade, hence was the fourth regiment in the column. This circumstance saved the regiment from fearful slaughter, for as the head of the column emerged from the cover of the timber, and passed an opening leading to the work, it was met and literally melted down by a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, the latter double shotted with cannister and grape. From every position within range, along the whole line of defenses, a fire was concentrated upon this point where the column must pass. Within probably the space of a minute the brigade lost upwards of two hundred men, principally sustained by the leading regiment. The 5th Minnesota lost but two. The General commanding the brigade declared it futile to attempt to move a column on. The road had become blocked up with dead and wounded; the right of the column had become shattered; the parts of regiments left were ordered into a ravine, where they were rallied under cover, while the 5th Minnesota, in good order and with but two men missing, filed down the ravine, where the nature of the ground afforded complete shelter.

Nothing could exceed the coolness and courage of the regiment as it marched up to the assault. None faltered or seemed weak with fear, but each man's countenance bespoke a determination to do or die, and had it not been otherwise ordered, I believe every man would have passed the fearful place or lain his body on the way.

Great credit is due to Lieut. Col. Gere, and to the officers of the regiment generally, both at Jackson and at Vicksburg, for their efforts preserving order in the ranks, and for their examples of personal daring and gallantry in action.

The following is the list of casualties the regiment sustained:

Killed—Private John B. Denneby, Co. K.

Wounded—Private Benard Brennan, in forehead, not dangerous.

Missing—Chas. Truman, H. M. Gregg, and Henry S. Reed, of Co. A; Joseph Chasseth and L. F. Hendrickson, Co. F; John Dorgan, Co. K; Timothy Leonard, Co. G, (collar bone broken.) All the missing are supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, at or near Jackson, Miss.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,
L. F. HUBBARD.

DIED,

In this city, yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, MARY STEELE, youngest daughter of Brigadier General H. H. Sibley.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, this afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

New Advertisements.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

1863 - - - - - - - - 1863

General Express Forwarders Between all Points,

EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

Each Express is sent on a first-class Passenger Train, and accompanied by Trusty Messengers provided with Iron Safes for security of Valuables.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this old established Company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed

Coin, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable Packages,

And parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise,

AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

☞ All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, ACCOUNTS, AND BILLS OF PURCHASE sent with goods to be collected on delivery.

☞ Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery of the same, should always be marked C. O. D., and amount marked on Package or Box.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY.

This Company have recently extended their lines, and established offices at all points on the UPPER MISSISSIPPI, including Winona, Wabashaw, Red Wing, Prescott and St. Paul, connecting with Burbank & Co.'s Express to all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota; also, for Crow Wing, Pembina and the British Possessions.

Offices have also been established on the St. Croix River at Hudson and Stillwater.

On the St. Peter River, at St. Peter, Mankato and Faribault.

On the Chippewa River, at Eau Claire.

They have also extended their lines westward in Iowa and established offices at Iowa Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City.

Connections are made in New York with Wells, Fargo & Co., for California, Oregon, &c.

At Toronto, with British and American Express for Montreal, Quebec, Portland, and all parts of the old country.

At St. Joseph, by Overland Mail Company, for Pike's Peak, California, &c.

je12-1t JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATOR.

License having been duly granted by the Probate Court in and for the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, to sell the lands hereinafter described, belonging to the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased, to satisfy the debts against the said estate:

Now, therefore, I do hereby give notice that under and pursuant to the order of the said Court, I will offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of St. Paul, in the said county of Ramsey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, the seventh day of July, A. D. 1863, in the order named, the following described pieces and parcels of land situate in said county of Ramsey, to wit:

The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; also, the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter, containing forty acres; all of said tracts being in township numbered thirty of range numbered twenty-three; with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances belonging or in anywise appertaining to the said tracts.

Dated St. Paul, June 12th, 1863.

ROBERT P. LEWIS,
Administrator of the estate of Seth P. Spencer, deceased.

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Military and Political Bearings of the Contest.

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.

All interest, military and political, centers this day upon the fearful and bloody struggle now raging around the bluffs of Vicksburg. It is the most momentous, and perhaps, the bloodiest fight of the campaign this year. If Grant's daring attempt fail, and his army be destroyed, or even driven off with such plentiful carnage and havoc as our batteries are now making in the ranks, then the Mississippi and all the West are ours for this season. If Vicksburg unhappily fall, the war is only beginning. *But the worst effect of that disaster would assuredly be the revival of that miserable outcry for courting and tampering with the great Northwest—reunion with several States of the Northwest—that is, submission to the Northwest.*

Vicksburg, as we have good hope, will not fall, and cannot. We have there a fine army, brave to desperation, and led by able commanders. Every motive, every passion that can exalt soldiers to the point at which men conquer or die, is there present; patriotism and pride, the need of sustaining a well won renown, thirst for public and private vengeance upon the desolation of the land, the incendiaries of our towns and cowardly oppressors of unprotected women and children, all stir and madden our men to daring deeds, and give a zest to the work of wholesome slaughter. Pemberton is nobly sustaining his fame and ours; and with Johnston and his gathering reinforcements to strike in at the moment of fate and finish the terrible strife, it may well be hoped that, with God's blessing on our army, those most formidable armaments of the enemy, by land and water, will be ruined, overwhelmed, and sent to perdition.

Yet if it be fated, that in spite of all human valor and devotion can do, Vicksburg and its defenders should become the prey of our enemy, *then indeed will come the tug of war. Then also will come the political crisis. Whatever of imbecility and faintheartedness and downright latent toryism and treason exists in this confederacy, will at once revive a new accession of weakness*; many will again begin to cry out for "an honorable peace," as they will call it, by means of submission to one section of our invading foes who are now raging over our country with fire and sword. The doctrine of the necessary unity of the Mississippi Valley from Lake Itasca to the Gulf will be again revived by political geographers of feeble knees—as if the Mississippi river were something different from all other rivers; as if there were any more unity in its shores than in the shores of the sea; as if the Great West had a right to our country because the water flows from their lands into ours; all this sad nonsense, which is nothing but a cloak for treason and excuse for cowardice, would be echoed and reverberated over the land again. And then the Northwest would not listen to our offers and overtures, if such should be made. With the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, they would fancy themselves assured of the whole Mississippi, by conquest; and they would no longer dream of escaping it by treaty. If our politicians of Tennessee and Mississippi should, then, renew their helpless talk of giving a favorable commercial treaty to the upper States of the river, as an inducement to them to separate themselves from the Eastern States and erect a confederacy of their own, such offers would be received with contempt. The issue would be presented pure and simple, naked and peremptory submission or subjugation. And subjugation means extermination.

Thus Vicksburg is at this time a point not only of strategic but also of political importance. While our flag flies defiant over the Great River no party of compromise can venture to raise its hand; no man will dare to breathe one word of "reconstruction" in whole or in part. All will be good Confederates. *The cause which is supposed to be failing and sinking is the one which is likely to be abandoned by the cowards and betrayed by the traitors. To the cause that prospers we are always as true as steel.*

For this reason, the result of those Virginian elections, or any elections, is by no means of so deep a political significance as the result of those battles round Vicksburg. All the gentlemen elected the day before yesterday are to-day, we hope and believe, faithful and resolute confederates, whether they be late secessionists or original ones. If any of them have unconsciously lurking within them some relic of tenderness for the old Union, some undefined hankering after a peace by total or partial reconstruction upon any terms whatever, "honorable" or otherwise, the successful defense of Vicksburg will help to obliterate the last tinge or taint of such anti-confederate sentiment. This is said in disparagement of those who left the Union reluctantly and at the last moment, but who left it *then* forever, and have since maintained, on many a bloody field, the sovereignty of their states against an invading enemy. We find it impossible to conceive, for example, that men like Colonel Wickham, who has led a Virginia regiment through two years of desperate war in defense of Virginia's rigtht to secede, or like Alexander Boteler, whose home has been desolated by invading barbarians, and who has ridden by the side of Jackson, through the campaigns which illustrate his native state, and gemmed it all over with fields of glory like an emperor's shield—should ever contemplate the possibility of any compromise of Virginia's sovereignty at all, under any circumstances or any pressure—Vicksburg or no Vicksburg. Yet some there are, of a meaner type—pray God they be few!—who would see in the fall of Vicksburg an occasion, perhaps even a reason, perhaps they might even see an honest and a patriotic reason, for drawing back from the extreme measure of our proud position, and listening to compromise, and an "honorable peace." We do assure them, (if such there be,) that they are in the wrong, Compromise there can be none, nor medium.

This Confederacy has before it one of two things—either to conquer its full and separate independence by battle and victory, or to yield itself conquered, and drag the bitter doom of an "oppressed nationality," under the basest of masters; a naked, bound, scourged "Cinderella of nations;" object, at the very best, of the world's contemptuous pity.

There are few, it may be hoped, who are not now up to the right mark; prepared in this matter to make the right decision.

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

GEN. BUTLER TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Preparations for Raising Negro Troops.

NO REBELS THIS SIDE OF RAPPAHANNOCK.

REBELS HOLD CUMBERLAND GAP WITH 2,000 MEN.

FROM KENTUCKY AND EAST TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

The *Commercial* has a despatch dated Mount Vernon, June 6th, which says reliable information from Knoxville, places the number of troops there at 12,000; at Loudon bridge 600; and at Strawberry Plains 600.

Reports all agree that Gen. Tracey holds Cumberland Gap with 2,000 rebel troops.

The last information places Gen. Pegram's forces at Monticello, The number of troops in his command, varies from 5,000 to 8,000.

A despatch from Somerset, Ky., on the 6th inst., says the rebel pickets for two days past, have not shown themselves opposite Gill's ferry.

A North Carolina regiment is picketing the river, in the vicinity of Mill Spring.

CINCINNATI, June 8.

Two hundred rebel prisoners left Indianapolis on Saturday, for Fort Donelson; and 165 officers of Pemberton's were sent to Johnson's Island.

All quiet on the Cumberland.

The health of Gen. Sherman's army is good.

A detachment of the 40th Ohio made a reconnoissance nn Saturday, and captured a rebel captain and lieutenant, and ten privates, with their horses and equipments.

RAISING NEGRO TROOPS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

By special authority of Adjutant General Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride, of the 33d Missouri regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in his department.

Neild, who has directed the officers of the department, has been directed to give proper facilities for the discharge of this duty.

Col. Pride has also obtained permission from Gov. Gamble to enroll, and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners.

The *Post's* Hilton Head letter gives Col. Montgomery's report, which is to the effect that his expedition destroyed a vast amount of cotton, rice, and other property, and brought off 725 slaves. They had some sharp skirmishing in which the men behaved splendidly. The *Post's* letter puts the value of the property destroyed at $100,000.

TORNADO—COLORED BRIGADE—DEFENSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, June 8.

A tornado did considerable damage in Sparta Township, New York, on Saturday.

A colored Brigade is authorized to be raised in Philadelphia by Gen. Lafayette Bingham.

A new military department is to be made in Pennsylvania, with headquarters in the western part of the State, to enable Pennsylvania to protect herself from rebel or guerrilla raids.

An offer has been made to the Government of troops for home defence along the border, but none can be accepted unless willing to go where needed—to any point where danger threatens.

CELEBRATION—PICKETS DRIVEN IN AT HELENA.

CAIRO, June 8.

The anniversary of the capture of Memphis by Union forces was celebrated Saturday. All the stores were closed and business almost entirely suspended. A procession very long marched through the principal streets with banners and paintings.

At a meeting in Court House Square speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen both civil and military.

Information from Helena says our pickets were driven in Saturday night, but no demonstration of force was made. It is stated that four rebel brigades are in that vicinity. Gen. Prentiss is confident of his ability to withstand any attack that may be made.

Nothing later from Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The *Herald* says Gen. Butler will be brought out by the war Democrats for the Governorship of Massachusetts. If he consents to run, Republicans will probably endorse him, and Gov. Andrew will be set aside.

[*Washington Specials.*]—The report that Stuart is this side of the Rappahannock is untrue. No rebels are this side of the river, with the exception of a few guerrillas.

Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, has been appointed U. S. District Judge for Florida, vice Martin, resigned.

Admiral Dupont will probably be assigned to duty in the Gulf Department.

[*Special to Herald.*]—WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is no truth in the report that troops in Dix's department have been assigned to Hooker. It is understood that Admiral Dahlgreen is willing to take a command under Foster.

A Hilton Head letter reports that the steamer Secor was accidentally destroyed by fire off Seabrook's Island; also, that the gun-boat Shepherd Knapp was lost near Nassau, having run ashore.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION.

Fairchild & March sell Calicoes, Lawns, Barages, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boy's Clothing, Ladies' Shoes, this morning, Friday, at 10 o'clock. To-morrow, they sell Furniture, at 10 o'clock. Sales at their rooms Rogers' Block, Third-st., above the Bridge.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH,
je12-1t Auction and Com. Merchants.

MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,

The Great European

PIANIST AND VOCALIST,

Begs respectfully to announce that he will give (for the first time in this city) his grand and

Select Musical Entertainment,

On SATURDAY next, June 13th,

Assisted by

MRS. CHARLES LASCELLES AND MISS ANNIE SHEFFIELD.

Further particulars will be duly announced.
je12 2t

NEW YORK STORE.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,

Offer to close out the following line of Goods:

65 dozen Linen Handkerchiefs.
50 " kid bound Hoop Skirts.
40 " Shakers.
300 " Ladies' and Children's Flats.
4000 yards Prints from 9 to 20c.
2000 " Muslin and Chalil Delaines, 20 to 30c.
10000 " Sheeting, Shirting, Denims & Stripes.
3000 " Imported

DRESS GOODS,

Of various styles and kinds.

100 New Spring and Summer Shawls.

All kinds and styles of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Ready-Made Clothing.

PANTS $1.20 TO $6.50.

We would invite the attention of all COUNTRY DEALERS, as our stock comprises

Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing.

ALLEN & COMSTOCK,
my30- near Suspension Bridge.

ARMY SUPPLIES

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
UPPER LEVEE, ST. PAUL, MINN.,
June 5th, 1863.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

JUNE 20th, 1863,

For furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army.

For delivery July 20th, 1863.

500 Barrels Prime Mess Pork, to be full salted, 200 lb meat, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be re-packed within thirty days of delivery.

For delivery July 10th, 1863,

15,000 Pounds of Prime Rice, in clean, bright, spirit barrels, thoroughly coopered, all old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

15,000 Pounds best quality Grits, *kiln dried*, in barrels, full head, lined.

40,000 Pounds Prime Rio Coffee, in double sacks, the outside sack to be gunny and to be re-sewed, each sack to be marked with the gross, tare and net weight.

10,000 Pounds of good Hard Soap.

5,000 Pounds best quality Adamantine or Star Candles, full weight, 16 ounces to the pound.

2,000 Pounds best quality Ground Pepper, in 4 ounce packages, and 12 pounds to the box.

100 Barrels best quality kiln dried Corn Meal, in barrels, full head, lined.

2,000 Pounds good dried Peaches, put up in tight barrels, full head, lined.

Small samples to accompany proposals. The boxes containing the same to be carefully labelled on the side.

The Stores to be inspected by such inspectors as may be appointed by the undersigned.

Bidders may propose for the whole or a part of any article.

No bids will be received unless from parties known to the undersigned, without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded.

The cost of packages to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents and the name of the person furnishing the article and the date of contract.

Proposals for different articles must be on *separate sheets of paper.*

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

All to be delivered free of drayage at the Commissary Store House, on the Upper Levee, or at such place in the city of Saint Paul, as may be required by the undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Stores to be weighed by the city weigher, or by the undersigned, if required.

NOTE ON PACKING PRIME MESS PORK.

Prime Mess Pork is composed of the shoulders and sides of nice smooth hogs, weighing from 130 to 200 pounds nett, cut into pieces as near four pounds as possible; the shank to be cut off close up to the breast.

Each barrel to contain 50 pieces of four pounds each. If the hams are cut up and put in, there shall not be less than twenty-three side pieces; if without hams, not less than thirty side pieces. Each barrel to contain 200 pounds nett of pork; 50 pounds of good coarse salt to be used in packing, and the barrel to be filled with clean, strong brine.

M. P. SMALL,
je6-td Ca tain and C. S.

WATER POWER AND FLOURING MILLS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Best water power in the Northwest, 57 feet fall on the Vermillion Falls, giving 200 horse power in low water. Mill in good repair and running three run of 4 feet stones. Two warehouses and two dwellings, with 20 acres of land. Title perfect.

my22-3w C. G. HARRISON. Hastings, Min.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

Sioux Spies and Horse Thieves.

Horses Stolen in Wright Co.

THE INDIANS PURSUED, BUT NOT OVERTAKEN.

Narrow Escape of our Correspondent.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

DELHI, June 9, 1863.

We sound no false alarm. It is proper to keep the public apprised of the state of Indian affairs around us, and for this purpose we give you this hasty sketch.

On the night of the 7th inst., a span of horses were taken from a stable in the vicinity of Silver Creek, Wright county. Early on the morning of the 8th, search was made, and tracks discovered, with the course they took. Six courageous men were collected, and some time near noon, commenced pursuit by the trail. They followed through difficult, windfall timber, until they came into the vicinity of Delhi, finding several articles by the way, giving suspicions of Indians. They crossed the Delhi road in two places, on the north, and back on the south.

After the pursuing party had discovered the last crossing of the road, being about sunset, they left the trail, and came direct to my house. Some moments being spent in consultation, R. Homas of Albion, and myself, decided on going to Fair Haven, to give the alarm, and have messengers dispatched to Kingston and Forest City.

Mounting my Indian pony, we put off; Mr. H. taking a rifle, I keeping the advance, being best acquainted with the way, meanwhile both watching as close as we could, daylight having nearly disappeared. When we had gone nearly three miles, and were about one mile from Fair Haven, we discovered in the shades of night, animals; and approaching within about forty rods, distinctly saw horses directly in the path. We then knew what was in our front. While wheeling to return, we heard the snap of a cap, and saw the emited light. Being myself directly in the range of Homas, he did not fire, and the foe was left in our rear at rather a quick pace. We then went to Fair Haven, by water, arriving there at 1 o'clock in the morning.

The men at my home, with others from Delhi, started early in the morning on the chase. When they arrived at the spot where we made the discovery, the evening previous, they found two packs, containing various articles, such as dried and smoked meats, buckskin, moccasins, ammunition, tin cups, with many other things such as Sioux are accustomed to carry. This indicates they left in haste with as much fright as ourselves. The question was settled. They were Sioux, without doubt spies. Their tracks were traced to Kingston Bridge, near Fair Haven—there they wheeled on the road to Kingston, and are now being pursued by four armed men from Delhi and Albion, Fair Haven not mustering a solitary individual to join the pursuit.

Two men have been dispatched from Fair Haven to Forrest City. The whole of the men in that vicinity and region should be on the alert to catch these subtle, ruthless, marauding, savage spies. They design sad mischief in the future. Our women and children since their return last fall and winter to their wilderness homes have felt much insecurity. This will vastly increase those apprehensions. Our army, the protectors of our frontiers and homes, where are they? It seems to us they are very tardy in their operations.

The number of this party of spies is judged not to exceed three. It is conjecture—we cannot decide definitely.

N. J. ROBINSON.

How Louisiana Slaves Receive our Troops.

A correspondent with the army of Gen. Banks, describing the march through western Louisiana, furnishes some interesting facts in reference to the reception of our troops by the slaves. Everywhere, he says, "they flocked out to welcome us," and are in ecstacies over their freedom. "They give us full particulars as to the sentiments and history of their masters, and in other ways manifest their friendship, acting as if they could not do enough for us. One of the songs which they are in the habit of singing runs as follows:

"Massa run away, hi, hi!
Nigger bound to stay, ho, ho!
I tink dat now de Kingdom come,
Dat dis de year ob Jubilo!"

At Williams' plantation, five miles from Alexandria, at Alexandria, at Cherryville, Moranville, Enterprise, Simsport, and other villages, the negroes joined the troops by scores and hundreds. At the Atchafalaya river, as the army was marching toward the Mississippi, they came in droves, with wagons, horses, and other property. One company came in on an immense flat boat, which was crowded with their goods; the whole under the command of a shrewd negro, who had evidently been at some time an officer's servant.

Our correspondent says that every slave in that region knows all about the proclamation. They understand perfectly that they are free, and are always ready to give up everything they have for the benefit of our soldiers. The latter have come to understand this; they find that wherever they encamp on a plantation, the "fat of the land" is at their service, including such luxuries as chickens, fresh and salt pork, new potatoes, hot cornbread, coffee, fresh milk, &c., and under these touching appeals of the race which looks up still with hope and faith, the last remnant of prejudice is removed from the army, and every man is prepared to welcome to the ranks these people who come with gifts in their hands and love in their hearts.—*Eve. Post.*

Our New York Correspondence.

The "Dead Rabbit" Peace Meeting

RECEPTION GIVEN TO RETURNING SOLDIERS.

BILLIARDS, THE RACES AND CENTRAL PARK.

Special Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1863.

Perhaps a few lines as to what is going on in old Gotham, as seen by one fresh from the wilds of the great Northwest, (the genuine, home-bred New Yorker persists in believing that our glorious country beyond the Lakes is a howling wilderness, with a mixed population of Indians and wild-cats,) may serve to while away a stray leisure hour of your readers; and presuming on this supposition, I have set myself down to attempt a slight picture of times and things.

The great city was never livelier than now. Its business is brisk; its hotels are overflowing; its theatres and concert halls jammed, and its streets a continual carnival of moving things.

The attention of sight-seers is divided between peace meetings, military displays, great races, and a thousand other exciting scenes. The great peace meeting of the Woods' clique, at Cooper Institute, was claimed to have been a success, and I presume it was; but it is a singularly anomalous fact that the peace party of New York is composed, in the main, of such men as would be least expected to respect the virtue of the word "peace" at home. Coming up in a stage on the afternoon of the meeting, I passed the 11th Ward delegation marching down Broadway to the Institute, headed by a band, and a banner inscribed with a sentiment of Douglas—"War is Disunion—final and Eternal!" but oh! what a "crowd" it was. Red shirts and black broadcloth pants, (the unchangeable regalia of the "Bowery boy and the "Dead Rabbit") predominated, and one could have picked out more broken noses, hair-lips and disfigured faces, in that company, than one would see in a lifetime in the country. In fact, they were regular "plugs"—and of such was the meeting composed. Fernando Wood was the speaker of the day, with some dozens of his stripe to contribute sauce to his rhetorical dishes; among whom figured Geo. F. Train, ex-policeman Rynders, and the like.

I was not at the meeting, but I understand President Lincoln received a terrible chastisement at their hands, and his name was the universal signal for groans and hisses. No doubt Mr. Lincoln will feel the punishment sadly.

It is a burning shame that such worthless vagabonds are suffered to vomit their treason here at home, *behind* our noble soldiers who are keeping their roofs above their heads by their valor in the field.

There is another political feature of the times, which finds display in the city, of a more agreeable nature. For more than a month now our two year's regiments have been returning from the wars—most of them with fearfully shattered ranks and tattered colors; and the spirit with which they have been received does credit to the loyal population of the city. Such multitudes as have gathered to gaze upon the bronzed and weary heroes of many battle-fields, as they have passed through our principal streets, were wonderful, even in New York, where a crowd is gathered in five minutes time, and the enthusiasm displayed on the occasion is such as to give cheer to a loyal man's heart. We have thirty-eight regiments to return, most of which are already home. The 29th arrived yesterday, and the 37th and 38th arrive to-day. The city militia troops, all of whom have been twice or oftener to the field, serve as escorts, and the arrival of each returned regiment is signalized by an imposing reception, and a banquet at the Park Barracks. Many of these regiments are already re-organizing, among which I might name the famous Hawkins' Zouaves, Fire Zouaves, Fifth N. Y. V., (Duryea's Zouaves,) &c.

The enrolment is being quietly but thoroughly made in the city, and is nearly completed, I believe. I have heard of no trouble beyond a few insignificant cases of loaferish resistance in some of the down-town rum shops, and which was quickly adjusted by the Provost Marshal. It is stated authoritatively that no draft is in contemplation at present here, as the State has within the past few months fully filled her deficiency on the quota by volunteer enlistments.

The sporting community have been having, and will continue to have, a series of enjoyable recreations about the city. There were some fine running matches at Patterson, N. J., which is a good day's drive over a fine road, during the last week of May, which were followed by the six great trotting races on the Fashion Course on Long Island, between the celebrated stallion, Patchen, and Gen. Butler; these last are not yet thro'. Patchen was beaten on the first race, but folks thought it was a "dead beat," and took a strong prejudice against the whole affair. The stakes are very large—$30,000—$15,000 a side.

The grand billiard tournament is attracting much attention at present, but the general feeling is strong in favor of Kavanaugh, one of our New York players. Thus far he has beaten each of his competitors, and to-night he plays Tieman of Cincinnati. If he beats him his party will not hesitate to give heavy odds on his chance for the prize. The latter is a beautiful four-pocket table, manufactured by Messrs. Phelan & Callender, and offered by them as a prize for the match; the games are played on the table in question. There are ten aspirants, but it is generally considered to be between Kavanaugh and Goldthwait of this city, and Tieman of Cincinnati. The games are played in Irving Hall, with accommodations for several hundred visitors, and the audience, or rather spectators, are composed of the most aristocratic classes in the city. Considerable money will change hands on the match, but the balance of the betting is undoubtedly in favor of Kavanaugh.

The summer is developing itself rapidly in Central Park, and the magnificence of the place attract its thousands daily. To one who but caught a glimpse of the Park as I did several years ago, the changes which have taken place are truly wonderful. It is a very Arcadia now, and claimed as a work of artistic effect to be unequalled in the world, and I doubt not it is. Its beauties are not to be detailed. One may wander in cool and shady paths interminably it would seem, or group in damp and darkened caves. He may drift by moonlight over silvery waters in a gondola from Venice chased by gigantic swans from Germany, who watch their shaded nests with jealous eyes. The wary deer one may see, and even the noble old eagle and its mate, with a restless fox and a chattering parrot by way of variety. Saturday afternoons Dodworth's band discourse sweet music to eagre thousands of *air* seekers, and Sundays the place is Mecca for the dusty pilgrims of business parts—Irish, Dutch, French and all. For a dollar you and your friend can hire a baronche at the gates with a good team and a liveried driver, who will show everything that is to be seen from the road in a two hours drive; and for ten cents the hour you can get a seat in a dancing little craft which will made the intricate voyage of the skating pond—much larger in Summer than Winter, in Winter it averages 4 feet in depth, in Summer 7. Still the Park is unfinished, with the beauty it bears now it seems like "adding perfume to the violet," to ornament it further. But I find my task of dotting down my observation of the "goings on" one which will consume more time and material than I supposed.

Yours, &c.,
J. P. S.

Where to get Cotton—Notice to Englishmen.

During the week ending May 22d there were received at New Orleans two thousand four hundred and ninety-two bales of cotton, principally from the country which has just been opened by General Banks. In the three days following, that is to say to May 26th, one thousand three hundred and forty-four bales came to hand. This made altogether a stock on hand and on shipboard, of seven thousand one hundred and fifty bales, with prospect of much more to come at once.

In the three days previous to May 26th, 852 bales were cleared for New York, 683 for Boston, 5 for Philadelphia, and 108 for Havre.

Mobile, which is the neighbor and rival port of New Orleans, is also shipping cotton, but in smaller amounts, and with but poor success. Here is the statement of a week's shipments of cotton from Mobile, as reported by our blockading fleet:

	Bales.		Bales.
Ship'd in sch. Isabel	200	Per contra, burned in sch. Isabel	200
" " Hunter	50	Captured in sch. Hunter	50
" " Ripple	100	Captured in sch. Ripple	100
Total	350	Total	350

Evidently, in that week of May the great cotton port of Mobile did not furnish much of "the staple" to Liverpool speculators. Between April 23d and May 18th, ten cotton-laden vessels were captured off Mobile by our squadron.

Merchants and others interested in cotton, in England, will do well to take notice of these facts, which will convince them that the best place to get cotton is New Orleans; and the only men who really have it to sell are loyal Americans, who sell it under the flag of the United States.—*Evening Post.*

The Departed.

The Sioux City *Register*, of the 30th ult., makes the following mention of our former "fellow-citizens:"

The formerly favorite steamer Florence arrived at our levee on Tuesday; but instead of the cheerful faces of Captain Throckmorten and Clerk Gorman we saw those of strangers; and instead of her usual lading of merchandize for our merchants, she was crowded from stem to stern, and from hold to hurricane deck with old squaws and papooses—about 1,400 in all—the non-combative remnants of the Santee Sioux of Minnesota, *en route* for their new home, selected for them by the Government, in Dakota. It has never been our fortune—or misfortune rather, to behold a class of human beings who approached within the pale of comparison to the dirty, ragged, lousy, beastly, nasty appearance of these 1,400 "noble sons and daughters of the forest!" and we doubt very much whether the duties of missionaries to the most benighted heathen on earth ever brought them in contact with more forbidding, ignorant and God-forsaken looking mortals.

This "cargo" was mainly composed of the families of the prisoners now in confinement and under sentence of death, or imprisonment for life, at Davenport, in this State. Not more than one-tenth of the number were males, and about the same proportion of these were children and boys under the age of warriors. Those of the able-bodied men of the tribe, who are not prisoners, are scattered over the prairies of Dakota waiting for opportunities to prey upon the lives and property of the frontier settlers.

Other boats will be here in a few days with the remainder of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians, making about 3,600 in all that are being transferred from Minnesota to Dakota.

Position of Judge Trumbull.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

From the Chicago papers we learn that the remarks of Judge Trumbull at the Union meeting in that city on Thursday evening are causing considerable comment Why they should is not clear to us, as they strike us, so far as we get them, as eminently sound. According to the Chicago *Journal*, "he sought to show the importance of adhering to the constitution and laws in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion. He contended that they furnished ample provision for dealing with traitors in arms or traitors in our midst; that the administration and its friends were weakeded by measures of doubtful authority against rebel sympathizers where the law furnished adequate remedies. That while no one questioned the authority of military commanders in the field and within their lines, where the civil authorities were overborne, to exercise superior authority, the right to do this in loyal portions of the country, where the judicial tribunals were in full operation, was very questionable, and that by its exercise in such localities, the enemies of the country were given a great advantage, by alleging that their constitutional rights and privileges were arbitrarily interfered with. He insisted that the constitution and laws were supreme in war as well as in peace, and that the denial of this proposition was an acknowledgment that the people were incapable of self-government; that constitutional liberty and the rights of the citizen, guaranteed by fundamental laws, were of no value except in peaceful times, so that in tumultuous times, that personal liberty regulated by law, to establish which the Anglo-Saxon race had been contending for centuries, must give way to the discretion of whoever may happen at the time to be at the head of the Government; that this the American people are not prepared to admit, nor is it necessary they should; that the right of free speech, a free press, and a free election will never be surrendered; but that this freedom does not imply the right in time of civil war to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country, either directly or indirectly, against which the laws make ample provision, which he called upon the people to execute."

That the sober sense of the people of all parties will endorse this as sound, and as presenting the only platform on which the administration can sustain itself, we believe. It is assumed that the President in his action in the premises has been influenced by the urgent appeals of a few friends.

We do not believe it. We presume he takes the same view of the very rights of the case as does Judge Trumbull, and that his action is dictated by such views. On that platform the administration can sustain itself against traitors in arms, and traitors in its midst. To ignore it is to plunge the country into a strife, the result of which no man can tell, but the probable end of which will be the temporary loss of all for which we are struggling with the rebels, together with our own liberties.

Refugees from Charleston.

The New London (Conn.) *Star* announces the arrival there, in the schooner Cordelia, of seven men who escaped from Charleston in the following manner: They desired to leave Charleston in order to escape conscription, and learning that the steamer Eclipse, a blockade runner, was about to leave for Nassau, they secreted themselves on board of her. After getting about sixty miles out, the captain of the Eclipse discovered them and refused to carry them further. They were put into a small boat and told to go; at first the captain refused to give them even an oar, telling them they might drown, as they had run away from the Confederate service; but the pilot of the steamer gave them oars, a keg of water, and a half barrel of hard bread. The day after leaving the steamer, they were overtaken by the schooner Cordelia, which brought them to New London.

They report that there is no work of any amount to be had in Charleston, and that even before any one can get work they must have a permit from the mayor of the city; and that a rebel provost marshal is always at the mayor's office who seizes all who come for the permit and sends them to the rebel ranks.

The Revocation Order.

The Chicago *Tribune* apologizes for the President by saying that he never reads newspapers, and probably knew nothing of the character of the Chicago *Times*, and then says:

A few hours after the order went into effect, he received a long dispatch, signed by gentlemen of high official position, advising him to revoke it. He received no dispatch advising him to sustain it. On the one side was a United States Senator, a Representative in Congress, a State Senator, District Judge, the Chief of Police, the Mayor of the city, perhaps other Judges and officials, and prominent citizens—all personal acquaintances of his, and several of them personal friends of great influence with him. Add to this the joint resolutions of the Legislature, then in session. On the other side, to sustain the order, was the loyal masses; but they had not made their powerful voices heard. They were acting on the defensive, quietly organizing to support its execution, and knew nothing of the influential petition for the reprieve of the culprit sent to the President, until after it had done its work. They were overwhelmed with astonishment and mortification when the news came that the miserable reptile was turned loose. But when they come to consider all the facts, their censure of the President will materially abate.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT, STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, June 5th, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Provost Marshal General, the following circular is published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Provost Marshal. 2d Dist., Min.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

[CIRCULAR NO. 7.]

All men who desire to join any particular regiment of cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrolment in their respective districts. The Board shall examine them, and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general rendezvous, at the Headquarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

je6-1w

1863 REGULAR. 1863

Minnesota River Packet.



The steamer JEANNETTE ROBERTS will run regularly during the season of navigation to all points on the Minnesota River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

NELSON ROBERTS, Master.
JOHN REANEY, Clerk.

ap7tf

WANTED!

A situation as a clerk in a store of any kind by man of experience and steady habits, who can speak and write English and German correctly, and is able to give good references. He does not care so much about high wages as humane treatment by his employer. Direct letters in care of LOT MOFFAT, Proprietor Temperance House, St. Paul, Minnesota. je3-1w

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Secretaries of County Societies, Horticultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs throughout the State, that are in active existence are hereby requested to furnish the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, with a list of the officers in their respective Societies and Clubs, for transmission to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. By order of the Executive Committee.

CHAS. H. CLARKE, Sec'y, Minneapolis.

☞ Papers throughout the State please copy.

je11-d&tw2t wlt

J. MAINZER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND

Notary Public,

McCLUNG'S BLOCK, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ap18-2m*

HOTEL TO LET.

The "NEW ENGLAND HOUSE" and Stables, in Hastings. Terms moderate and location central. Apply to HILLIARY & WASHINGTON, of Hastings, or to the Proprietor.

JOHN S. ARCHIBALD.

Dundas, Min., June 4th, 1863. je6-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the lands hereinafter described, they being among the choicest and best farming lands in Minnesota.

These lands comprise what are known as the

WINNEBAGO TRUST LANDS,

In the State of Minnesota, and will be sold to the highest and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each, under the provisions of a treaty concluded with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an act of Congress approved February 21st, 1863, entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

In case a bid is accepted the party making the same will be notified as soon thereafter as practicable. If within thirty days after such notice the party shall fail to make payment to the undersigned, the land for which such bid was made will be subject to sale to any other person.

Patents will be issued and transmitted to purchasers as soon after payment as the same can be prepared.

Payments may be made either in cash, or in the certificates of indebtedness of the Winnebago Indians issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the debts of said Indians, and secured to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of said lands by the third article of the treaty above mentioned.

The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, Washington City, D. C., and endorsed, "Bid for Winnebago Trust Land."

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30 of Township 106 north of Range 23 west.

Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31 of Township 107, north of Range 23 west.

Section 31 of Township 108 north of Range 23 west.

Sections 25 to 35 inclusive, of Township 106, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 1 to 24, and Sections 27, 28 and 29 of Township 107, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 24 west.

Sections 25 to 36 inclusive, of Township 106 north of Range 25 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 and 13, of Township 107, north of Range 25 west.

Section 32 to 35 inclusive, of Township 108, north of Range 25 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 26 west.

Sections 31 to 36 inclusive of Township 108, north of Range 26 west.

All of Townships 106 and 107 north of Range 27 west.

Sections 31 to 36, inclusive of Township 108 north of Range 27 west.

Bids will be received as above invited until the 1st of July next, at which time all bids then received will be examined and acted upon.

After the 1st of July next bids will be examined and acted upon at the expiration of each period of two months.

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1863. myl2-2taw4w

DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF MINNESOTA—Second District, County of Ramsey—*Summons for relief.*

United States, 1863, May 11, M. L., Pl'ff's Att'y, United States—50 cents, Original Process.

Ira Bidwell and Henry E. Bidwell, late partners under the name of Bidwell's Exchange Bank, against John R. Madison.

"The State of Minnesota,"

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of said Court, at Saint Paul in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Hevward's Block, in Saint Paul, in said county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will have their damages assessed by a jury, or, the amount they are entitled to recover ascertained by the Court or under its direction and take judgment for the amount so assessed or ascertained.

Dated May 11th, 1863.

MORRIS LAMPREY,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Saint Paul, Min.

my12-43d

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

MANUFACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

47 Fulton street.....New York
83 Lake street.....Chicago

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tollman & Co.....Boston, Mass
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo
James Bellak.....Philadelphia
A. Couse.....Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein.....New Orleans
A. & S. Nordheimer.....Toronto C. W

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND. These instruments are now in use not only in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

AT ALL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS THEY HAVE INVARIABLY BEEN AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM WHENEVER EXHIBITED IN COMPETITION WITH OTHERS.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Address either
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake-st., Chicago.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by MUNGER BROS., Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota. apr29-d&w1y'64

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, viz:

One lot in block 11, Whitney & Smith's Addition.

Lots 4 and 5 in block 58, and lots 14 and 15 in block 63, in Irvine's Enlargement to Rice & Irvine's Addition.

Lot 6 in block 23, lot 9 in block 55, and lot 9 in block 56 in Rice & Irvine's Addition.

A lot on Dayton Avenue, adjoining the property of Maj. Cullen, 100 feet front.

Lots 7 and 8 in block 23, St. Paul Proper.

There are valuable improvements on said last two mentioned lots, consisting of a stone store on Wabashaw-st., and a first-class dwelling house on Fourth-st.

The above property will be sold on liberal terms as to cash and credit.

Inquire at the office of
SPENCER & CARVER,
Ingersoll's Block, or of
GROFF & BAILEY,
under Thompson's Bank.

☞ Rooms to rent in Irvine's Block.

St. Paul, June 3d, 1863. je4-3m

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

5 CENTS, 5 CENTS, 5 CENTS.

Paid for good No. 1 Cotton Rags. Four cents for the best kind of old white paper, and old books of any kind, and will send to any part of the city for them, if you leave your orders at Davenport's Book Store, Putnam's, P. O. Box 1545, or at West's, on Robert street, next to Third.

J. WEST.

mar14tf

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER & CO.,)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &c., &c.,

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms - - - - - - - - CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGE and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views o closest buyers. December 1, 1862

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession. There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

☞ ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN. ☜

All persons owning WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and full instructions given in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third street, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863. feb11-tf

JUST RECEIVED AT

C. PROAL'S,

SADDLERY WAREROOMS,

An assortment of Gum Goods, such as

Gum Blankets, Gum Pouches, Gum Coats, Gum Talmas Gum Wading Boots, etc., etc.,

ALSO, ALL SORTS OF LEATHER TRAVELING CONVENIENCES.

Corner Third and Bobert-Sts.

January 11, 1863.—1y. my15

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, APRIL 20th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Leave St. Paul.	Arrive at St. Anthony.	Leave St. Anthony.	Arrive at St. Paul.
5:45 A. M.	6:20 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	8:35 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12:05 M.	2:00 P. M.	2:35 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:05 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	7:05 P. M.

W. B. LITCHFIELD,

General Superintendent.

ap18-tf

STRONG'S NEW CARPET HALL,

ROGER'S BLOCK NEXT DOOR TO FAIRCHILD & MARCH'S AUCTION ROOMS.

The subscriber is now opening new Rooms, where can be found at all times a general assortment of

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN AND SHADE MATERIALS,

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, WALL PAPER,

&c. In fact, all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at very small profits.

UPHOLSTERING DONE TO ORDER.

No humbug! call and see and be convinced.

mar12-1y R. O. STRONG.

HOPS! HOPS!

On hand and to arrive by first boats, a quantity of

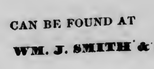
Otsego County Hops.

These Hops are commission goods, and will be sold at very low figures for cash.

L. B. & C. GREIG,
ap12-2m Corner Third and Sibley Streets.

D. C. GREENLEAF'S

Fashionable Jewelry Store,

Third Street.  Saint Paul.

The ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity, are invited to call and examine the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST ASSORTMENT

OF NEW STYLES OF JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Watches,

CLOCKS, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,

DIAMOND GOODS, SILVER TEA SETS,

Castors, Cake Baskets, Gold Chains, Rings Thimbles, and everything else pertaining to a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE,

My goods were purchased exclusively for cash from the largest wholesale houses in the Union, and are for sale at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All goods warranted precisely as represented. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver. A full supply of WATCH MATERIALS always on hand.

Agent for Seth Thomas' Clocks, also agent for the celebrated

American Watches.

Particular attention paid to repairing every description of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry in the best possible manner. We manufacture all kinds of

HAIR WORK

Or any other pattern of Jewelry, &c., in our line. All work will be done promptly in a workmanlike manner and BETTER THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. All orders by letter or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

All kinds of new wheels and new parts of the watch manufactured for the trade at a reasonable discount.

Store in Greenleaf's Block, opposite Concert Hall, near the Post Office.

apstf. D. C. GREENLEAF.

MILITARY!

Officers' Cavalry Boots,

OFFICERS' RIDING BOOTS,

Officers' Zouaves,

AND FOR PRIVATES EVERY KIND

OF

BOOT & SHOE,

CAN BE FOUND AT

WM. J. SMITH & CO.'S.

ap15tf

IMMENSE EXCITEMENT AT

L. C. BURT'S

Cheap Cash Store,

OVER THE NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

Having just received a portion of my Spring stock of

DRY GOODS,

I am prepared to offer everything in the way of

Staple and Fancy Dress Goods,

AT VERY LOW FIGURES FOR CASH.

I offer a splendid line of

Bleached and Brown Cottons.
Blue and Brown Denims.
Ticking, Stripes and Checks.
Prints and DeLaines.
Pant Stuff in great variety.
All kinds of Dress Goods.
Spring Balmoral Skirts.
Full line of Ladies' and Misses'

HOOP SKIRTS.

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

I will sell everything in the line of DRY GOODS at greatly reduced prices. Remember the place. Call and examine for yourselves.

L. C. BURT,

ap15-3m No. 146 Third-st., St. Paul.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

Peter Lorillard,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 and 18 Chambers-St.,

(Formerly 42 Chambers Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros,
Macaboy, Pure Virginia,
Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee,
Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, or Lundyfoot,
Fresh Scotch.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

FINE CUT CHEWING.—P. A. L., or plain; Cavendish, or Sweet; Sweet Scented Oronoco; Tin Foil Cavendish.

SMOKING.—Long; No. 1; No. 2; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed; Granulated; S. Jago; Spanish; Canaster; Turkish.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. mar15-1y

E. W. EDDY,

General Grocer

AND DEALER IN

THE BEST FAMILY PROVISIONS,

FORT STREET, ST. PAUL,

Keeps constantly on hand the best of Sugars and Coffee.

The choicest Green and Black Teas.
Stewart's and Belcher's Syrups.
The best family brands Flour.
Dried fruits, Pure Wines, and Liquors for medicinal purposes.
The best Dairy Butter.
Durkee's Spices.
The celebrated Dandelion Coffee.
Lamb's Hams and Ames' Dried Beef.
Wooden and Earthen Ware, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as the lowest and delivered promptly.

FREE OF CHARGE.

je27-d1y

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The undersigned will be on hand to supply

Families and Boats,

As usual during the Summer of 1863.

m31-3m CHAS. SYMONDS, Agent.

TAX DEEDS.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY

Have now on hand the latest and best form of tax deeds. It is suitable for sales under the several acts of the Legislature, and in conformity with all their requisitions, and is prepared by the State authorities

Price 50 cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred,

The Saint Paul Press.

Terms:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, $8.00 per annum, or 70c per month *invariably in advance.*

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—$5 per annum; $2.50 for six months; $1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, $4.50 each; ten do., $4 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, $2; five or more, $1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, $1.60 each; twenty or more, to one address, $1.50 each.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

Rates of Advertising
IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One Square.	One Square.	Each add. Square.
One time	$0 80	$0 40
Three times	1 50	75
Six days	2 00	1 00
Two weeks	3 00	1 50
Three weeks	4 00	2 00
One month	5 00	2 50
Two months	8 00	4 00
Three months	10 00	5 00
Six months	14 00	7 00
Twelve months	20 00	10 00

1. First page advertisements, special and business notices, and advertisements following immediately after local matter on the fourth page, one-half additional.
2. Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one third additional.
3. Advertisements changeable at pleasure rated as in No. 1, and $30 per annum additional for changes. (All changes rated at 10 cents per square, if paid in advance; charged on the books, 12 cents.)
4. Local notices 10 cents per line for first ten lines or under, and five cents per line for each additional line.
5. Advertisements in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.
6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-third less than Daily rates.
7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents per square for each additional insertion.
8. Attorneys ordering in legal advertisements are regarded as accountable for the cost of the same, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.
9. No paper given in connection with advertising.

☞ P. McABE, at Minneapolis, and WETMORE O'BRIEN, at St. Anthony, will act as Agents in circulating the DAILY PRESS in their respective towns.

HOGAN & CAMP

ARE STILL OFFERING

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS IN THE

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Our stock of

DRESS GOODS

IS THE MOST ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY,

Comprising all the

LATEST STYLES

OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Worsted Goods,

In Checks, Stripes, Figures, and Plain,

USLIN AND CHADI DE LAINES.

Lawns and Organdies, &c.,

Which we are selling at

GREAT BARGAINS.

We have a splendid line of

Bradley's unrivalled Hoop Skirts,

For Ladies, Misses and Children;

ALSO

SPRING AND SUMMER

BALMORALS,

Which we make a specialty of, always keeping a handsome assortment.

In Shawls,

We can suit the most fastidious, in quality, pattern and price, having a beautiful assortment of

CHECKS, STRIPES, AND STELLA

SHAWLS,

In the Middlesex, Peacedale, and Scotch.

We have the

CHEAPEST AND BEST LINE OF

EMBROIDERIES,

IN COLLARS, BANDS & SETS,

Also

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, &c., &c.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

We would say that we have a large stock of DOMESTICS, in DENIMS, STRIPES, SHEETINES, PRINTS and COTTONADES, &c., Which we will sell at a

SMALL ADVANCE

On present New York prices for CASH.

Hogan & Camp,

ap30-tf 142 Third-st

1863. 1863. 1863.

Summer Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE CO.,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWEST'N EXPRESS

AND THE

United States Mail.

The roads are well stocked with first class horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL:

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordon, St. Lawrence, Belle Plain, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse de Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Medford, Clinton Falls and Owatonna, connecting at Owatonna, for Wilton, St. Mary's, Winnebago Agency and Mankato: Also for Rice Lake, Claremont, Wasioja, Mantorville, Rochester, Chatfield, and Winona—Daily at 4 A. M.

For Industriana, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Cloud—Daily, at 5 A. M.

For Sauk Rapids, Belle Prairie, Fort Ripley and Crow Wing—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Breckinridge, Fort Abercrombie—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock A. M.

For Sunrise, with connections for Superior and Bayfield—Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.
Proprietors.

ap21-d1y

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO BREWERY

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

WM. CONSTANS,
Agent, St. Paul.

my24-d1y

GEO. E. SCHNABEL.

In Maffets Castle, corner Jackson and Fourth street,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Keeps constantly on hand the choicest Brans of Flour, Nice Leaf Lard, Lamb's Sugar Cured Hams, and Dried Beef, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats and Bran.

He has made arrangements to receive, two or three times a week, from the country, the choicest Roll Butter.

Goods delivered to all parts of the city, free of charge. mar29.

1863. 1863.

P. F. HODGES & CO.

DEALERS IN

Standard Farm Machinery,

AT

Nicols & Deans' Iron Store,

Third Street,

ST. PAUL,............ MINN.

Agents for Brayley & Pitt's Buffalo Threshing Machines.
" " Russell & Co's Massillon Threshing Machines.
" " McCormick's Reaper and Mower.
" " John H. Manny's Reaper and Mower.
" " Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill.
" " H. A. Pitts & Co's Chicago Threshing Machines.

Also a general stock of Agricultural Implements on hand, to which we invite the attention of farmers and others wishing to purchase.

NICOLS & DEAN.
P. F. HODGES.

a1-6m

NEW PAPER AND

STATIONERY STORE.

The undersigned have just opened a new and extensive assortment of everything in their line, consisting in part of

Letter and Cap Paper,

FLAT CAP, FOLIO POST,

Commercial and Ladies' Note,

PENHOLDERS, POCKET BOOKS, INK STANDS, ENVELOPES,

Maxwell's Superior Writing Fluid, &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail, to which we invite the attention of dealers.

WHEELER & CHAFFEE,

No. 230 Third-St.,

One door from Jones' Agricultural Warehouse.

P. S.—Particular attention paid to orders.

my16-1m

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Second Collection District, Minnesota.
Saint Paul, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons residing in this District are required to make return at once, without any further notice, of his or her individual name, to the Assistant Assessors, in their respective divisions in said District.

Persons are to be taxed on income at their business location or office, or place where employed. Persons having no regular place of business or office, will be taxed in the division where their residence may be located.

The following regulations will govern persons in making their returns:

Each person will be required to return his total income for the year ending December 31, 1862, so far specifying the source from which it is derived as to enable the Assistant Assessors to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of $10,000, who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of 3 per cent.

Where the income exceeds $10,000, it will be subject to a duty of 5 per cent., provided however, that upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent. will be levied.

The gains or profits of manufacturers are to be taxed under Section 90 of the law. The exemption contained in the original statute was removed by the amendment of March 3, 1863.

Business firms must estimate their gains for the year 1862, and make such division thereof as will enable each member of the firm to make return in gross for his or her individual income.

Salaried persons will return the full amount they receive, whether fixed by statute or agreement, or derived from fees, &c.

Receipts from advertisements must be returned.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons, which may be held in trust, as aforesaid, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempt from tax.

The salaries of Federal officers must be returned.

Farmers and planters will be required to make return of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deducting for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed.

The following deductions are authorized to be made from the aggregate income of any person, viz.:

In all cases the sum of $600.

Amount actually paid for rent of dwelling house or estate occupied as a residence.

Expenses necessarily incurred for rent of store, clerk hire, insurance, freight, &c.

Other national, State, and local taxes assessed, and paid for the year 1862, and not elsewhere included.

Amount actually paid by a property owner for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon the property. The cost of new structures, extraordinary repairs or improvements to buildings shall not be deducted.

Income from dividends or interest on stocks, capital or deposit in any bank, trust company or savings' institution, insurance or railroad company, or from salaries of officers where the 3 per cent. tax has been withheld by the proper officer thereof.

Income from advertisements, on which 3 per cent. was paid, from September 1st to December 31st, 1862, inclusive.

Amount paid by a farmer or planter for hired labor, including the subsistence of the laborers. For necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation. For insurance and interest on incumbrances upon his farm or plantation.

In all cases persons making the returns will state the gross amounts of income, source derived from, also the deductions authorized in details. Blank forms for making returns, with printed instructions as to the manner of making them up, will be furnished by the Assistant Assessors, who are fully authorized and instructed to furnish all the information required.

All persons neglecting or refusing to make returns of income, will be assessed by the Assessors, according to their best judgment and information.

LICENSES.

All persons pursuing any trade or profession on the 1st day of May, 1863, coming within the law requiring them to pay a license tax to the United States, must make application at once, for the year ending April 30, 1864. Those holding unexpired licenses on the first of May, 1863 will be assessed only for the period between the expiration of said license and the first day of May, 1864.

Persons refusing to make application for license, will be subject to the fines and penalties prescribed by law.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES, AND PLATE.

Returns must be made at once of all carriages kept for use or hire. Also the amount in ounces, of all silver and gold plate kept for use; all Billiard Tables kept for hire, as well as those kept for private use, are subject to an annual tax of $10,00 each, in addition to the license tax.

Any further information desired, can be had on application to the Assistant Assessors.

The Assistant Assessors for the counties of Ramsey and Hennepin, being Divisions Number Four and Nine, will be found at their respective offices between the hour of 9 and 12 A. M., to furnish the requisite blanks, and receive applications for license.

H. G. O. MORRISON,
Assessor Second District, Minnesota.

Office of W. L. Wilson, Assistant Assessor for Ramsey county, in Brown's Block, 3rd street.

may28-d2w,

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

(Late Lighte & Bradburys,)

Piano-Forte Manufacturers,

421 Broome-St., New York,

SECOND BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY

Mr. F. C. LIGHTE, the original founder of this well-known Establishment, *Senior* Partner, and *only Practical Piano-Forte Maker* of the late firm of "Lighte & Bradburys," having retained his Two-Thirds interest in the whole business stock, materials, &c., and Sole Proprietorship in his *Valuable Patents*, inclusive of his celebrated PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAMES, is the only one who can make the SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES for which this house has been so popular. ☞ All infringements on his rights will be prosecuted according to law.

☞ All Piano-Fortes from this manufactory are warranted perfect in every respect for five years. LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
ap28-3m 421 Broome-St., New York.

KIRBY'S COMBINED

Reaper and Mower.

H. A. PITT & CO'S

THRESHING MACHINES.

We are now soliciting orders for the above celebrated machines.

Persons in want are invited to examine them at our store on Third street, as we feel confident our terms and prices, as well as the machines themselves, will be found satisfactory.

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements on hand.

je27- NICOLS & DEAN.

50 BARRELS

— OF —

CARBON OIL.

ALSO A QUANTITY OF

CHICAGO CREAM ALE,

For sale by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

INSURANCE.

P. W. NICHOLS,

General Insurance Agent.

HOME,

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

LORILLARD,
METROPOLITAN,
AND NIAGARA,

OF NEW YORK CITY.

Marine Insurance.

PHOENIX,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LIFE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT,

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
my6 d1y Third street, St. Paul, Min.

FOR SALE.

ST. PAUL PROPERTY.

$375 for a lot 50 feet by 150 in the vicinity of Jackson street and Twelfth.

A first-class Stone Store on Third street.

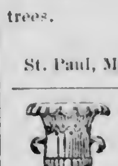
A lot on Minnesota street, near Third, with building.

Two Dwelling Houses, $800 each.

A beautiful lot 65 feet by 200 with fine grove of trees.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, May 11, 1863.—d&w3m



POLLOCK, DONALDSON AND OGDEN,

DEALERS IN

China, Glass & Earthen Ware,

WITH AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF

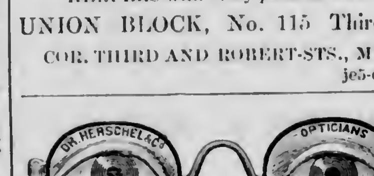
Housekeeping Articles.

It is the design of this House to supply HOUSEKEEPERS with every possible want.

UNION BLOCK, No. 115 Third-st.,

COR. THIRD AND ROBERT-STS., MIN.

je5-d&w



IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN your Eye Sight, by the use of DR. HERSCHEL'S GREATLY CELEBRATED AUSTRALIAN ROCK CRYSTAL SPECTACLES AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE EYE GLASSES!

[Which are acknowledged by all scientific men, and all who have used them "to be the best and clearest of all Glasses now in use."]

For Reading, Writing, Working, Sewing, for far and near-sightedness, for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes, Cross Eyes, Cataract, etc.

DR. PHILIP F. HERSCHEL, the eminent and skillful Occulist, Aurist, and Chemico-Electropathic Physician, [whose highly successful operations and treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Woman, are so widely and well known] has again arrived in town, and can be found at room 24 American House, [and for Ladies in the Parlor] till the 8th of July next.

All persons afflicted with DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Noises and Discharges from the Ear, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Epilepsy [fits], Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Impure Blood and Skin, Bronchetis, Asthma and Consumption, have now a rare opportunity of being quickly and skillfully treated and cured by Dr. Herschal's original and highly successful medical system of CHEMICOPATHY and ELECTROPATHY.

Dr. H. pays especial attention to the treatment and cure of all diseases of Women

All those desiring to improve and strengthen their Eyesight, should call at once on Dr. H. and procure a pair of his wonderfully clear Crystal Spectacles or Eye Glasses, which he selects by the inspection of the Eyes of customers and patients, and which are warranted to suit the eyes perfectly.

Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 3 P. M.

DR. F. P. HERSCHEL,

Occulist, Aurist, and Physician. from the Medical Healing Institutes of Milwaukee and Chicago. je9-d tw&wtf

WARD'S LAKE SUPERIOR LINE

FROM

Bayfield to Cleveland and all Intermediate Ports.

The steamer PLANET, Capt. JOHN P. WARD, will run, during the present season of navigation, between

Cleveland and Bayfield,

As per following time table:

Leaves Cleveland.	Leaves Detroit.	Leaves Bayfield
June 1	June 2	June 6
June 12	June 13	June 17
June 24	June 25	June 29
July 7	July 8	July 12
July 20	July 21	July 25
July 31	August 1	August 5
August 12	August 13	August 17
August 25	August 26	August 30
September 7	September 8	September 12
September 18	September 19	September 23
September 30	October 1	October 4

The PLANET is 1,200 tons burden, is elegantly furnished, and is the fastest boat in the Lake Superior trade. Passengers and shippers can rely upon this Boat running promptly, as advertised, during the *entire* season of navigation. Reasonable rates will be given to shippers of cattle from Minnesota to the Mines.

☞ For further information, apply to

S. S. VAUGHN,
Agent steamer Planet,
Bayfield, Wisconsin.

my26-d&tw2m

J. H. BYERS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE

OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK,

JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

nov14-d&wly

BROAD ACRES!

760 ACRES of land from 3 to 12 miles of ST. PAUL, will be sold in tracts of 40 acres, 80, 120, 160 and 240. The soil is a rich loam, with *wood and water.* Terms part cash, and the balance, if desired, on long time.

HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, June 6, 1863.—d&w6m.

CATHCART & CO.

AT THEIR OLD STORE,

Third Street, St. Paul,

Are in receipt of their

Spring Stock of Dry Goods

We have a large and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

Which we would invite the Ladies special attention to.

We would invite Merchant Tailors to call and examine our stock of

Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres,

Which is very large and desirable; we are selling low. To Merchants from the Country, we propose to job Goods at Chicago or Milwaukee prices—freight added. Call and examine before buying.

mar1-d&wly CATHCART & CO.

EAGLE WORKS

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS

PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,

PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,

PATENT STAMP MILLS

FOR

PIKE'S PEAK OR LAKE SUPERIOR

Send for Circulars, with cuts and descriptions prices, &c.; also,

SAW MILLS, FLOURING MILLS

AND MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

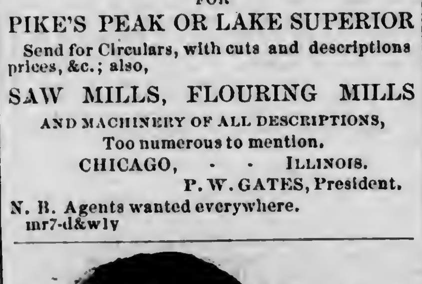
Too numerous to mention.

CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

P. W. GATES, President.

N. B. Agents wanted everywhere.

mr7-d&wly



For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woollens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c

Put up in 25c, 50c and $1 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks $3 and $5 for *Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.*

"Only infallible remedies known."
" Free from Poisons."
" Not dangerous to the Human Family."
" Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" names is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
☞ PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
☞ Sold by DAY & JENKS,
Wholesale and Retail Agents,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

ap30-d&w

FARMERS LOOK HERE!

Geo. E. Schnabel,

CORNER OF JACKSON AND FOURTH-STS.,

Will pay the highest price for 1,000 bu. Potatoes, and do do do 1,000 bu. Oats.

mar21-d&w

WILLIAM D. STOREY

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFFERENCES:

Hon. George Opdyke,............New York City
John G. Treadwell,............Albany, New York
Hon. Amos Dean, L. L. D.,.....Albany, New York
Hon. R. A. Law,..................Chicago, Ills
Geo. S. Blanchard,..............Cincinnati, Ohio
Chase, McKinney and Moors............Boston

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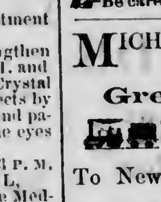
HENRY McKENTY,

DEALER IN

REAL ESTATE,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

☞ Will also locate Land Warrants and se Real Estate on Commission. jan8-d&wly1



FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, WarehouseTrucks, Letter Presses, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

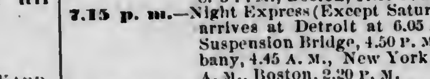
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co.

☞ Be careful to buy only the genuine. e14-d&ly

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Great Central Route



To New York, New England and the Canadas.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19th, 1863, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7.30 a. m.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6.20 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 3.50 A. M., Albany, 3.00 P. M., New York, 8.?5 P. M., Boston, 11.15 P. M.

7.15 p. m.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) arrives at Detroit at 6.05 A. M., Suspension Bridge, 4.50 P. M., Albany, 4.45 A. M., New York, 10.15 A. M., Boston, 2.20 P. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 7.30 A. M., Mail Train; 7.15 P. M. Fast Express.

The 7.15 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS

On Cars of Day Express Trains.

Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ Through tickets for sale at all Principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

H. C. WENTWORTH,
my5-tf Gen'l Western Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

ROBERT P. LEWIS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

St. Paul, Minnesota,

Office on Third-st., Roger's Block, near the Bridge,

ALSO BRANCH AGENT OF

"THE NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY,"

Of Washington, D. C., conducted by Harvey Collins & Brace.

CLAIMS presented and prosecuted before Congress, Court of Claims and the Departments at Washington City. Special attention paid to securing Soldier's Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c.

☞ Advice given soldiers and their friends by letter or at the office, without charge.

o5-d tw&wly

TEA CADDIES AND SEWING TWINE—For sale by

C. W. WOOLLEY,
je3-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

Dry Goods.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS,

From New York Auction Sales.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

Are just receiving their third purchase of

Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Bought at the recent

PANIC AUCTION SALES,

And offer to their old customers great bargains in

Ladies' Dress Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

1,000 yards best quality Mozambique.
2,000 do striped Lenas, at 25 cents.
1,000 do Plaid Arsolinas, 35 cents.
800 do black and white Challies, 30 cents.
1,000 do striped Plaid and Mode.

COLORED ALPACCAS AND ORIENTAL LUSTRES.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS.

English & American Ginghams,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

CALICOES,

Some as low as 15 cents.

In Fancy Goods, we are prepared to offer great bargains.

Ladies' Collars,

Embroidered, Linen and Ruffled.

BAREGE AND GRENADINE VEILS.

CRAPE AND BLACK LACE VEILS.

Plain and Embroidered Linen and Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½c to $1.

In Gloves and Hosiery,

We have every variety, for ladies and gentlemen.

Embroidery Braids, silk and worsted.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

"BRADLEY'S" Celebrated HOOP SKIRT.

In Woollens we have Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Ladies' Cloakings, and Men's Wear of all kinds. Also, Irish Linens, Table Linens, Table Covers, Oil Cloth Covers, &c.

We will sell at prices to DEFY competition. All purchasers of Dry Goods, at wholesale and retail, will find this the best place to buy for CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

my26-tf **ST. PAUL, MIN.**

THIRD STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

Lot 2, Block 22, Rice & Irvine's Addition—corner lot, 72 feet front on Third street and 150 feet on Hill street, adjoining Hope Engine House. Will be sold low.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit.

Apply to D. COOPER,
ap10tf Irvine's Block

TO PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH

USE THE

DANDELION

AND

Wild Cherry Bitters.

In Pint Bottles, price 50c; in Quart Bottles, 75c.

These Bitters are composed of the best Roots, Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted to the immediate cure of all diseases produced by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE JAUNDICE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE INDIGESTION.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE COSTIVENESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE HEART BURN.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE WEAKNESS.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE LOST APPETITE.
Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters
CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures simply, by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines, everywhere.

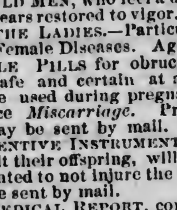
S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor,
Farmersburg, Clayton County, Iowa.

For sale by E. H. Biggs, H. W. Robinson, Paul Reiger, St. Paul; S. N. Wickersham, Charles Bensen, L. Weinand & Co., and S. Edwards, Wholesale Agent, Winona; Charles Hawley, Chatfield; D. B. Stout, Preston; S. Y. Hyde, Fillmore; Charles Morrill, Marion; Capt. Mills and J. D. Bunce, Pleasant Grove; S. B. Robinson, General Wholesale Agent, address Chatfield, Min.

Also—Huntington's Writing Fluid; Howe & Stevens' Family Dye Colors; Van Dusen's Worm Confections; Van Dusen's Magical Blueing; Alden's Condition Powders; Talman & Collins' Concentrated Extract of Lemon; Talman & Collins' Leather Preservative; Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs; Sleeper's Lightning Fly Killer.

DAY & JENKS, St. Paul,
my27-1y Wholesale and Retail Agents.

GALEN'S DISPENSARY.



ESTABLISHED IN ST. PAUL, June, 1862, for the cure of the following complaints: CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES, including the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its forms, Stricture, Piles, Fistula, Rupture, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c. To YOUNG MEN, particular attention given to the secret infirmities of youth and manhood arising from certain secret habits. MIDDLE AGED and even OLD MEN, who feel a debility in advance of their years restored to vigor.

TO THE LADIES.—Particular attention given to all Female Diseases. Agent for Dr. Dewee's FEMALE PILLS for obructions, irregularities, &c. Safe and certain at all times, but should not be used during pregnancy, as they would produce *Miscarriage.* Price $1.00 per box, and may be sent by mail. Also, DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE INSTRUMENT, for those wishing to limit their offspring, will last a life time, and warranted to not injure the health. Price $2, and may be sent by mail.

A MEDICAL REPORT, containing 64 pages and 30 engravings, on the improved treatment of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Affections of the Testicles, Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of Females, &c., can be had at the office for 15 cents or will be sent by mail in a sealed wrapper, to any address on receipt of price.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—Treated by correspondence, and Medicines sent under seal to cure any case at home.

In addition to a regular Medical Education, the Doctor has had many years' experience in the treatment of the above diseases, and by devoting himself exclusively to this department of practice, and preparing his own Medicines, he is enabled to cure all cases of Private Diseases, without risk or exposure, in the shortest possible time. Separate apartments always in reserve so that patients see no one but the doctor, and all business confidential.

☞ Office in Concert Hall, Third street.

OFFICE HOURS daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.

Address all communications to

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY,
my7 Saint Paul, Minnesota.

Insurance.

INSURANCE

O. CURTIS,

General Insurance Agent.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Phœnix Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

City Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF WISCONSIN.

OFFICE SECOND STORY OF THOMPSON'S NEW BLOCK,

mar11 Third-st., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FLOUR,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Extra and Double Extra,

Made from SELECTED CLUB WHEAT,

AT THE

Cannon Falls Mills,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER BRAND IN THIS MARKET.

Also, FEED for sale at the

FLOUR WAREHOUSE

OF

C. M. BROOME,

Third-st., between Jackson and Robert-sts.

jan31-1y

C. W. WOOLLEY,

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL,

FORWARDING

AND

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN GROCERIES

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &C., &C., &C.

AND

AGENT FOR THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

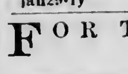
Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY,
ST. PAUL,
jan1-d1y For ———

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

JOHN BURNHAM, Proprietor, would respectfully announce to the traveling public that he has opened the new and commodious building on the corner of Jackson and Fourth streets, for the accommodation of travelers, where he will be happy to see his old friends, and all others who may favor him with their patronage. The house is only two blocks from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. Baggage will be carried from and to the boats *free of charge.* Table supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling attached to the premises.

St. Paul, April 9, 1863. ap11-1y



DR. DeMONTREVILLE,

DENTIST,

(Office in French's Block,)

Third Street, near the Post Office,

SAINT PAUL - - - - - - MINNESOTA

jan29-1y

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibusses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.

jy3 J. C. BURBANK & CO.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING.

HARMON, GALE & Co.,

(Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale,)

53 Lake Street, - - - Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-selected stock of

COTTON & WOOL GOODS,

Prints, Cottonades,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock, and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

m4-3mo] **HARMON, GALE & CO.**

METAL WAREHOUSE.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Tin Plate &c.,

AND DEALERS IN **TINNER'S** STOCK. — **METALS** — AGENTS FOR **HOWE'S** IMPROVED **SCALES**

199 and 201 Randolph-St., Chicago.

dec13-6m P. O. Box 3167.

UNION STORE FOR SALE.

ROSEMOUNT, DAKOTA CO., MINN.

Consisting of a new frame house, well finished, thirty feet front by thirty-five deep; kitchen attached, fifteen feet; handsomely finished inside, grained throughout; matched parlors, with sliding doors; piazza in front and balcony above. Cistern containing 200 barrels of water, under the kitchen, with filter pump in the kitchen; a good well on the premises; a good barn attached; 14 acres of ground—half acre enclosed with picket fence. The only store within 10 miles. Everything new on the premises. Property of H. A. C. Hines; occupied by Wm. O'Donnell.

Also, a good Farm for sale in Le Sueur county, north of Faribault; 160 acres; house, barn, well, and other buildings; fenced, and a good sugar orchard on the farm.

All the above will be sold at a very reasonable price, as the owner is going east. Inquire of Wm. O'Donnell, residing on the premises. [m28-1m*

CURTICE & HALSTED,

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND

Real Estate Agents,

Office in Mackubin's Block, Washington Street, between Third and Fourth-sts.,

Will promptly attend to any professional business entrusted to them. From a long residence here and a thorough knowledge of the different surveys both in the City and country, we have great facilities for executing our work with correctness and dispatch. Land bought and sold. Collections made. Taxes paid for non-residents at the lowest rates.

N. B.—Drawing Instruments and Paper for sale.

D. L. CURTICE. ap22-3m JOHN T. HALSTED.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, SNUFF, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, &c. Fine Imported Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior to any in the city. Sweet Briar Root Pipes, a large assortment.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third-st., near Edgerton's Bank,
my6-1y St. Paul.

Burbank's Column.

1862. 1862. 1862.

Important to Shippers.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

Having been constituted sole agents at St. Paul for the

LACROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD

AND ALSO FOR THE

LACROSSE & ST. PAUL STEAMERS,

Would respectfully call your attention to the superior advantages offered by them over any other competing line.

Through Contracts

Will be given to all points East.

ALL CLAIMS FOR

OVERCHARGES OR DAMAGES,

Will be settled upon presentation.

WE HAVE ALSO THE AGENCY OF

DAVIDSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS

On the Minnesota and Upper Mississippi rivers.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Line receive and forward all freight FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES AT ST. PAUL.

MERCHANTS who design visiting the East Goods will please give us a call and obtain FU PARTICULARS.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO

St. Paul, Feb. 26, 1862. feb26-d&wly

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Agents.

New York office, 1½ Murray street.

Boston office, 69 Washington street.

mar25-d1y

100 KEGS SUGAR HOUSE, GOLden and Ambre, a choice article, at J. C. & H. C. BURBAKN & Co.'s

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE LIquors and Cigars, which we offer at prices that will insure quick sales, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 BBLS. ASSORTED WHISkey, for sale at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUARter boxes Raisins, crop of 186., at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

20 BBLS. STUART'S BEST HONey Syrup, a choice article, for table use at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'s.

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A prime article, at low figures, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 GRANT'S PATENT FANNING Mills for sale at manufacturer's prices, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED Fruits, consisting of Plums, Prunes, Currants and Citron, all new crop, for sale at prices to suit the times. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE largest and best selected stocks of Groceries in the West, at the warehouse of

dec 19 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.

PRINTERS' INKS.

All sorts, kinds, and colors, from the celebrated manufactory of J. E. Wade, New York, for sale at manufacturer's prices, by

dec12 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

420 BOXES ASSORTED TObacco, comprising all the favorite brands, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

50 DOZEN DUBOIS BEST CAST Steel Axes. Also 30 dozen Red River Axes: also 25 Boxes assorted Blued Tacks, first quality, at J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.'s

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT, 1,000 POUNDS DRIED PEACHES, and 7,000 POUNDS DRIED APPLES, to be sold low for cash.

my31tf J. C. BURBANK & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large supply of WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, which we offer low for cash.

je8 J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

TO MY FRIENDS & PATRONS.

Having engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Levee and Sibley streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where it will afford me pleasure to see my old customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected stock of goods, usually kept in our line, on hand, which I respectfully ask you to examine before purchasing elsewhere. I hope to merit for the house a portion at least of that patronage you have heretofore so liberally bestowed upon me

mar8 A. L. LARPENTEUR.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.

This establishment is now in full operation, an is prepared to furnish all kinds of

IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,

at the lowest Eastern rates, viz, Heavy Mill castings, Columns, Sash weights, Grate Bars, Sleigh shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass castings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound. Lathe work $3.00 per day. Particular attention given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Threshing Machine repairing promptly attended to.

Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines, new and second handed, for sale or exchange very low.

GILMAN & BUSHNELL.

ST. PAUL, July 5th, 1862. dly

SPRING TRADE. TO THE MERCHANTS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We respectfully invite you to examine our unequalled Miscellaneous stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOSIERY, CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS, CUTLERY, PLATED GOODS, ETC., ETC.

No house in the country offers better inducements in goods and prices. We have every facility and are prepared to sell the Best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

☞ Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with money or references.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

m31-1y.

DUNDAS MILLS CELEBRATED

XX Family Flour,

BRAND, QUALITY AND WEIGHT WARRANTED.

Retailers, Bakers and Hotels supplied promptly Apply to

S. K. PUTNAM, GENERAL AGENT for St. Paul, or to the subscriber. Orders respectfully solicited.

DUNDAS, RICE CO., MIN.

mar13-tf JNO. S. ARCHIBALD.

ENTIRE NEW SPRING STOCK,

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Of the best varieties of material, adapted to the wants of the climate and the tastes of customers, on hand ready made, or manufactured to order.

TO MILITARY CUSTOMERS

is offered a fine assortment of Army Blue Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and Military Trimmings.

Many of our goods having been purchased prior to the late advance in prices, we can offer great inducements to purchasees.

E. B. TENNEY.

mar27-3m. Rogers' Block, St. Paul.

THE CITY.

CONSIDERABLE MILITARY.—We understand that a certain gallant Captain, while drilling his squad on Saturday, with a copy of "Hardee's Tactics" in his hand, gave the command to his men as follows: "Squad: Right or Left Face, as the case may be!" Some of the knowing ones on the ground smiled audibly.—*Pioneer.*

The above is undoubtedly true, and happened in more than one district. If those officers who went on parade Saturday with the above amount of military experience, knew what kind of a ridiculous figure they cut, they would never appear again before their men until they have sufficient military experience to drill them properly. It is to supply this want that the officers' school of instruction was organized. Every officer should attend it, and endeavor to learn his duties thoroughly.

It is the intention of the officers of the 31st and 32d Regiments to organize a company of the commissioned officers and orderly of each district. This will make a fine corps of eighty members, and prove a nucleus and centre for the military organization of the County.

A friend suggests that it be called the "A. Ward Guards"—being composed exclusively of officers.

ST. CROIX VALLEY PASTORAL UNION.—The next meeting will be held at Marine, on Monday, July 13, 1863, at 7 o'clock P. M.

EXERCISES.

Opening Sermon—Rev. E. E. Edwards. Substitute, Rev. A. J. Nelson.

Exposition of Acts 2: 17, 18—Rev. Isaac E. Springer.

Essay—The happiness of the redeemed in heaven as affected by the destiny of the lost. Rev. Charles Thayer.

Essay—The happiness of the redeemed in heaven as affected by their earthly history. Rev. J. W. Miller.

Essay—Visiting on the Sabbath. Rev. J. L. Howell.

Exposition of John 14: 2—Rev. Geo. S. Biscoe.

Essay—On the import of the word Salt in the Bible. Rev. T. D. Rodgers.

Plan of Sermon, Psalm 12: 6—Rev. J. R. Barnes.

Discussion—"What are the most efficient motives to lead men to repentance?" The discussion to be opened by Rev. A. J. Nelson.

Extemporaneous preaching—Rev. J. R. Barnes.

COOLEY, CARVER & CO.—This enterprising firm have at their stores (Nos. 3 and 4, Jackson street, between Levee and Third streets) one of the largest and most varied stocks of groceries and segars ever brought to this city; and, from the large and numerous shipments they are daily making to the various points, both in our own and neighboring State (Wisconsin) we judge they are having the Lion's share of the trade. Knowing them to be honorable and fair dealers, we would advise all who visit this market with a view to making purchases in their line to give them a call, as they will be sure to be well "treated," and find the proprietors ever ready to show them through their extensive establishment. Large sales and close margins is the motto of this house.

DEATH OF GEN. SIBLEY'S DAUGHTER.—Mary Steele, daughter of Gen. Sibley, nearly eight years of age, died yesterday morning of diptheria. She was taken sick before the departure of her father, and as he would have to remain a few days at Camp Pope he thought at one time of delaying his movements from here a day or two, but her symptoms being more favorable he left last Saturday morning, and as the funeral takes place at half past four this afternoon, he will be denied the privilege of following the remains of his daughter to their resting place.

Letters have been received from the General stating that he was at Fort Ridgley on Monday, and expected to reach Camp Pope on Tuesday evening, so that amidst the labors of preparing for the campaign the crushing blow will come upon him.

THE NEW HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—We have taken some trouble to examine Orville Victor's History of the Southern Rebellion, the first volume of which has been issued, and which seems to us to justify the high encomiums passed upon it by the leading Eastern journals. The subject is treated in its civil, political and military aspects, and, beginning with the incipient stages of the rebellion, will faithfully chronicle the events of the struggle till it closes, as we know it must, in the triumph of the Union cause. The book is especially valuable from its concise and careful summary of all important State papers, proclamations, proceedings of Congress, military reports, and other documents bearing on the progress of the contest.

The agent is Mr. M. Y. Jackson, of Washington county, who will be in this city for a week, and will wait on our citizens for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers may be left at the Whitcher House.

LAW SUPPLEMENT.—We publish this morning a four page supplement containing official copies of several important United States Laws. They comprise appropriation bills for the legislative, executive and judicial departments and for the contingent expenses of the Indian Department, the new post office law which takes effect the 30th of this month, the act providing for internal revenue, and the banking law. They are laws that every one will need for reference and the supplement should by all means be preserved.

MR. LASCELLES' CONCERT.—We published yesterday a notice of Mr. Charles Lascelles concerts, taken from the Dubuque *Times*, and are glad to announce that he will give an entertainment in this city to-morrow evening, a notice of which appears in our advertising columns. Having had the pleasure of listening to his concerts elsewhere, we can endorse the statement of our cotemporary that "our St. Paul friends have a rich treat before them." Mrs. Lascelles and her sister, Miss Annie Sheffield are superior vocalists, and we would advise all who wish to enjoy a good entertainment, to be present to-morrow evening.

DOCTOR HAND.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from Washington, which makes the following mention of Dr. Hand, formerly surgeon of the First, and more recently brigade surgeon, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Fredericksburg last December:

"I have a letter from Dr. Hand at Suffolk. In attempting to escape from the rebels, his horse was shot from under him, and he was considerably injured in falling. He had quite a pleasant excursion into Dixie. He was taken to Weldon, N. C., then to Petersburg, and then to Richmond, where he was confined four days in the Libby prison."

THOSE who are in want of carpets, rugs, &c., should remember that Bugbee is selling out at cost now, and offering some extraordinary bargins. His whole stock is to be sold at a sacrifice. We regret to learn that Mr. Bugbee desires closing up his business here, as he has always kept a fine variety of goods on hand and at the lowest market prices. Call early—they are going fast.

THE old Wicket Club (*redivivus*) have a game this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on the prairie near Col. Nobles. They have a splendid outfit of balls, bats, wickets, &c., imported from London. All lovers of this game should be on hand.

ANOTHER lot of Wheeler & Wilson's splendid Sewing Machines just received at 264, Third street. Also, a stock of Paraffine Oil for sewing machines, gun locks, and all classes of fine machinery.

THE allotment for Co. H, 7th regiment, amounting to $1,238,56, has been received by the State Treasurer, and is now ready for distribution.

F. J. DEWITT, Esq., of Dakota, is at the Hagy House, slowly recovering from a very severe spell of sickness.

We clip the foregoing from the Sioux City (Iowa) *Register*, of May 30.

SEE advertisement of American Express Company in another column.

Arrivals at the Hotels.

THURSDAY, June 11, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL.

Rev Winthrop Bailey, Poughkeepsie, N Y; L E Amsinck, B W Huffman, N Y; J C Clark and wife, St Louis; Benj Little, Huntington, Mass; Mrs Lumpkins and son, Janesville, Wis; John A S Dana, Miss M L Dana, Portland Me; M J White, Faribault; H H White, Hastings; S Burhans, Faribault; H H Rogers, 7th Reg M V; Rev Edwin S Walker and lady, Ripon, Wis; Mrs C M Whitney and son, Mrs John Robinson, La Crosse; Mrs Champlin, N Y; Mrs Bowers, Prescott; J L Bowers, N Y; G Mallinckrodt, St. Louis; Sidney Mills, Jr, Hastings; F C Dowdery, Attica, N Y; E W Groverner, Chicago; S Rogers, Hastings; E B Ames, Minneapolis; A H Bradley and son, Janesville Wis; O H Connor and lady, Conneautville, Pa; E B Harrington, wife and son, Cincinnati; J D Logan and wife, Washington, D C; Mrs J Mead, two children and servant, St Louis; Mrs A O Spencer, Miss Spencer, John C Spencer, A P Spencer, Milwaukee; Robt W Steele, Dayton, O; Miss E Steele, Dayton, O; Chas Butler and lady, Misses Butler, N Y; E Whitney and lady, New Haven; W M Paxton, wife, nurse and three children, Miss McCord, Miss Stewart, Pittsburg, Pa; S F Hawley, Pekin, Illinois; D D Thompson, Hastings; Samuel Keep and family, St Louis; O Smith, Galena; L E Thompson, Stillwater.

MERCHANTS.

J D Cevlny, Minneapolis; Rev J Sweet and son, Fort Ridgley; C W Farrar, Ottawa; Mrs Stuns, Miss Stagrell, Cincinnati; C McClure, Red Wing; G Pattison, N Y; Mrs Garfield and daughter Chillicothe, O; C Farnham, St Paul; S A Packer, Conn; W C Herndon and lady, Hastings; G Howes, Mendota; E S Kennedy, McGregor; Jas Findlay, Cold Spring, N Y; A M Hayes, Hastings; A S Church, McGregor; J W Burrows, Hartford, Conn; A M Pearson, Lawrence, Mass; Wm Jones, Hastings; S M Hodge, N Y; R Morris and lady, Broadhead, Wis; J C Hutton and lady, Prescott; F E Bissell, Dubuque; L B Woolson, Belle Plaine; Mrs Hayes, Hastings; R Johnson, Prescott; Chas Bufs, St Cloud; Miss Agnes Frazer, Shakopee; John Seeley and son, Newark, N J.

AMERICAN.

Wm H Van Brunt, Bloomington N Y; D O Patchin, Hudson; E P Barnum, Hastings; Wm Hall, Janesville, Wis; L E Thompson, Stillwater; Chas Berry, Boston; H W Bony, Northfield; Geo Gemon, Wis; S M Johnson, Chicago; Master M D Johnson, do; W J Eaton and wife; C O Boston and son, Loda, Ill; J S Wilson, McGregor, Iowa; M Hart, Zumbrota, Minn; Miss H Main, do; Samuel Olsen and lady, N Y; T Tinigan and lady Brooklyn; T Y Player, New York; D Daughtery, do; Peter Katzelberger and lady; W Wing; Mrs L B Lufkin, Anoka; A L Thornton, Houston Co; Chas H Baldwin, Winona.

Steamboat and River News.

☞ The river has fallen nearly six inches since Sunday, and is still on the decline. The lower river lines have ceased running. They now come no farther up than Red Wing or Hastings, where they are met by light draught boats and transfer their trips. There is less than three feet of water in the channel to Hastings, and only twenty-four inches on Mendota bar.

☞ The D. Harper arrived from the Rapids yesterday afternoon, with a barge in tow, loaded with produce.

☞ The "TAMARAC LINE" seems to be doing more business on the Minnesota, particularly above the Rapids, than any other line now. In fact, it has quite a monopoly of the carrying trade, though it does not make any pretensions to doing a passenger business. Hurrah for the Tamarac Line.

☞ The Flora now runs to Hastings in connection with the Prairie du Chien and Dunlieth Line. She leaves daily, at 7 o'clock P. M.—the usual hour of departure of the above line. The Flora is commanded by Capt. John Haycock, long and favorably known, both on this river and the Minnesota. The Flora went down last night to connect with the Northern Light. Orrin S. Hutchinson, her gentlemanly clerk, has our thanks for memoranda and other favors.

☞ The D. Harper left last night for the Rapids, with the barge Henderson, loaded with freight for Mankato and intermediate points. At the Rapids the barge will connect with the Tamarac Line, and go on up.

☞ The Cutter, which is now lying at St. Anthony, will be brought down as she lies, overland, and deposited in the river here. She is in good order, is a staunch boat, and belongs to the Davidson Line. This feat of carrying a good-sized boat overland, a portage of ten miles, is one seldom attempted. The Cutter will probably engage in the Minnesota River trade, or, perchance, should the river fall much more, run from here to La Crosse. Pilot John Young is to superintend the job of bringing her over.

☞ The Chippewa Falls, Capt. Fulton, arrived from La Crosse yesterday afternoon. She had a barge with 800 barrels salt—no other freight. The Falls will run to the Rapids to-day, connecting with the Tamarack Line above.

☞ The Stella Whipple is supposed to be above the Rapids.

☞ The Ariel, Capt. Houghton, arrived from the Rapids last evening at 7 o'clock. A copy of her manifest will be found in the proper place.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

The Favorite, Capt. J. R. Hatcher, will leave for Hastings to-day, at which point she will connect with the McLellan for La Crosse. The Favorite leaves at 9 o'clock P. M.

The Flora goes down this evening at 7 o'clock, to connect with the Milwaukee at Hastings, for Prairie du Chien and Dunleith.

The Chippewa Falls, Capt. Fulton, will leave to-day at noon for the Rapids. Freight for Mankato and intermediate points received up to 12 o'clock by A. A. Clifford, clerk.

The Antelope is expected in at the usual hour, and will leave at 2 o'clock for Shakopee and Carver.

RECEIPTS.

Per Ariel:—Borup & Co 420 sks wheat, 35 do ginseng; C A Upham 23 do potatoes: Ohas Coulter 8 calves; G Faber 1 brl eggs; A Garvin do; Clark Kinneston 1 tub eggs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DESEASES OF ERROR, (*Les Maldies d'Erreur.*)—I, John B. Ogben, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address
JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.
No. 60 Nassua St. New York.
may 4-d&w3m.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
my4-d&w3m] Kings County, New York.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY having purchased of J. C. Burbank & Co., certain routes heretofore run by them, would respectfully state that they are now prepared to receipt through to New York, Chicago, and all point reached by Express, Freights, Packages and Moneys, and will attend to collecting Drafts, Notes and Accounts, and all General Express Business. For tariff rates call at their office, 217 Third-st., opposite Stage Office.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
my3-3m CHAS. H. EATON, Agent.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Jo. Hall's well known ice creamery is now open for the season. He has nothing but pure creams, fresh from the country daily, and flavored in the most delicious manner. The Ladies' Parlor is open every evening. my30-1m

IMPOSITION.—Passengers for St. Paul and Intermediate Points, leave Chicago by Chicago and North Western Railway, at 8.45 A. M.

VIA PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

Arrive at Prairie du Chien at 6.20 P. M., making direct connection with steamers, and getting supper on board.

VIA LA CROSSE,

Arrive at La Crosse at 9 P. M.

No change of cars between Chicago and Prairie du Chien.

☞ Time through to St. Paul, &c., same by both routes.

No extra charge for meals and state-room on steamers.

E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

My attention has been called to the above circular circulated on the cars of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and in Chicago, which is an imposition on the public, as the citizens of St. Paul well know that it is false, and that the boats of the Davidson Line in connection with the La Crosse Railroad, arrive here from eight to fifteen hours ahead of the boats running in connection with the Prairie du Chien Railroad.

my10-tf WM. F. DAVIDSON.

Editors St. Paul Press:

REPLY TO CAPT. DAVIDSON.—Having observed a communication in your paper from Capt. W. F. Davidson, alleging that a statement contained in a certain advertisement bearing my signature, to the effect that the time from Chicago to St. Paul, is the same via Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, is an "imposition" upon the public, I deem it due to myself and to the line I represent, to state the facts in the case definitely.

I maintain that the time is *practically* the same by both lines, as the boats from La Crosse arrive at St. Paul at from seven to ten o'clock in the evening, and those from Prairie du Chien at from ten to two o'clock in the night, passengers by the latter boats remaining on board undisturbed, until morning.

The limits of an ordinary advertisement, such as the one referred, will not admit of the statement of circumstances at length; they must be stated briefly, in general terms, and I submit to the judgment of the traveling public, whether there is any "imposition" in the statement referred to.

Respectfully Yours,
E. P. BACON,
Gen'l Ticket Agent M. & Prairie du Chien R. R.
ST. PAUL, May 11, '63.

Monetary & Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVE., June 1, 1863.

We clip the following from the Stillwater *Messenger* of Monday:

A NEW BANK.—Messrs Thomson, Bro. & Scheffer are now organizing in this city a bank of issue, to be called "The Bank of Stillwater," with a capital of $50,000, secured by United States Stocks. They hope to have the bills out within fifty or sixty days.

A local bank of issue with its notes well secured and conducted by known and responsible parties, is just what every citizen should take pride in sustaining, and as far as possible drive out all the trash which is now in circulation, of distant banks located—nobody knows where, conducted by—nobody knows whom, and its notes secured by—nobody knows what.

Messrs. Thomson, Bro. & Scheffer have been long and favorably known in this community, and we are certain that this enterprise will be cordially supported by all our business men.

COMMERCIAL.

Daily Review of the St. Paul Markets.

THURSDAY EVE., June 11, 1863.

The low stage of water and the consequent partial suspension of steamboat communication with the markets above and below, is producing a very deleterious effect on the markets here. A general flatness pervaded them to-day, and a feeling of uncertainty is quite noticeable. Under the low water tariffs of freight, most articles are bound to advance. Groceries are firm at previous rates. Salt has advanced 25c.

An important change was made to-day in the matter of grain freights to the lake ports. The Illinois Central have reduced the rates of freight on wheat per boats (of the Dunleith Line) and rail to Chicago, from *eighteen* to *ten* cents. This large reduction, made at a time of unusual low water, is a feature of the greatest importance to this community. It virtually gives the farmer and shipper here eight cents more for his wheat, an advance which will be one of the best boons ever given to the wheat producing and wheat trading community.

Under the operation of this reduction, wheat immediately took a corresponding advance of several cents, and there was considerable excitement in the market during the remainder of the day. We are now again able to quote wheat at $1@1.01 per bushel, a price that still allows the buyer a margin of profit. A great deal of wheat changed hands under the figures of yesterday at 93c, before the advance to-day became known. One buyer purchased 27,000 bushels, and other lots were sold in similar manner. Some dealers were quite bewildered by the sudden advance, and refused offers of $1@1.01, under the impression that some bad war news had sent it up kiting, and they were unwilling to sell on a rising market.

A number of teams from St. Cloud, loaded with wheat, appeared in the market yesterday. The wheat brought 95c.

The dry goods market has evinced an unusual activity for two or three days, owing to the reported fall in cotton goods in New York. It will be seen by the report elsewhere, in this department, that goods have again advanced in New York, and country dealers who come to St. Paul, to buy on a low market, will probably be disappointed. There is a good jobbing trade reported:

New York Dry Goods Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 5, 1863.

The downward tendency of the cotton goods market has been arrested, and prices have taken an upward turn. The news flashed from the Presidential mansion in the early part of last week, that Vicksburg is ours, proves to have been incorrect, and our merchants are advancing their prices from the panic rates caused by the false information alluded to. The progress of the siege of Vicksburg is so slow as to admit of a doubt in some minds whether the city will finally be taken. If not taken, cotton goods are not likely to decline further, and now is a favorable time to buy up future stocks. Should, however, this stronghold of the rebellion be taken, there is no telling to what low prices cotton goods may decline. Buying cotton goods now in advance of present wants, is nothing more or less than betting on the success of Gen. Grant. Nevertheless, the market this week is more lively, and a degree of confidence has been created, which is quite refreshing, compared with the cautious action of jobbers in previous weeks. Jobbing prices are advanced 1 @2 cents per yard. The advance in the outside market over the lowest prices of last week is greater than this. The large jobbing houses continue to have a fair business.

MONETARY.

COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF
Thompson Bro's.,
ST. PAUL, June 10, 1863.
Bankers and licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Revolutionary and Adult Half Breed Scrip, &c.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Selling for.	Premium.
Bankable Funds	½ per ct. prem.	
American Gold	40 per ct.	

Orders for United States Land Warrants, State warrants, &c., promptly executed.

State and United States Coupons paid at our counter.

Passage Certificates via Liverpool and Hamburg; Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland, France, Germany and Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, for sale at our office.

STRAYED,

From the subscriber, a small red COW, white face and white hind feet. Had a rope around her horns when she left. Whoever will return the said Cow, or give any information where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded by calling at my store, opposite Nicols & Dean's, Third street, St. Paul.
je11-3t* N. B. HARWOOD.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO MECHANICS.
Wanted immediately, a good Cabinet Maker, a good Chair Maker, also a good Finisher. All or either of the above will find good wages, cash pay and steady employment, either by the day or month, or by the piece, by calling on
S. O. CRAWFORD,
je11-1w at his office in St. Cloud, Minn.

J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.,
Successor to WALTER W. WEBB,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign Wines, Brandies,
GINS, &c.
Cognac Brandy,
Rochelle Brandy,
Jamacia and St. Croix Rum,
Holland Gin,
Scotch Whiskey,
Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey,
Rye and Monongahela Whiskey,
Old Queens Port,
Burgundy Port,
Fne Old Sherry Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Scotch Ale,
London Porter,
Catwba Brandy.
Week's, Sparkling and Still Catawba,
Drake's Catawba and Plantation Bitters,
Having connected Rectifying with my business I am prepared to furnish Common and low priced Rye and Bourbon Whiskies at the lowest cash prices.
my19 J. WATSON WEBB, Jr.

1863. SEEDS. 1863.
Seeds! Seeds!
GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!
DAY & JENKS,
DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL,
DEALERS IN
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.
GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.
FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.
Ruta Baga and Turnip Seed wholesale and retail.
mar28d1w&w3m

[No. 690.]
NOTICE
OF THE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE "NORTHWESTERN LAND DISTRICT," (Office at OTTER TAIL CITY,) MINNESOTA.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the 5th sec. of the Act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States," the President of the United States has directed the discontinuance of the "Northwestern Land District," (Office at OTTER TAIL CITY,) in the State of MINNESOTA, from and after the 31st instant, and that the vacant lands therein be made subject to sale and entry at ST. CLOUD, in said State.
Lands remaining unsold and unappropriated by law, and heretofore subject to sale and entry at OTTER TAIL CITY, will cease to be subject to entry at said office, from the date of the receipt of notice to that effect by the Register and Receiver thereof; and the Land Officers at ST. CLOUD will give future public notice of the day on which they will be prepared to receive applications for entries of any such lands at their office.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this ninth day of March, A. D. 1863.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT:
JOS. S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner of the
ap22-w7w General Land Office.

FOR THE LADIES.
A nice lot of BLACK SILK
Mantillas, Sacks and Circulars,
JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,
BY EXPRESS.
H. KNOX TAYLOR,
Next door to the N. W. Express Office,
je11 St. Paul.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
MINNESOTA.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1863.
PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, June 11, 1863, (to be decided by the 12th,) for conveying the Mails of the United States for three years, commencing July 1, 1863, and ending June 30, 1866, in the State of Minnesota, on the route and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:
13625 From New Ulm, by Milford and West Newton, to Fort Ridgely, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave New Ulm Monday and Thursday, on arrival of the mail from Saint Peter—say at 4 p. m.;
Arrive at Fort Ridgely by 9 p. m.;
Leave Fort Ridgely Monday and Thursday at 9 a. m.;
Arrive at New Ulm by 2 p. m.
Proposals for once-a-week and for three-times-a-week service are also invited.
Bidders may also propose for the service by a schedule to leave New Ulm and run to Fort Ridgely, as above stated, and return to New Ulm the next day—say, leaving Fort Ridgely at 5 a. m., and arriving at New Ulm by 9 a. m.
For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions containing conditions to be embraced in the contracts, &c., see pamphlet advertisements of November 30, 1861, and July 31, 1862, (or either of them) for carrying the mails in Minnesota, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.
M. BLAIR,
f my8-4w Postmaster General.

THE CHEAP CASH STORE A LITTLE AHEAD.
THE PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN BUY
DRY GOODS
A Little Cheaper at
"The Cheap Cash Store,"
THAN ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.
If you do not believe it, "COME AND SEE."
We have a splendid stock of
DRESS GOODS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, BALMORALS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
And all kinds of
Fancy and Domestic Goods.
Which we will be glad to show to any wishing to purchase. Remember the place,
No. 218 Third Street,
NEXT DOOR TO N. W. EXPRESS OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
H. KNOX TAYLOR.
je5-tf

MORE NEW MILLINERY.
I am now receiving and shall continue to receive at short intervals through the season large additions to my stock of
FASHIONABLE
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY,
Which I shall be happy to show to my friends and all others wanting anything in my line of business.
MISS E. WASS,
my30-1m Third-st., near the Post Office.

INVALID CORPS.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, June 10, 1863.
By direction of the A. A. P. M. General of the State, the following extracts from General Order No. 105, are published for the benefit of those wishing to avail themselves of its provisions:
"Enlisted men, honorably discharged on account of disability, desiring to re-enlist in this Corps, will present themselves to the Board of Enrolment for the district in which they reside, for examination by the Surgeons thereof, who shall examine them and report the result to the Board of Enrolment. The Board shall then consider each case, and if the applicant is found to fulfill the conditions specified below, the Board shall give him a certificate to that effect, viz:
1st. That he is unfit for service in the field.
2d. That he is fit for garrison duty.
3d That he is meritorious and deserving.
4th. That he was honorably discharged from the service.
The Provost Marshal for the District shall then send the application, with this certificate of the Board to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, who shall procure such evidence of service and character as the records of the company to which he belonged, on file at the Headquarters of the State may show, and if satisfied that it is a meritorious case, and that the man is deserving he will enlist him in accordance with such special rules as the Provost Marshal General may establish."
All non-commissioned officers and privates, honorably discharged, who may wish to join the Invalid Corps will make application as above directed.
GEORGE H. KEITH,
je11-1w Provost Marshal.

GO TO BLUM'S
For every variety of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., in all styles and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
All Varieties of Gent's Goods,
SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOCKS,
NECK TIES, from 25 cts. up,
Silk, Linen and Cotton UNDERCLOTHES, and all other articles worn by Gentlemen, at very low prices. Call and examine them. We shall be glad to show them.
REMEMBER THE POPULAR STORE OF
BLUM,
je11-tf Third street.

SIOUX DEPREDATIONS.
Indemnity can be had.
Steps are being taken by the Government to ascertain who have suffered loss in property, and the extent of such loss, by the late Sioux Indian outbreak, with the view of adjusting the same. The undersigned have all the necessary forms, and are possessed of superior advantages for having these claims allowed and settled in the shortest possible time, and will give special attention to such as are placed in their hands.
SMITH & GILMAN, Attorneys'
St. Paul, Sept. 24, 1862.

SPRING STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
MRS. J. B. LYGO,
Is selling at REDUCED PRICES, at her lately extended rooms, particularly adapted for her line of business.
COUNTRY MILLINERS
Will do well to call before selecting Goods elsewhere, as she is in weekly receipt of
Seasonable & Fashionable Goods
And has the facilities at all times of getting the
LATEST FASHIONS.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN MINNESOTA AND ROBERT-STS. my27-1m

SAM'L HOWE,
Commission Merchant,
148 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO,
Solicits Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, etc., for sale, or order to purchase. Will make advances on Consignments to be held here or shipped East. mar18-3m

STRAYED.
From the subscriber on Sunday, the 10th inst., a two year old Heifer—new milch—red, with white face, short, sharp horns, with a rope around them. Any person returning her to the Farmer's Hotel on St. Anthony Road, or giving information where she may be found will be suitably rewarded.
F. M. JOHNSON, Agent for
my12-tf Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

BOOTS & SHOES
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
KILPATRICK'S.
St. Paul, June 6, 1863. e6

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT
NEW YORK PRICES.
20 per Cent. Saved
BY
BUYING YOUR SHOES
AT
BROWN'S
NEW STORE,
113 Third Street,
One block above the Merchant's Hotel.
je5-y

CLOTHING.
WE ARE SELLING
SUMMER GOODS,
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Money Will be Saved
BY PURCHASING THESE GOODS OF US.
Goods of all
GRADES AND STYLES,
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
W. H. TEMPLE,
my30-tf THIRD-ST.

DENTISTRY.
DR. G. A. BOWMAN.
DENTAL ROOMS IN
Winslow House,
OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
je1-6m St. Anthony, Min.

Dr. T. D. SIMONTON,
DENTIST,
Ingersoll's Block, Bridge Square, St. Paul.
☞ Teeth inserted in the best style on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite. je9

GOVERNMENT MARES FOR SALE.
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SAINT PAUL, Minn., June 8th, 1863.
There will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on Monday, the 22d of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of
TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE
Government Mares with foal, and Mares with Colts.
E. B. CARLING, Captain
je9-td and Chief Quartermaster.

NEW YORK LADIES'
HAIR-DRESSER,
Opposite Rogers' Block, 3rd st., St. Paul.
Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Frizzing, and Hair Dyeing. Wigs, Toupees, Side Braids, Fronts, and Curls.
Particular attention to Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting.
may28-1m*] MRS. J. D. FRANKLIN.

GREAT SAVING IN BOOTS AND SHOES BY USING
EISWALD'S
NEW PATENT METALIC SOLES AND HEELS.
They are Light, Cheap and Durable, will wear from four to six times as long as leather, and made to fit the shape of any Boot or Shoe.
They are peculiarly constructed, so that they make no more noise than a leather sole, and cannot slip.
They keep the Boots from running over on one side, and down at the heel, and feel
Perfectly Easy to the Feet.
And for sale by
WM. F. DIETER,
Shoe Store, Third-st., opposite Thompson's Bank.
☞ Stop in his store and be convinced of the above facts. je7-1w

CHOICE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
For sale by
E. J. WAY,
je7-6t Robert street, near Fifth.

LOST.
Between Harrisburg and Anoka, a new COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER. Any one finding the same will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Burbank's, in St. Paul, or at the Atlas Office, in Minneapolis.
je7-2t WM. HOLYOKE.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION.
Captured in the Arctic Ocean and seen by thousands of interested spectators in New York and other cities, is now on Exhibition in the store formerly occupied by N. Spicer, opposite the Pioneer Office. It is one of the
Greatest Curiosities in the World,
And no one should fail to see it. For particulars see programmes. Doors open at all hours of the day and evening.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cts.; school children, accompanied by their teachers, 10 cents each. je7-1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN,
From the subscriber on the 31st of May, one white Mare, about 8 or 9 years old, had U. S. branded on left fore shoulder and C above the stifle, had on two shoes on fore feet, she was thin in flesh—has a full eye. Any person sending information as to the whereabouts of said Mare to the subscriber, near the Union House, St. Anthony, will be suitably rewarded.
je5-1w* K. McCRIMMON.

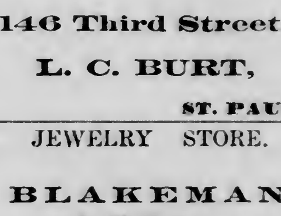
AGENCY CHIPPEWAS, LAKE SUPERIOR, BAYFIELD, May 27th, 1863.
Sealed Proposals
Indorsed
"PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,"
Will be received at the office of the CHIPPEWAS of LAKE SUPERIOR, at
BAYFIELD, WIS.,
Until
Thursday, June 25, 1863
For furnishing the following named
PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,
TO WIT:
FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS WORTH
Superfine Flour.
FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF
MESS PORK.
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE 66-100 DOLLARS WORTH OF
TOBACCO,
Free from mould.
The above named articles to be delivered in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on or before the 10th day of July next.
The same to be approved by the Agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or his authorized Agent.
Bidders will state the number of barrels of each Flour and Pork, and the number of pounds of Tobacco which they will furnish for the sums above named.
Each proposal must be accompanied with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
The Agent reserves the right to reject any and all bids not favorable to the Government.
L. E. WEBB,
je3-d&tw3w U. S. Indian Agent.

CLOSING-OUT SALE.
To those Wishing Carpets.
I will sell out my large and superior assortment of
Carpets, Rugs, Oil Cloths, Mats, &c.,
REGARDLESS OF COST,
FOR 15 DAYS.
The Goods must go, as failing health and Eastern business call me away.
THE STORE MUST BE CLOSED.
My styles have always been unsurpassed, particularly in
INGRAIN AND OIL CLOTHS.
JOSEPH BUGBEE,
Third street, below Post Office,
je10 St. Paul.

FRESH VEGETABLES EVERY day and Choice Fresh Butter twice a week, at the store of A. H. WIMBISH, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions and Country Produce, east side of Jackson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
je10-tf

WANTED, A GOOD
JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH,
To whom steady employment and liberal wages will be given. Inquire of
E. HEDDERLY,
je11-dtw&w1t* Minneapolis.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS.
A beautiful lot of
ALPACCAS & SARATOGA
PLAIDS,
ALSO
A handsome lot of
LIGHT PRINTS,
HAIR NETTS,
Graindine Veils, &c.,
Which we are offering at
REDUCED PRICES.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
At 146 Third Street.
L. C. BURT,
my10 ST. PAUL.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
A. BLAKEMAN,

Has located his
JEWELRY STORE
On Third Street,
Five doors below THOMPSON & BROTHER'S Bank, and one door below SHAW'S Fashionable Hat Store, where he will be happy to see his friends and offer to them a neat and fashionable stock of
JEWELRY,
Which has been recently purchased in New York FOR CASH.
I shall be constantly receiving all the new styles of
JEWELRY, WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Silver and Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS,
And everything in my line.
JUST RECEIVED,
15 Cases Clocks,
Manufactured by the
Seth Thomas Clock Company.
All who wish to get their money's worth in a clock will be sure to buy the Seth Thomas Clock of
ap18-y1 A. BLAKEMAN.

TWO IRON
SAFES
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP TO CLOSE OUT AN INVOICE,
FOR ONE WEEK.
J. B. BRADEN,
May 5th. IRON WAREHOUSE,
ap17-1y No. 154 Third-st., St. Paul.

REMOVAL!
COMBS
Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the
POST OFFICE BLOCK,
Third-St., St. Paul,
And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery. jan23

GUNS AND PISTOLS.
WM. GOLCHER,
Third Street, St. Paul,
Calls the attention of Military and Sporting Classes, to his large and well selected stock of SHOT GUNS, WESSONS & BALLARD CARTRIDGE RIFLE, SMITH & WESSONS', COLT'S and others' make of PISTOLS, &c.
A large stock of Fishing Tackle of all descriptions.
Fine laminated steel barrel Shot Guns, made to order.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
POWDER, SHOT and CAPS, for sale.
my31-3m

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.
We have on hand, cheap for cash, a Wagon, a Cutter, Clothing, Feather Beds, Store Counters, Guns, Watches, Jewelry, Shelving with Glass Doors, Trunks, a Hand Car, a lot of Groceries, Saloon Fixtures, &c., &c., at our Auction Rooms, on Third-st., second door from the Merchants' Hotel, front the levee. H. E. BAKER & CO.,
my30 Auctioneers.

FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE AGENCY,
Directly opposite Stees' Furniture Store,
Third Street,
Makes FOUR DISTINCT STITCHES on one and the same machine, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric.
It combines all the good qualities of other first class Machines, and possesses many advantages over any and all of them.
It is the most simple and PERFECT in its construction of
ANY YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
No Machine covers so great a range of work.
☞ *It sews Six or Eight thicknesses of Full Cloth down to the finest fabric, with equal facility, without change of tension.*
FEEDS TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.
No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick seam.
Runs more quiet than any other Machine.
They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD.
A child of ten years can
ADJUST THE NEEDLE,
As easily as an experienced operator.
They give universal satisfaction wherever used.
The most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease.
They range in price from $53 to $115.
☞ EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED. ☜
Hemmers and all necessary tools included.
G. W. BABCOCK, Agent.
je2 cor. 3d and Minnesota-sts., St. Paul.

TENTS, WAGON-COVERS AND BURLAPS.
TENTS of any size made to order on short notice. WAGON-COVERS (10x15) and BURLAPS (four bushels) constantly on hand.
C. W. WOOLLEY,
je4-1w Corner Third and Sibley-sts.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
WAGON HUBS, SPOKES, BENT AND SAWED FELLOES, SHAFTS, &c.,
All of the very best material, just received and for sale by
ap24 1y NICOLS & DEAN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
SCYTHES, SNATHS, FORKS, HOES, CULTIVATORS AND PLOWS.
CORN PLOWS on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.
je5-tf NICOLS, DEAN & CO,

SAINT PAUL PRESS—Supplement.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

OFFICIAL.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 43.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, namely:

LEGISLATIVE.

For compensation and mileage of Senators, two hundred and forty thousand four hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz: Secretary of the Senate, three thousand six hundred dollars; officers charged with disbursements of the Senate, four hundred and eighty dollars; chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars; principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each; eight clerks in office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each; keeper of stationery, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each; one page, at five hundred dollars; Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, two thousand dollars; Assistant Doorkeeper, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Postmaster to the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; Assistant Postmaster and mail carrier, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; superintendent of the document room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two assistants in document room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand five hundred dollars; two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; seventeen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; superintendent in charge of Senate furnaces, one thousand two hundred dollars; assistant in charge of furnaces, six hundred dollars; laborer in private passage, six hundred dollars; two laborers, at four hundred and eighty dollars each; clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars; clerk to the Committee on Finance, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; clerk of printing records, one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; chaplain to the Senate, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making seventy-nine thousand and fourteen dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For stationery, fifteen thousand dollars.

For newspapers, three thousand dollars.

For Congressional Globe, twenty thousand dollars.

For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, ten thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the first regular session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls, thirty-nine thousand dollars.

For Capitol police, ten thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus, four thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories, nine hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars.

For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz: Clerk of the House of Representatives, three thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each, eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each; principal messenger in the office, at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents; three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; messenger to the Speaker at four dollars and eighty cents per day, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents; clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee of Claims, one thousand eight hundred dollars; clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Sergeant at Arms, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; clerk to the Sergeant at Arms, one thousand eight hundred dollars; messenger to the Sergeant at Arms, one thousand two hundred dollars; Postmaster, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; one messenger in the office, one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each; two mail boys, at nine hundred dollars each; Capitol police, eleven thousand one hundred and seventy dollars; Doorkeeper, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; superintendent of the folding room, one thousand eight hundred dollars; two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents each; one messenger, at one thousand seven hundred and forty dollars; five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each; six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; twelve messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum; Chaplain to the House of Representatives, seven hundred and fifty dollars; making one hundred and three thousand four hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For cartage, two thousand dollars.

For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House Library, thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, eighteen thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For folding documents, including materials, thirty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights, including pay of engineers, firemen and laborers, repairs and materials, twelve thousand dollars.

For furniture, repairs, and packing boxes for members, ten thousand dollars.

For horses, carriages and saddle horses, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For laborers, seven thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, forty thousand dollars.

For newspapers, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pages and temporary mail boys, ten thousand two hundred and six dollars.

For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column, fifteen thousand dollars.

For stationery, twelve thousand dollars.

For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the House for the first regular session of the thirty-eighth Congress, eight hundred dollars each, four thousand dollars.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, messenger, and laborers, ten thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law books for said library, two thousand dollars.

For stone flooring for library of Congress, four thousand dollars.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars and sixty cents.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, servant, and miscellaneous items, two thousand four hundred and twenty dollars.

For the public printing, one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy cents: *Provided*, That all lithographing and engraving, where the probable cost exceeds two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, after due advertisement by the Superintendent of Public Printing.

For paper for the public printing, including the Post Office blanks, one hundred and eighty-three thousand five hundred and twelve dollars.

For public binding, two hundred and twenty thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eight cents.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

For salaries of three judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk, and assistant clerk, and messenger thereof, twenty-seven thousand three hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, fuel, lights, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of attorneys, to attend to taking testimony, and witnesses and commissioners, one thousand dollars.

EXECUTIVE.

For compensation of the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, eight thousand dollars.

For compensation of secretary to sign patents for lands, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, one thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF SAID DEPARTMENT.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, and in newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For proof-reading, and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same, three thousand dollars.

For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, and repairs, twelve thousand dollars.

For miscellaneous items, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For copper-plate printing, books, and maps, five thousand dollars.

For extra clerk hire and copying, ten thousand dollars.

NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the Northeast Executive Building, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses, five thousand five hundred dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, fifty four thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of the First Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Comptroller, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the First Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Second Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-eight thousand one hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Third Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, ninety-three thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, seventeen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, one hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger and laborers in his office, fifty-three thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eighteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer of the Lighthouse Board, nine thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and clerks, procuring dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, paper, printing forms and regulations, advertising, and any other expenses of carrying into effect the act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, five hundred thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:

For copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

For compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to classify the clerks authorized according to the character of their services, or assign to each of them as he shall see fit any compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class, two hundred thousand dollars.

In the office of the First Comptroller:

For furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes and miscellaneous items, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Comptroller:

For blank books, binding, stationery and miscellaneous items, including subscription to one city newspaper, to be bound and preserved for the use of the office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the First Auditor:

For blank books binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, and subscription to one city newspaper, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor:

For stationery, office furniture, and miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved, for the use of the office, and for additional office furniture for the contemplated increase of the clerical force of the office, ten thousand dollars.

In the office of the Third Auditor:

For blank books, binding, stationery, office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, and miscellaneous items, two thousand two hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fourth Auditor:

For contingent expenses of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor:

For blank books, stationery, postage, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers, one thousand dollars.

In the office of the Treasurer:

For contingent expenses of the office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the Register:

For stationery, arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture and carpeting, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:

For stationery, labor, and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports, two thousand two hundred dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of Customs:

For stationery, miscellaneous items, and office furniture, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Light-house Board:

For stationery, miscellaneous expenses, and postage, six hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING, INCLUDING THE EXTENSION.

For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the Southeast Executive Building, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, forty-four thousand seven hundred dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:

For books, stationery, furniture, fuel, lights, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library, seven thousand dollars.

For casual repairs of the Patent Office building, fifteen hundred dollars.

For expenses of packing and distributing Congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, six thousand dollars.

Office of Indian Affairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, chief clerk, and the recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office, one hundred and seventy-five thousand, four hundred and forty dollars.

For additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein, fifty-eight thousand four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be and he is hereby authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece work, or by the day, week, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

For fuel, lights, and incidental expenses attending the same, including pay of furnace keeper, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchman, and laborer in his office, thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchman, and laborers in his office, one hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For travelling expenses for a special agent, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pension Office:

For stationery, binding books, furniture, and repairing the same, miscellaneous items, including two daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, and for engraving and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, printing and binding the same, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of the office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, five hundred dollars.

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of California, and the clerks in his office, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office, six thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico, and the clerks in his office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of translator in the office of the surveyor general of New Mexico, two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office, six thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Colorado, and the clerks in his office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territory of Dakota, and the clerks in his office, two thousand nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-nine cents.

For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, two thousand dollars.

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, four thousand dollars.

For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in New Mexico, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in the Territory of Colorado, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For rent of the surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, five hundred dollars.

For the pay of the wages of one clerk in the consolidated land office at Des Moines, Iowa, one thousand dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of War, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, forty thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Adjutant General, fifty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General, forty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Paymaster General, eighty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Commissary General, twenty thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Surgeon General, twelve thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Topographical Engineers, thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Chief Engineer, nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance, eighteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of War:

For blank books, stationery, books, maps, extra clerk hire, and miscellaneous items, twelve thousand dollars.

Office of the Adjutant General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four thousand dollars.

Office of the Quartermaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

Office of the Paymaster General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

Office of the Commissary General:

For blank books, stationery, and binding including rent of office and hire of watchmen, seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

Office of the Chief Engineer:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Surgeon General:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Ordnance:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Office of the Colonel of Topographical Engineers:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, two thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the Northwest Executive Building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items, eight thousand dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.

For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items, five thousand five hundred dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.

For superintendent, watchmen, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, ten thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, thirty-six thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office, eighteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and the clerks and messenger in his office, ten thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the clerks and messenger in his office, eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the assistant, clerk, draughtsman, messenger, and laborers in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger, and laborer in his office, sixteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger and laborer in his office, ten thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and the clerk, messenger, and laborer, thirteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, assistant, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, ten thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office Secretary of the Navy:

For blank books, binding, stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Bureau of Yards and Docks:

For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:

For stationery, books, furniture, and miscellaneous items, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Bureau of Navigation:

For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items, six hundred dollars.

Bureau of Ordnance:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Steam Engineering:

For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:

For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, one thousand dollars.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

For books, stationery, and miscellaneous items, four hundred and fifty dollars.

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

For compensation of three watchmen and two laborers of the Southwest Executive Building, two thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said building, viz:

For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items, five thousand dollars.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty dollars.

For compensation of twenty-five additional clerks, twenty thousand dollars.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing; repairs of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order; for watchmen, engineer, (for steam-engine,) laborers, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items, thirty-five thousand dollars.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture, three thousand dollars.

For the salary of the chief clerk in the Department of Agriculture, two thousand dollars.

For the collection and compiling of agricultural statistics; for promoting agricultural and rural economy; and the procurement, propagation, and distribution of cuttings and seeds of new and useful varieties; and for the introduction and protection of insectivorous birds; and for the purpose of establishing a laboratory, with the necessary apparatus for practical and scientific experiments in agricultural chemistry; and for paying the clerks and employees and contingent expenses necessary in said department, ninety thousand dollars; and three thousand dollars of which appropriation shall be for encouraging the culture of cotton and tobacco.

For investigations to test the practicability of cultivating and preparing flax and hemp, as a substitute for cotton, twenty thousand dollars.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA.

For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and seven clerks, twenty-six thousand four hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, forty thousand dollars.

For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet at the mint, three hundred dollars.

For transportation of bullion from New York assay office to the United States mint for coinage, ten thousand dollars.

BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks, thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen and adjusters, one hundred and five thousand dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, including repairs and wastage, forty-five thousand dollars.

ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers and clerks, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For wages of workmen, forty thousand dollars.

GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Territory of New Mexico.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For interpreter and translator in the executive office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, eighteen thousand dollars.

For salary of clerk at the United States depository, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, per annum, eighteen hundred dollars, watchman, per annum, six hundred dollars, porter, per annum, four hundred dollars.

Territory of Utah.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, six thousand dollars.

Territory of Washington.

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerk, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nebraska

For salaries of governor, three judges, and secretary, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerk, and contingent expenses of the assembly, four thousand dollars.

Territory of Colorado.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Nevada.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territrry, one thousand dollars

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, twenty thousand dollars.

Territory of Dakota.

For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, three judges, and secretary, nine thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said Territory, one thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly, fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the sum of three thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents direct tax laid upon the Territory of Dakota be paid and satisfied by deducting said amount from the appropriation for legislative expenses of said Territory of Dakota for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

JUDICIARY.

For salaries of the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and eight associate justices, thirty thousand dollars.

For salaries of the district judges, thirty thousand dollars.

For salary of the circuit judge of California, six thousand dollars.

For salaries of the chief justice of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and the judges of the criminal court and the orphans' court, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office, twenty thousand three hundred dollars.

Contingent expenses of the office of the Attorney General, namely:

For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items, three thousand dollars.

For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California, ten thousand dollars.

For special and other extraordinary expenses of California land claims, ten thousand dollars.

For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand three hundred dollars.

EXPENSES OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also, for jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and previous years; and likewise for defraying the expenses of the suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecuting for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, one million dollars.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia, one thousand dollars.

For salaries of the clerk and messenger in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For salaries of clerks, messengers, watchmen, and porter in the office of assistant treasurer at New York, forty-seven thousand seven hundred dollars.

For salaries of the clerks in the office of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis, three thousand dollars.

For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the safe keeping, collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which has been or may be received on transfer drafts: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services, twenty thousand dollars.

COMMISSIONERS OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

For compensation of thirty-three commissioners, at three thousand dollars each, and eleven clerks at twelve hundred dollars each, one hundred and twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses, six thousand dollars.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol, four hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the public gardener, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square, eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol Square, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two night watchmen employed at the President's house, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of the assistant doorkeeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of one night watchman employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenter's shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of watchman employed on reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of eight draw keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, six thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For compensation of two draw keepers at the two bridges across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to employ a keeper of three furnaces under the old hall of the *of the* House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, including the same annual compensation (two hundred and fifty dollars) to each of the two ex-officio members of the Board of Police from the organization thereof, August nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is allowed by law to the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the clerical force now authorized by law, the following clerks and employees are hereby authorized in the several departments and offices hereinafter specified, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five clerks of class four.

In the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three clerks of class four, eight of class three, twelve of class two, one assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six clerks of class four, seven of class three, nine of class two, and eighteen of class one, and ten clerks as copyists at a rate not exceeding fifty dollars per month.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, one clerk of class four, two of class three, four of class two, thirteen of class one, and six copying clerks, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, one clerk at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, clerks, messengers, keeper, and laborers, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized, clerks and messenger, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed five thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, messenger, watchman, and laborer, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three clerks of the first class and three of the second class.

In the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, one chief clerk and three clerks of the second class.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, two clerks of the first class and two of the second class.

In each of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Equipment and Recruiting, and Navigation, one laborer at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the Navy Department, two additional night watchmen, each at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the Pension Office, three clerks of class four, four of class three, four of class two, nine of class one, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the current year; five additional clerks of class four, six of class three, eight of class two, and sixteen of class one, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

In the office of the Secretary of War, six clerks of class four, and eight of class one.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, three clerks of class four, and twenty of class one.

In the office of the Adjutant General, eight clerks of class two, and twenty of class one.

In the office of the Commissary General, twelve clerks of class one, and one laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Surgeon General, one clerk of class four, one of class three, two of class two, and twenty-one of class one.

In the office of the Paymaster General, four clerks of class three, and sixteen of class one; and in the office of the Chief of Engineers, two clerks of class one.

And the several clerks and other employees authorized by this section shall be appointed by the heads of the several departments to which they are severally attached, and the amount necessary to pay their salaries, from the time of their appointment, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby appropriated therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the third section of an act entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be construed to increase the salaries of the Superintendent of the Census or the Assistant Postmasters General.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

[PUBLIC No. 50.]

AN ACT to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall have power to appoint and commission all postmasters whose salary or compensation for the preceding fiscal year shall at the time of such appointment have been ascertained to be less than one thousand dollars per year; and in all other cases the President shall appoint. The person appointed postmaster shall reside within the delivery of the office to which he shall be appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General, all postmasters, and special agents, and all persons employed in the General Post Office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of mail, hereafter appointed or employed, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emoluments therefor, in addition to the oath of office prescribed by the act of July two, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the General Post Office: "I, A. B., do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from everything forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of post office and post roads within the United States; and that I will honestly and truly account for and pay over any moneys belonging to the said United States which may come into my possession or control; so help me God." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties, and forfeitures for violating the injunctions or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post office and post roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no mail matter shall be delivered by the postmaster until the postage due thereon shall have been paid; and no box at any post office shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent therefor has been paid for at least one quarter, for which the postmaster shall give a receipt, and keep a record thereof in his office, which record shall be delivered to his successor.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every postmaster shall keep a record in his office of all postage stamps and envelopes, and of all postal books, blanks, or property received from his predecessor in office or from the Post Office Department, or from any of its agents, and also of all payments in money for postages, and all payments for box rents, and of all other receipts on account of any part of the postal service, and of any other transactions which shall be required by the Postmaster General, and these records shall be preserved and delivered over to his successor in office, and shall be at all times subject to examination of any special agent of the department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by reason of the presence of a military or naval force near any post office, unusual business accrues thereat, the Postmaster General is hereby required to make a special order allowing proportionately reasonable compensation to the postmaster, and for clerical service, during the period of such extraordinary business.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of postmasters to render a quarter-yearly account to the Postmaster General, under oath, in such form as the latter shall prescribe, of all emoluments or sums by them respectively received for boxes or pigeon holes, or other receptacles for letters or papers, and by them charged for to individuals; or for the delivery of letters or papers at or from any place whatever; and of all emoluments, receipts, and profits that have come to their hands by reason of keeping branch post offices; and no postmaster shall hereafter, under any pretence whatever, have or receive or retain for himself, in the aggregate, more than the amount of his salary. And the Postmaster General is further authorized to require, by a form to be prepared by him, a sworn statement to accompany or following the quarterly account of any or all postmasters to the effect that such postmaster has in such account truly stated the entire amount of postages, box-rents, and all other charges and emoluments collected or received by him at his office during such quarter; and that he has not knowingly delivered, or permitted to be delivered, to any person any mail matter on which the postage had not been paid at the time of delivery; and that such quarterly account exhibits truly and faithfully the entire receipts of his office which have been collected thereat, and the entire sum which could have been by due diligence collected thereat as he verily believes, and that the credits he claims are just and true, as he verily believes; and any false swearing therein shall render him liable to the pains and penalties of perjury.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to regulate the periods during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office, and the times such letters shall be returned to the dead letter office, and to make regulations for their return to the writers from the dead letter office, when he is satisfied they cannot be delivered to the parties addressed. He is authorized also to order the publication of the list of non-delivered letters at any post office, in his discretion, by writing, posted in a public place or places, or in any daily or weekly newspaper regularly published within the post office delivery having the largest circulation within such delivery; and where no daily paper is published within the post office delivery, such list may be published in any daily newspaper of an adjoining delivery having the largest circulation within the delivery of the post office publishing [the] list; but in no case shall compensation for such publication be allowed at a rate exceeding one cent for each letter so advertised; and no such publication shall be required except where the Postmaster General shall decide that the public interest requires it: *Provided*, That letters addressed to parties foreign born may be published in a journal of the language most used by the parties addressed, if such be published in the same, or an adjoining delivery.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That dead letters containing valuable enclosures shall be registered in the departments; and when it appears that they can neither be delivered to their address, nor to the writers, the contents thereof, so far as available, shall be included with the receipts of the Post Office Department, and the amount thereof shall be shown in the annual report, and shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed, or by the sender, for four years from registry thereof, careful account being kept of the same. All other letters deemed of value or of importance to the party addressed, or to the writer, and which it appears cannot be returned to either destination, shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General shall direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for the disposition, for the benefit of the Department, of printed matter which remains in any post office or in the Department not called for by the party addressed, but the postmaster shall notify the publisher of any newspaper or periodical of the fact when any subscriber shall refuse to take the same from the office, or shall neglect to call for the same for the period of one month, which notice may be sent free under regulation to be provided by the Postmaster General.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the action of the Post Office Department respecting foreign dead letters shall be subject to conventional stipulations with the respective foreign administrations.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That letter-carriers shall be employed at such post offices as the Postmaster General shall direct for the delivery of letters in the places respectively where such post offices are established; and for their services they shall severally receive a salary, to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, not exceeding eight hundred dollars per year: *Provided*, That, on satisfactory evidence of their diligence, fidelity and experience as carriers, the Postmaster General may increase their respective salaries from time to time to any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, at offices where the income from postages on the local letters shall yield a sum more than sufficient to pay all expenses of the carrier system at such offices; each of the said carriers shall give bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Postmaster General, for the safe custody and delivery of all letters, packets, and moneys received by him.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Postmaster General shall have perfected the carrier system in any postal district so as, in his judgment, to justify him therein, he is authorized to make delivery, within any prescribed postal district, of mail matter by letter-carriers, as frequently as the public convenience in such district shall require, and shall make all proper regulations for that purpose.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is authorized, when, in his judgment, the public interest or convenience may require it, to establish one or more branch post offices, and also pillar boxes, or other receiving boxes, for the safe deposit of matter for the mails and for delivery; and in case of such establishment of a branch office, the person in charge thereof shall be appointed, and his salary fixed, as in the case of a letter-carrier, and the like bond required: *Provided*. That the post officer in charge of the branch office may also be a depositary for the sale of stamps, to be delivered to him for that purpose by the postmaster of that postal district in sums not at any time to exceed one-half of the penalty of his bond.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That all expenses for the letter-carriers, branch offices, and receiving boxes, or incident thereto, shall be entered and reported in a separate account from the ordinary postal expenses of such post office, and shall be shown in comparison with the proceeds of the postages on local mail matter at each office, in order that the Postmaster General may be guided in the expenditures for that branch of the postal service by income derived therefrom; and all such expenses shall be paid out of the income of the post office at the district in which they are incurred.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the postmaster of any office where letter-carriers are employed may contract with the publishers of any newspapers or periodicals, and with the publishers of any circulars, for the delivery by postal carriers, within his postal district, of any such publications not coming through the mails, at rates and upon terms to be agreed upon, such arrangement and terms being equally open to all like publishers; but such contract shall have no force or effect until approved by the Postmaster General. The Postmaster General may also provide by regulation for the delivery by such carriers of small packets other than letters or papers, and not exceeding the maximum weight of mailable packages; but such packages must be prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no postmaster shall receive to be conveyed by the mail any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

SEC 17. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the following mailable matter the postage must be prepaid at the time of mailing, by stamps, unless otherwise expressly provided in this act:

First. Upon all domestic letters, whether passing through the mails or collected or delivered by postal agents or carriers.

Second. On all transient printed matter.

Third. On all seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions; all pamphlets, books, book manuscripts, and proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples, and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes, paper, and photographic representations of different types.

Fourth. Upon all other things in the mail not otherwise herein provided for.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the following mailable matter the postage shall be paid before delivery for not less than one quarter nor more than one year; and such payment for a term may be made either at the mailing office or at the office of delivery. If the term commences at any other time than at the beginning of a quarter, such payment must be made to cover such fractional quarter, and also for the next following quarter; otherwise the postage shall be collected thereon as on transient matter:

Upon regular weekly, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, and daily publications, and all other regular publications, issued from a known office of publication at stated periods and sent to regular subscribers.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That mailable matter shall be divided into three classes, namely: first, letters; second, regular printed matter; third, miscellaneous matter.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the first class embraces all correspondence, wholly or partly in writing, except that mentioned in the third class. The second class embraces all mailable matter exclusively in print, and regularly issued at stated periods, without addition by writing, mark, or sign. The third class embraces all other matter which is or may hereafter be by law declared mailable; embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, books, book manuscripts, and proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper plain or ornamental, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the maximum standard weight for the single rate of letter postage is one-half ounce avoirdupois.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the rate of postage on all domestic letters transmitted in the mails of the United States, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at three cents; and for each half ounce, or fraction thereof of additional weight, there shall be charged an additional rate of three cents, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps plainly affixed to such letter.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the rate of postage on all letters not transmitted through the mails of the United States, but delivered through the post office or its carriers, commonly described as local or drop-letters, and not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, shall be uniform at two cents and an additional rate for each half ounce or fraction thereof of additional weight, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the envelope of such letter; but no extra postage or carrier's fee shall hereafter be charged or collected upon letters delivered by carriers, nor upon letters collected by them for mailing or for delivery.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the domestic letter rate of postage is established for all mailable matter which is wholly or partly in writing, or is so marked as to convey any other or further intelligence or information than is conveyed by the original print in case of printed matter, or which is sent in violation of law or regulations of the department touching the enclosure of matter which may be sent at less than letter rates, and for all matter introduced into the mails for which no different rate is provided by law: *Provided*, That book manuscripts and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers may pass at the rate of printed matter: *And provided, further*, That publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print or write upon their publications sent to regular subscribers the address of subscribers and the date when the subscription expires, and may enclose therewith receipts for payment and bills for subscription thereto.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That on all matter not enumerated as mailable matter, and to which no specific rates of postage are assigned, and which shall nevertheless be mailed, the rate, if the same shall be forwarded, is established at the rate of letter postage.

SEC 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if any matter on which by law the postage is required to be prepaid at the mailing office shall reach its destination without such prepayment, double the prepaid rates shall be charged and collected on delivery.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General is authorized to provide by uniform regulation for transmitting unpaid and duly certified letters of soldiers, sailors, and marines in the service of the United States to destination; and all other letters which from accident or neglect appear to have been deposited for mailing without prepayment of postage, where, in the latter class, the writer is not known, or cannot be promptly advised of his default; but in all cases of letters not prepaid, except certified soldiers' and naval letters, the same shall be charged with double rates of postage, to be collected on delivery.

SEC. 28 *And be it further enacted*, That when any writer of a letter on which the postage is prepaid shall endorse in writing or in print upon the outside thereof his name and address, with a request that the same be returned to him, if not called for or delivered within any number of days, (not to exceed thirty days,) any such letter shall not be advertised nor treated as a dead letter at the office addressed, but shall be returned as requested, charged with the proper postage at the prepaid rate, to be collected on the return delivery; and if not then delivered, shall be treated as a dead letter.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the postage on returned dead letters, not registered as valuable, shall be three cents for the single rate; on returned dead letters, registered as valuable, double rates shall be charged.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That all letters directed to any person not found at the office addressed may be forwarded to any other office where he may be found, with additional charge of postage therefor.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General shall have authority to pay, or cause to be paid, a sum not exceeding two cents each for all letters conveyed in any vessel or steamboat, not employed in carrying the mail, from one port or place to any other port or place in the United States, or from any foreign port to any port within the United States, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe. But all such letters shall be deposited in the post office at the port of arrival, for mailing or delivery; and if for delivery within the United States shall be rated with double rates of postage, which shall cover the fee paid to the vessel. No fees shall be allowed for letters collected by a carrier on a mail route.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the payment of the postage, as well as a registration fee not exceeding twenty cents, on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and it shall not render the Post Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof; and provision shall be made by regulation for a return receipt to the writer, showing to whom and when such registered letter was delivered, which receipt shall be received in the courts as prima facie evidence of such delivery.

SEC. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the maximum standard weight for the single rate of postage on matter classed as printed matter, and also on that classed as miscellaneous matter, is four ounces avoirdupois, subject to the exception in the next following section provided.

SEC. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That the rate of postage on transient mailable matter of the second class, and also on all miscellaneous mailable matter of the third class, (except circulars and books,) shall be two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof contained in any one package to one address; and such postage shall in all cases be fully prepaid by stamps, plainly affixed to the wrapper thereof. Double these rates shall be charged for books. Unsealed circulars not exceeding three in number shall pass at the single rate of two cents, and in that proportion for a greater number, adding one rate for three circulars, or less number thereof, directed to one address. No extra postage shall be charged for a card printed or impressed upon an envelope or wrapper. These rates must in all cases be prepaid by stamps.

SEC. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, issued once a week or more frequently from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as follows: Upon newspapers and other periodical publications, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, and passing through the mails or post offices of the United States between any points therein, the rate for each quarter of the year shall be: for publications issued once a week, five cents; issued twice a week, ten cents; issued three times a week, fifteen cents; issued six times a week, thirty cents; issued seven times a week, thirty-five cents; and in that proportion, adding one rate for each issue more frequently than once a week. For weight exceeding four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, an additional rate shall be charged; and on the same scale, an additional rate for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof; and such postage must be prepaid for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber, of which payments a record shall be made and preserved in the post office where paid; and no such publication shall be delivered from the office until such payment is made; but the publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

SEC. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the rate of postage upon mailable matter of the second class, issued less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers, shall be as follows: Upon newspapers, magazines, and other periodical publications, each not exceeding the standard weight of four ounces, and passing through the mails or post offices of the United States between any points therein, the rate for each such paper or periodical shall be one cent, and an additional rate of one cent for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may provide by regulation for the transportation of small newspapers in packages at the same rate by the standard weight of the package when

sent to one address; and the rates herein provided must be prepaid at either the office of mailing or of delivery, at the option of the subscriber, for a term not less than one quarter nor more than one year, except that newsdealers may pay the postage upon their packages as received at the same rates pro rata as yearly or semi-annual subscribers who pay postage quarterly in advance.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That publishers may enclose in their publications sent to regular subscribers the bills for subscription thereto, without any additional charge for postage, and may write or print upon their publications, or upon the wrappers thereof, the name and address of the subscribers thereto, and the date when the subscription will expire; but any other enclosure or addition in writing or in print shall subject the same to letter postage, which shall be collected before delivery thereof.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may from time to time provide by order the rates and terms upon which route agents may receive and deliver at the mail car or steamer packages of newspapers and periodicals delivered to them for that purpose by the publishers, or any news agent in charge thereof, and not received from, nor designed for delivery at, any post office.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General has authority to prescribe by regulation the manner of wrapping and securing for the mails all matter not charged with letter postage nor lawfully franked, so that the same may be conveniently examined by postmasters; and if not so wrapped and secured, the same shall be subject to letter postage. He may also provide by regulation for ascertaining by furnished lists, by affidavit or otherwise, whether publishers send or have sent their publications unpaid through the mails to other than their regular subscribers.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That postmasters, at the office of delivery, are authorized, and it shall be their duty, to remove the wrappers and envelopes from printed and other matter not charged with letter postage, nor lawfully franked, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is upon, or connected with, any such printed matter or in such package any matter or thing which would authorize or require the charge of a higher rate of postage thereon.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General may require an affidavit in form, to be prescribed by general regulation, to be taken by any publisher, or any clerk, agent, or servant of such publisher of any paper or periodical, which, by the terms of this act, may be sent to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage at the mailing office, to the effect that neither he nor any other proprietor, clerk, agent, or employee, within his knowledge, has sent, or caused or permitted to be sent, through the mails, without prepayment by postage stamps, any copies of such paper or periodical, (naming it,) except the same were sent to bona fide and regular subscribers thereto. And if it be ascertained that such papers or periodicals have been thus unlawfully sent, with the knowledge or consent of such proprietors, or of the agent or clerk in charge of that business, or if such affidavit, when required by the Postmaster General, or by a special agent of the Post Office Department, shall be refused, the person guilty of such offence, or refusing such oath, shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars in each case, to be recovered by suit before any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of which when recovered shall be paid to the informer.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That authority to frank mail matter is conferred upon and limited to the following persons: First. The President of the United States, by himself or his private secretary. Second. The Vice President of the United States. Third. The chiefs of the several executive departments. Fourth. Such principal officers, being heads of bureaus or chief clerks of each executive department, to be used only for official communications, as the Postmaster General shall by regulation prescribe. Fifth. Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, including delegates from Territories, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, to cover correspondence to and from them, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, and all speeches, proceeding, and debates in Congress, and all printed matter sent to them; their franking privilege to commence with the term for which they are elected and to expire on the first Monday of December following such term of office. Sixth. All official communications addressed to either of the executive departments of Government by an officer responsible to that department: *Provided*, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature thereto of the officer writing the communication. Seventh. Postmasters have also the franking privilege for their official communications to other postmasters: *Provided*, That in all such cases the envelope shall be marked "official," with the signature of the writer thereto, and for any and every such endorsement of "official" falsely made the person making the same shall forfeit and pay three hundred dollars. Eighth. Petitions to either branch of Congress shall pass free in the mails. Ninth. All communications addressed to any of the franking officers above described, and not excepted in the foregoing clauses, must be prepaid by postage stamps. The franking privilege hereinbefore granted shall be limited to packages weighing not exceeding four ounces, except petitions to Congress and Congressional or executive documents, and such publications or books as have or may be published, procured, or purchased by order of either House of Congress, or a joint resolution of the two Houses, which shall be considered as public documents, and entitled to be franked as such; and except also seeds, cuttings, roots, and scions, the weight of the packages of which may be fixed by regulation of the Postmaster General.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That all publishers of periodicals, magazines, and newspapers which shall not exceed sixteen ounces in weight shall be allowed to interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage: *Provided*, That such interchange shall be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt," approved July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be and the same hereby is amended as hereinafter set forth, namely:

That whenever any written notice, or other instrument in writing, is required, the same shall be lawful if written or partly written and printed.

That section eleven be and hereby is amended so as to authorize assistant assessors to perform any duties therein imposed upon assessors.

That section nineteen be so amended that the deputy collector, as well as the collector, may perform all the duties required of the said collector in the said section; and any notice required by said section to persons who neglect to pay their taxes may be sent by mail or left at the dwellings or usual places of business of such persons, if any they have, written or printed, and said notice shall state the amount of duty or tax for which such persons are liable, including the ten per centum additional, as provided for in said section, demanding payment of the same; and with respect to all such duties or taxes as are not included in the annual lists as provided for in said section, and all taxes and duties the collection of which is not otherwise provided for in said act, it shall be the duty of each collector in person or by deputy to demand payment therefor, in the manner provided, within ten days from and after the expiration of the time within which such duty or tax should have been paid; and any copy of destraint shall be left at the dwelling or usual place of business of the owner or possessor of the property destrained: *Provided*, That such special demand shall not be necessary in respect to taxes assessed by section seventy-seven of said act.

That section twenty-eight be and hereby is amended by striking out the words "forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars," and inserting in lieu thereof, "upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court."

That section forty-three be amended by striking out the following words: "and any person who shall use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling spirits of a quality different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so used," and insert in lieu thereof "and any person who shall fraudulently use any cask or package so marked for the purpose of selling any other spirits than that so inspected, or for selling spirits of a quality or quantity different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty, as provided, for each cask or package so used."

That section forty-four be and hereby is amended, by striking out the words "to be contiguous to such distillery."

That section fifty-five be and hereby is amended, by inserting after the words "shall not be paid at the time of rendering the account of the same as herein required," the words "or at the time when they shall have become payable."

That section sixty-four be and hereby is so amended, "That no license shall be required of an attorney having taken out a license as such in consequence of being employed to purchase, rent, or sell real estate, or to collect rent thereon for others in the ordinary course of business;" in paragraph number sixteen by inserting after the word "taverns," the words "or eating houses;" by adding to paragraph number twenty-eight the following words: "Nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as retail dealers in liquors in consequence of selling alcohol;" and in paragraph number twenty-nine by inserting after the word "merchandise," or who shall manufacture by hand or machinery, for any other person, or persons, goods, wares, or merchandise."

That section sixty-four be and hereby is further amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following paragraphs:

"Thirty four. Architects and civil engineers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to plan, design, or superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, shall be regarded as an architect and civil engineer under this act: *Provided*, That this shall not include a practical carpenter who labors on a building.

"Thirty-five. Builders and contractors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to construct buildings, or ships, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, by contract, shall be regarded as a builder and contractor under this act: *Provided*, That no license shall be required from any person whose building contracts do not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars in any one year.

"Thirty-six. Stallions and jacks, owners of, shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a male horse or a jackass for the use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used: *Provided*, That all accounts, notes, or demands, for the use of any such horse or jack without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law or equity.

"Thirty-seven. Lottery ticket dealers shall pay one thousand dollars for each license. Every person, association, firm, or corporation who shall make, sell, or offer to sell lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate, or device representing or intending to represent a lottery ticket or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or shall manage any lottery or prepare schemes of lotteries, or superintend the drawing of any lottery, shall be deemed a lottery ticket dealer under this act.

"Thirty-eight. Insurance agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company, or companies, shall be regarded as an insurance agent under this act: *Provided*, That no license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker whose receipts, as such agent, are less than the sum of six hundred dollars in any one year.

"Thirty-nine. Butchers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to sell butchers' meat at retail shall be regarded as a butcher under this act: *Provided*, That no butcher having taken out a license, and paid ten dollars therefor, shall be required to take out a license as retail dealer on account of selling other articles at the same store, stall, or premises: *Provided, further*, That butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively from a cart or wagon, by themselves or agents, shall be required to pay five dollars only for each license, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, and having taken out a license therefor shall not be required to take to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butchers' meat, as aforesaid: *Provided, further*, That no license shall be required of a butcher whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars.

"Forty. Retail dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer for sale any goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including wines, spirituous or malt liquors, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, or tobacco, and whose annual sales exceed one thousand, and do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer under this act.

"Forty-one. Wholesale dealers, whose annual sales do not exceed fifty thousand dollars, shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license; if exceeding fifty thousand and not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, shall pay fifty dollars for each license; exceeding one hundred thousand and not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, shall pay one hundred dollars for each license; exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand and not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, shall pay two hundred dollars for each license; exceeding five hundred thousand and not exceeding one million dollars, shall pay three hundred dollars for each license; exceeding one million and not exceeding two million dollars, shall pay five hundred dollars for each license; exceeding two millions of dollars, shall pay two hundred and fifty dollars for every million of dollars in excess of two millions of dollars, in addition to the five hundred dollars. Every person shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer under this act whose business or occupation it is to sell or offer to sell any goods, wares, or merchandise of foreign or domestic production, not including distilled spirits, fermented liquors or wines, but not excluding drugs, medicines, cigars, snuff, or tobacco, whose annual sales exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; and the license required by any wholesale dealer shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, unless he has made or proposes to make some change in his business that will obviously reduce the amount of his annual sales; nor shall any license as wholesale dealer allow any such person to act as a commercial broker: *Provided*, That any license understated may be again assessed.

"Forty-two. Wholesale dealers in liquors shall pay for each license the amount required in this act for license to wholesale dealers. Every person other than the distiller or brewer who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and wines of all kinds, in quantities of more than three gallons at one time, or whose annual sales shall exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall take out a license as a wholesale dealer in liquors.

"Forty-three. Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license. Every person other than a distiller or brewer who shall sell or offer for sale any distilled spirits, fermented liquors, or wine of any description, in quantities of three gallons or less, and whose annual sales do not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors under this law; but nothing herein contained shall authorize the sale of any spirits, liquors, wines, or malt liquors to be drank on the premises: *Provided*, That no person licensed to keep a hotel, inn, or tavern shall be allowed to sell any liquors to be taken off the premises, and no person licensed to keep an eating-house shall be allowed to sell spirituous or vinous liquors. And no person who has taken out a license to keep a hotel, in, tavern, or eating house shall be required to take out a license as a tobacconist because of any tobacco or cigars furnished in the usual course of business as a keeper of a hotel, inn, tavern, or eating-house."

That section seventy-five be and hereby is amended, by inserting after the words "*Provided*, That white lead, oxide of zinc, and sulphate of barytes," the words "and paints and painters' colors;" by inserting before the words "on lard oil," and attached to the next preceding sentence, as follows: "and all duties or taxes on coal mined, and delivered by coal operators at the mines on contracts made prior to July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be paid by the purchaser thereof," by striking out the following words: "on sugar, refined, whether loaf, lump, granulated, or pulverized, two mills per pound; on sugar, refined, or made from molasses, sirup of molasses, melado, or concentrated melado, two mills per pound," and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "sugar refiners shall pay one and one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of all the products of their manufactories: *Provided*, That every person shall be regarded as a sugar refiner under this act whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar by melting and recrystalization, or by liquoring, claying, or other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall advance the quality or value of molasses and concentrated molasses, melado or concentrated melado, by boiling or other process;" and by inserting, in lieu of any other duties, or rates of duty, on the articles hereinafter enumerated in this section, or provisions existing in relation thereto, the following:

"On marine engines, three per centum ad valorem.

"On rivets, exceeding one-fourth of one inch in diameter, nuts, wrought, railroad chairs, bolts, and horseshoes, two dollars per ton: *Provided*, That where a duty upon the iron from which said articles shall have been made has been actually paid, an additional duty only shall be paid of fifty cents per ton.

"On rolled brass, copper, and yellow sheathing metal, in rods or sheets, one per centum ad valorem.

"On sails, tents, shades, awnings, and bags, made of cotton, flax, or hemp, or part of either, or other materials, three per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That the sewing of *sacils*, [sails,] tents, shades, awnings, carpets, and bags, the materials of whereof belonged to the employer, shall be exempt from duty, where the cloth or material from which they are made was imported, or has been subject to and paid a duty.

"On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, (not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco, prepared with all the stems in or made exclusively of stems,) fifteen cents per pound.

"On smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, and on smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems, five cents per pound.

"On snuff manufactured of tobacco, *on* [or] stems, or of any substitute of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, of all descriptions, twenty cents per pound.

"On mineral or medicinal water, or waters from springs impregnated with minerals, one cent for each bottle containing not more than one quart; when containing more than one quart, two cents for each bottle.

"Tailors, boot and shoe makers, milliners and dress makers, making clothing or articles of dress for men's, women's, or children's wear, to order as custom work, and not for sale generally, shall, to the amount of one thousand dollars, be exempt from duty, and for any excess beyond the amount of one thousand dollars shall pay a duty of one per centum ad valorem.

"On umbrellas and parasols, made of cotton, silk, or other material, three per centum ad valorem.

"On all ships, barques, brigs, schooners, sloops, sailboats, steamboats, (not including the engine,) canal boats, and all other vessels or water craft hereafter built, made, or constructed, two per cent.

"On sugar-candy and all confectionary made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at fourteen cents per pound or less, two cents per pound; when valued at exceeding fourteen cents and not exceeding forty cents per pound, three cents per pound; when valued at exceeding forty cents per pound, or when sold otherwise than by the pound, five per centum ad valorem.

"On all gold leaf fifteen cents per pack, containing not more than twenty books of twenty-five leaves each.

"On castings of iron, exceeding ten pounds in weight for each casting, not otherwise provided for in this act, or in the act to which this act is an amendment, one dollar and fifty cents per ton: *Provided*, That there shall be deducted from duties assessed upon railroad cars any duties which may have been assessed and paid upon car wheels under the provisions of this act.

"On clock and time pieces, and on clock movements when sold without being cased, three per centum ad valorem."

That section seventy-seven be and hereby is amended, by requiring the taxes provided for in that section to be levied, collected, and paid annually, by any person or persons owning, possessing, or keeping any carriage, yacht, plate, or billiard table; by inserting in the first paragraph of Schedule A, after the words "kept for use," the words "for hire or for passengers;" and by exempting from duty plate belonging to religious socities.

That section seventy eight be and hereby is amended, by reducing the duty so that on horned cattle slaughtered the duty shall be twenty cents per head, on sheep and lambs slaughtered the duty shall be three cents per head, and on hogs slaughtered, exceeding one hundred pounds in weight, without regard to age, six cents each, and no duty shall be charged on hogs slaughtered of less weight; and the cattle, hogs, and sheep slaughtered by any person for his or her own consumption, not exceeding six of each, shall be exempt from duty.

That section ninety-one be amended by striking out the word "gas" wherever it occurs, and by striking out the words "or on any articles manufactured" after the word "advertisements."

"That section ninety-three be amended so that in case of neglect or refusal to make the returns referred to in said section, the proceedings thereafter for the assessment and collection of the duty shall be in the same manner as provided for in other cases of neglect.

That section ninety-nine be amended by striking out the words "ninety-three" preceding the words "of this act," and inserting "ninety-eight."

That section one hundred and two be and hereby is amended by striking out the words "thereupon allow and deduct from," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "allow upon;" by striking out the words "added to the amount, after deducting the allowance of per centum as aforesaid," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "paid by the purchaser of such stamped paper, vellum, or parchment;" and by striking out the word "discount," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "commission."

That section one hundred and twelve be and hereby is amended by inserting after the word "district," where it first occurs, as follows: "of which the deceased person was a resident;" and by inserting after the word "district," where it next occurs, as follows: "of which the deceased person was a resident."

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty three, no person or persons, association, firm, or corporation, shall make, sell, or offer for sale, or dispose of any lottery ticket, or fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery, or any token, certificate, or device representing or intending to represent the holder, or any other person or persons as entitled or to be entitled in any lottery, lostery scheme, or game of hazard or chance to be drawn, to any prize or share or part of a prize, or any sum or part or share of any sum of money, or other article of value, or any fractional part thereof, without affixing thereto an adhesive stamp or stamps denoting the duty imposed by this act, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence; and no prize or part of a prize drawn to or by any ticket, or fractional part thereof, token, certificate, or device as aforesaid, and no sum of money or thing of value made payable or deliverable upon any stake or investment or risk in, or upon any policy of numbers, shall be demanded or recovered by any legal proceedings or otherwise, without the ticket or fractional part thereof, or policy of numbers, token, certificate, or device, shall have been duly stamped at the time of the making sale or delivery or disposal thereof: *Provided*, That in addition to all other penalties and forfeitures now imposed by law for the evasion of stamp duties, any person who shall purchase, obtain, or receive any lottery ticket, or fractional part thereof, or any token, certificate, or device representing or intended to represent a lottery ticket, or fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers, without first having thereon the stamp imposed by this act, may recover from the person of whom the same was purchased, obtained, or received, at any time within three years thereafter, before any court of competent jurisdiction, a sum equal to twice the amount paid for such ticket, or fractional part thereof, token, certificate, or device, or staked or invested in or upon any policy of numbers as aforesaid, with just and legal costs: *Provided further*, That the stamp duty herein provided shall be classed in the act to which this act is an amendment under Schedule B, as follows, to wit:

"Lottery tickets, fractional parts of lottery tickets, policies of numbers in lotteries, tokens, certificates, or devices in any form, representing the holder, or any person or persons, as entitled, or to be entitled, in any lottery, scheme, or game of hazard or chance, hereafter to be drawn, to any prize or portion of a prize or sum of money, or share thereof, or other article of value, or any portion or share thereof, when such ticket, fractional part of a ticket, policy of numbers, token, certificate, or device, shall not exceed one dollar in the amount risked, or in the retail price thereof, fifty cents, (50;) when such ticket, fractional part of a ticket, policy, token, certificate, or device, shall exceed one dollar in the amount risked, or in the retail price thereof, then for each and every dollar, or fractional part thereof, over and above one dollar, as before mentioned, an additional fifty cents, (50;) *Provided, however*, That no stamp duty herein provided for shall be construed to authorize any lottery, or the sale of any lottery, or the sale of any lottery tickets, tokens, or certificates, representing shares or fractional parts of shares therein, within any State or Territory of the United States in which lotteries or the sale of lottery tickets is or shall be specially prohibited by the laws thereof, or in violation of the laws of any State or Territory; and nothing in this act shall be held or construed so as to prevent the several States, within the limits thereof, from placing a duty, tax, or license, for State purposes, on any sale of lottery tickets on which a duty is required to be paid by this act."

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, firm, company, or corporation who shall issue tickets or contracts of insurance against fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while travelling by land or water, shall pay a duty of one per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts for such insurance, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations of existing law applicable thereto, in relation to insurance companies: *Provided*, That no stamp duty shall be required upon tickets or contracts of insurance, as aforesaid, when limited to fatal or non-fatal injury to persons while travelling.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts for the purchase or sale of gold or silver coin, or bullion, and all contracts for the loan of money or currency secured by pledge or deposit or other disposition of gold or silver coin of the United States, if it be performed after a period exceeding three days, shall be in writing or printed and signed by the parties or their agents or attorneys: and shall have one or more adhesive stamps, as provided in the act to which this is an amendment, equal in amount to one-half of one per centum, and interest at the rate of six per centum per annum on the amount so loaned, pledged, or deposited. And if any such loan, pledge, or deposit, made for a period not exceeding three days, shall be renewed or in any way extended for any time whatever, said loan, pledge, or deposit shall be subject to the duty imposed on loans exceeding three days. And no loan of currency or money on the security of gold or silver coin of the United States as aforesaid or of any certificate or other evidence of deposit payable in gold or silver coin shall be made exceeding in amount the par value of the coin pledged or deposited as security; and any such loan so made or attempted to be made shall be utterly void: *Provided*, That if gold or silver coin be loaned at its par value, it shall be subject only to the duty imposed on other loans: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to any transaction by or with the Government of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts, loans, or sales of gold and silver coin and bullion, not made in accordance with this act, shall be wholly and absolutely void; and, in addition to the penalties provided in the act to which this is an amendment, any party to said contract may, at any time within one year from the date of the contract, bring suit before any court of competent jurisdiction to recover back, for his own use and benefit, the money paid on any contract not made in accordance with this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That section one hundred and ten be and hereby is amended as follows: "Any memorandum, check, receipt, or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated, shall be considered as a promissory note within the meaning of that section, and shall be stamped accordingly;" and that Schedule B, following said section, be and is hereby amended so that any inland bill of exchange, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding twenty dollars, otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note shall (in lieu of the duties prescribed in Schedule B,) have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty, upon every sum of two hundred dollars or any fractional part thereof, if payable on demand or at any time not exceeding thirty-three days including the grace from the date or sight, of one cent, (01.)

If payable at any time not less than thirty-three days as aforesaid, and not exceeding sixty-three days, including the grace, from date or sight, of two cents, (02.)

If payable at any time not less than sixty-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding ninety-three days, including the grace, from date or sight, of three cents, (03.

If payable at any time not less than ninety-three days, as aforesaid, and not exceeding four months from date or sight and grace, of four cents, (04.)

If payable at any time not less than four months, as aforesaid, and not exceeding six months from date or sight or grace, of six cents, (06.)

If payable at any time exceeding six months from date or sight and grace, of ten cents, (10.)

And that schedule B, following section one hundred and ten, be and is hereby further amended, so that the stamp duty on certificates of any other description than those specified in said schedule, in lieu of ten cents as therein prescribed, shall be five cents, (05.)

On passage tickets by any vessel from a port of the United States to a foreign port, costing thirty dollars or less, fifty cents, (50.)

On any power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any scrip or certificate of profit or memorandum, showing an interest in the profits or accumulations of any corporation or association, if for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, ten cents, (10.)

On any policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by sea or by fire, or other peril of any kind, made by any insurance company or its agents, or by any other company or person in which the premium or assessment shall not exceed ten dollars, ten cents, (10.)

On any bill of sale by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in any other person or persons when the consideration shall not exceed five hundred dollars, there shall be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of twenty-five cents, (25.)

If the consideration exceeds five hundred dollars and does not exceed one thousand dollars, the duty shall be fifty cents, (50.)

If the consideration exceeds one thousand dollars, for each and every additional amount of one thousand dollars, or any fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, the duty in addition shall be fifty cents. (50.)

On each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, a stamp duty shall be paid equal to that imposed on the original instrument.

Any power of attorney, conveyance, or document of any kind made, or purporting to be made, in any foreign country to be used in the United States shall pay the same duty as is required by law on similar instruments or documents when made or issued in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Any mortgage or personal bond for the payment of money, or as security for the payment of any definite or certain sum of money, in lieu of the duties imposed as prescribed in Schedule B following the one hundred and tenth section, shall have a stamp or stamps affixed thereon denoting a duty upon every sum of two hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of ten cents, (10.)

No conveyance, deed, mortgage, or writing, whereby any lands, tenements, realty, or other property shall be sold, granted, assigned, or otherwise conveyed, or shall be made as security for the payment of any sum of money, shall be required to pay a stamp duty of more than the sum of one thousand dollars, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney or any other paper relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or indemnity awarded for depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians; nor on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers; *Provided*, That the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wood, coal, or other articles; nor on deposite notes to mutual insurance companies for insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgement or proof thereof by attesting witnesses.

The duty or stamps required for transportation by express companies and others is hereby repealed, and such transportation shall be exempt from stamp duty.

That the stamp duty on a contract or agreement for the charter of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, as now provided for in Schedule B, or any letter, memorandum, or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or person acting as agent of any ship, or vessel, or steamer, and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of such ship, or vessel, or steamer, if the registered tonnage of such ship, or vessel, or steamer does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons, shall be one dollar, ($1.)

Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons and not exceeding three hundred tons, three dollars, ($3.)

Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons, five dollars, ($5.)

Exceeding six hundred tons, ten dollars, ($10.)

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such method for the cancellation of stamps as a substitute for or in addition to the method now prescribed by law as he may deem expedient and effectual. And he is further authorized in his discretion to make the application of such method imperative upon the manufacturers of proprietary articles, and upon stamps of a nominal value exceeding twenty-five cents each.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That, on and after the passage of this act, any person or persons owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any canal company or canal navigation or slack-water corporation, or turnpike companies, being indebted for any sum or sums of money for which bonds or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued, payable in one or more years after date, upon which interest is or shall be stipulated to be paid, or coupons representing the interest, shall be or shall have been issued to be paid; and all dividends in scrip or money, or sums of money thereafter declared due or payable to stockholders of any canal navigation, or slack-water or turnpike company, as part of the earnings, profits, or gains of said companies, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the amount of all such interest, or coupons, or dividends, whenever the same shall be paid; and said canal companies or canal navigation, or slack-water corporations, or turnpike companies, or any person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of any canal company, or canal navigation or slack-water corporation, or turnpike company, are hereby authorized and required to deduct and withhold from all payments made to any person, persons, or party, after the first day of July, as aforesaid, on account of any interest, or coupons, or dividends due and payable, as aforesaid, the said duty or sum of three per centum; and the duties deducted, as aforesaid, and certified by the president or other proper officer of said company or corporation, shall be a receipt and discharge, according to the amount thereof, of said canal companies or canal navigation, or slack-water corporations, or turnpike companies, and the owners, possessors, and agents thereof, on dividends and on bonds or other evidences of their indebtedness upon which interest or coupons are payable, holden by any person or party whatsoever, and a list or return shall be made and rendered within thirty days after the time fixed when said interest or coupons or dividends become due or payable, and as often as every six months, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which shall contain a true and faithful account of the duties received and chargeable, as aforesaid, during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and remaining unaccounted for; and there shall be annexed to every such list or return a declaration, under oath or affirmation, in manner and form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the president, treasurer, or some proper officer of said canal company or canal navigation and slack-water corporation or turnpike companies, that the same contains a true and faithful account of the duties so withheld and received during the time when such duties have accrued or should accrue, and not accounted for; and for any default in the making or rendering of such list or return, with the declaration annexed as aforesaid, the person or persons owning, possessing, or having the care or management of such canal company or canal, navigation or slack-water corporation or turnpike companies, making such default, shall forfeit, as a penalty, the sum of five hundred dollars; and in case of any default in making or rendering said list, or of any default in the payment of the duty, or any part thereof, accruing or which should accrue, the assessment and collection shall be made according to the general provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations, owning or possessing, or having the care or management of any ferry-boat or vessel used as a ferry-boat, propelled by steam or horse power, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law, shall be subject to pay a duty of one and one half of one per centum upon the gross receipts of such ferry-boat; and the return and payment thereof shall be made in the manner prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That on and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any person or persons, firms, companies, or corporations carrying on or doing an express business shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws, be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express business, and shall be subject to the same provisions, rules, and penalties as are prescribed in section eighty of the act to which this is an amendment, for the persons, firms, companies, or corporations owning or possessing, or having the management of railroads, steamboats, and ferry boats; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in estimating the annual gains, profit, or income of any person, under the act to which this act is an amendment, the amount actually paid by such person for the rent of the dwelling-house or estate on which he resides shall be first deducted from the gains, profit, or income of such person.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no duty shall be required to be assessed or collected on beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, brewed or manufactured, or on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, distilled spirits, cotton, or woolen fabrics, when brewed, manufactured, or distilled prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, whether the same was removed for consumption or sale or not, when the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such articles as aforesaid were made, manufactured, produced, or distilled, shall furnish to the assessor of the district, without cost or expense to the United States, satisfactory proof that such beer, lager beer, ale, or porter, or such coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, distilled spirits, cotton, or woolen fabrics, was actually brewed, manufactured, produced, or distilled prior to the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That, in addition to the fractional parts of a barrel allowed in section fifty of the act to which this act is an amendment, fractional parts of a barrel may be thirds and sixths, when the quantity therein contained is not greater than such fractional part represents: *Provided, further*, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty only of sixty cents for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity or for fractional parts of a barrel: *And provided, further*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to make rules providing for deductions on account of leakage, from the quantity of spirituous liquors subject to taxation, under the act to which this act is an amendment, not exceeding five per centum of the amount removed for sale; and said deductions shall be so adjusted in the different parts of the United States as to be portioned, as nearly as practicable, to the distances over which the manufacturer usually transports said liquors for the wholesale thereof; and the owner of the aforesaid liquors shall be charged with and pay the expenses of ascertaining the leakage.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any brewer of ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or other malt liquors, shall be required to render accounts and make returns on the first day of each and every month, and no oftener. And no brewer of ale, beer, lager beer, porter, or other malt liquors shall hereafter be required to keep a record or an account, or to report or return the quantities of grain or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mas tub by him or his agent or superintendent for the purpose of producing malt liquors, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That every incorporated bank, or other bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, which shall neglect or omit to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent funds as often as once in six months, shall, in lieu thereof, make returns, under oath, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the first days of January and July in each year, or within thirty days thereafter, of the amount of profits which have accrued or been earned and received by said bank during the six months next preceding said first days of January and July; and, at the time of making such returns, shall pay to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a duty of three per cent. on such profits, and shall be subject to the provisions of the eighty second section of the act to which this is an addition: *Provided*, That the returns for the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be made within thirty days after the passage of this act.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the several assessors shall, on the first Monday of May next, and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, direct and cause the several assistant assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and inquire after and concerning all persons being within the assessment districts where they respectively reside, and license duty under the provisions of this act, or of the act to which this is in addition, and assess such persons as in said acts is required. And all licenses so assessed shall continue in force until the first day of May next succeeding. And all licenses granted after the first day of May in any year shall expire on the first day of May following, and shall be issued upon a ratable proportion of the whole amount of duty imposed for such license; and each license so granted shall be dated on the first day of the month in which it is issued: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation that on the first day of May next shall hold an unexpired license, shall be assessed a ratable proportion for the time between the expiration of the license and the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the facilities for the procurement and distribution of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, are or shall be insufficient, the Commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to furnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any such district a suitable quantity or amount of stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, without prepayment therefor, and shall allow the highest rate of commissions to the collector allowed by law to any other parties purchasing the same, and may, in advance, require of any such collector a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of any stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment, monthly, of all quantities or amounts sold or not, remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other parties within his district who make applications therefor, stamped vellum, parchment, or paper, and adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law, or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of the public in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, as he may judge necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That no instrument, document, or paper made, signed, or issued prior to the first day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect: *And provided*, That no instrument, document, writing, or paper, required by law to be samped, signed, or issued, without being duly stamped prior to the day aforesaid, or any copy thereof, shall be admitted or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting the amount of duty charged thereon, shall have been affixed thereto or used thereon, and the initials of the person using or affixing the same, together with the date when the same is so used or affixed, shall have been placed thereon by such person. And the person desiring to use any such instrument, document, writing, or paper as evidence, or his agent or attorney is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same as heretofore provided by law.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the compensation now allowed to collectors for their services, and that of their deputies, there shall be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent and exclusively relating to official business; and in calculating the commissions of collectors of internal revenue in districts whence distilled spirits are shipped to be sold in other districts in pursuance of the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, the amount of duties due on the quantity of spirits so shipped shall be added to the principal on which the commissions of such collectors are calculated, and a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the principal sum on which the commissions of the collectors in the districts to which such spirits are shipped are calculated: *Provided, however*, That the salary of no collector shall exceed ten thousand dollars in the aggregate, or more than five thousand dollars exclusive of the expenses of administering the office.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to pay over to the Treasurer of the United States monthly, or oftener if required by the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, for which the Treasurer shall give proper receipt and keep a faithful account, and at the end of each month the Commissioner, as aforesaid, shall render true and faithful accounts of all public moneys received or paid out, or paid to the Treasurer of the United States, exhibiting proper vouchers therefor, and the same shall be received and examined by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, who shall thereafter certify the balance, if any, and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificate, to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon; and the Commissioner, as aforesaid, when such accounts are settled as herein provided for, shall transmit a copy thereof to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of moneys in his hands, and shall, prior to the entering upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the First Comptroller, in a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the United States, conditioned that said Commissioner shall faithfully perform the duties of his office according to law, and shall justly and faithfully account for and pay over to the United States, in obedience to law and in compliance with the order or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, all public moneys which may come into his hands or possession, and for the safe keeping and faithful account of all stamps, adhesive stamps, or vellum, parchment or paper bearing a stamp denoting any duty thereon; which bond shall be filed in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, and such Commissioner shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase his official bond as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint in the department of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall be charged with such duties in the Bureau of Internal Revenue as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or as may be required by law, and who shall act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the absence of that officer, and exercise the privilege of franking all letters and documents pertaining to the office of Internal Revenue.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding three revenue agents, whose duties shall be, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds upon the revenue, who shall be paid such compensation as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum. The above salary to be paid in the same manner as are other expenses for collecting the revenue.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a competent person, who shall be called the cashier of internal duties, with a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, who shall have charge of the moneys received in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to his office by said Commissioner, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury; and before entering upon his duties as cashier he shall give a bond with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Solicitor, that he will faithfully account for all the moneys, or other articles of value, belonging to the United States, which may come into his hands, and perform all the duties enjoined upon his office, according to law and regulations, as aforesaid; which bond shall be deposited with the first Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the pay allowed by law, the several assessors, from the date of their appointment, shall be allowed and paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and in addition thereto, where the receipts of the collection district shall exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall not exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars annually, one-half of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over two hundred thousand dollars; where the receipts of a collection district shall exceed four hundred thousand, and shall not exceed eight hundred thousand, one-fourth of one per centum upon the excess of receipts over four hundred thousand dollars; where the receipts shall exceed eight hundred thousand dollars, one tenth of one per centum upon such excess; but the salary of no assessor shall in any case exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. And the several assessors shall be allowed and paid the sums actually expended for office rent, not exceeding the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to allow each assessor such clerks as he may deem necessary for the proper transaction of business, and to fix their compensation. Such assessors shall also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business, and for stationery and blank books used in the execution of their duties; and the compensation herein specified shall be in full for all expenses not otherwise particularly authorized; and assistant assessors shall, in addition to pay and charges allowed by law, also be allowed their necessary and reasonable charges for postage actually paid on letters and documents received or sent, and exclusively relating to official business: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be and he is hereby authorized to fix such additional rates of compensation to be made to assessors and assistant assessors in the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories, as may appear to him to be just and equitable in consequence of the greater cost of living and travelling in those States and Territories, and as may, in his judgment, be necessary to secure the services of competent and efficient men: *Provided, further*, That the rates of compensation thus allowed shall not exceed the rates paid to similar officers in such States and Territories, respectively.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That assistant assessors shall make out their accounts for pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item and including the date of each day of service, and shall transmit the same to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and if it appear just and in accordance with law he shall endorse his approval thereon, but otherwise shall return the same with objections. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon pay the same, and when receipted by the assistant assessor be allowed therefor upon presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Where any account so transmitted to the assessor shall be objected to, in whole or in part, the assistant assessor may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision on the case shall be final; and should it appear at any time that any assessor has wilfully and corruptly approved any account as aforesaid, allowing any assistant assessor a sum larger than was due according to law, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon proper proof thereof, to deduct the sum so allowed from any pay which may be due such assessor; or the Commissioner as aforesaid may direct a suit to be brought in any court of competent jurisdiction against the assessor or assistant assessor in default, for the recovery of the amount wilfully and corruptly allowed, as hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly exercise or carry on any trade or business, for the exercising or carrying on of which trade or business a license is required, without taking out such license as in that behalf required, he, she, or they shall for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, in lieu of or in addition to other penalties now imposed by law, at the discretion of the court be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That no auctioneer shall be authorized, by virtue of his license as such auctioneer, to sell any goods or other property in any other district than that in which the license shall have been granted; but lawyers, physicians, surgeons, or dentists, having taken out a license as such, shall not be required to take out any additional license in consequence of practicing their profession within or beyond the limits of the district where licensed.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises at which he, she, or they were were authorized by license to exercise or carry on any trade or business mentioned in such license, and authorized by the act to which this act is an amendment, it shall and may be lawful for the person or persons authorized to grant licenses to authorize and empower, by indorsement on such license or otherwise, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall direct, the person or persons so removing, as aforesaid, to any other place, to carry on the trade or business specified in such license at the place to which such person or persons may have removed, for or during the residue of the term for which such license was originally granted, without taking out any fresh license or payment of any additional duty or any fee thereupon for the residue of such term, and until the expiration thereof: *Provided, always*, That a fresh entry of the premises at which such trade or business shall continue to be so exercised or carried on, as aforesaid, shall thereupon be made by and in the name or names of the person or persons to whom such authority, as aforesaid, shall be granted.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall offer for sale, after the thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, any of the articles named in schedule C of the act to which this act is an amendment, whether the articles so offered are imported, or are of foreign or domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and penalties in said act imposed in regard to the sale of such articles without the use of the proper stamp or stamps, as in said act is required.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That all medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, and cosmetics, intended for exportation, as provided for in section one hundred and nine of the act to which this act is an amendment, in order to be manufactured and sold or removed, without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto, may, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be made and manufactured in warehouses known and designated in Treasury regulations as bonded warehouses, class two: *provided* such manufacturer shall first give satisfactory bonds to the collector of internal revenue for the faithful observance of the rules and regulations herein provided for, in amount not less than half required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury from persons allowed bonded warehouses, class two. Such goods, when manufactured in such warehouses, may be removed for exportation, under the direction of the revenue officer having charge thereof, without being charged with duty, and without having a stamp affixed thereto. Any manufacturer of the articles aforesaid, or of any of them, having such bonded warehouse as aforesaid, shall be at liberty, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, to convey therein any materials to be used in such manufacture which are allowed by the provisions of the said act to be exported free from tax or duty, as well as the necessary materials, implements, packages, vessels, brands, and labels for the preparation putting up, and export of the said manufactured articles; and every article so used shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty. Articles and materials so to be used may be transferred from any bonded warehouse in which the same may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, into any bonded warehouse, class two, in which such manufacture may be conducted, and may be used in such manufacture, and, when so used, shall be exempt from stamp and excise duty; and the receipt of the officer of the revenue in charge shall be received as a voucher for the manufacture of such articles. Any materials imported into the United States may, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer of the customs, be removed in original packages from on ship board, or from the bonded warehouses in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse, class two, in which such manufacture may be carried on, for the purpose of being used in such manufacture, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be used in such manufacture. No article so removed, nor any article manufactured in said bonded warehouse, class two, shall be taken therefrom except for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer of the customs having charge thereof, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks, or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and name of vessel, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs in cancellation of the bonds, or return of the amount of foreign import duties. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That spokes, hubs, felloes, grindstones, coke, silver bullion, rolled or prepared for platers' use exclusively; materials for the manufacture of hoopskirts exclusively, and unfitted for other use, (such as steel wire, rolled, tempered, or covered, cpt tapes, and small wares for joining hoops together;) spendles, and castings of all descriptions, where made exclusively for instruments, articles, or machinery upon which duties are assessed and paid, shall be exempt from duty; and all goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles made or manufactured from materials which have been subject to and upon which internal duties have been actually paid, or materials imported upon which duties have been paid, or upon which no duties are imposed by law, where the increased value of such goods wares, and merchandise, and articles so made and manufactured, shall not exceed the amount of five per centum ad valorem, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That on all cloths of silk, cotton, or other materials, dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured, or prepared into other fabrics, which were removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which have been or shall be imported, the duty or tax of three per centum shall be assessed only upon the increased value thereof: *Provided, further*, That whenever the duty has been assessed, or assessed and collected at the full value thereof upon cloths of silk, cotton, or other material manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture prior to the first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or which were imported prior to the passage of this act, and which have been died, printed, bleached, manufactured, or otherwise prepared into other fabrics since the said first of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and he hereby is authorized and directed to remit, refund, and pay back such proportion of said duties as were assessed upon the value of such cloths before the same were so dyed, printed, bleached, manufactured or otherwise prepared.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be and hereby is authorized to remit, refund, and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and all judgments or sums of money recovered in any court against any collector or deputy collector for any duties or licenses paid under protest.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That manufacturers of lard oil, lubricating oil, and linseed oil shall be subject to the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, relating to distillers of spirituous liquors, and designed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity produced, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and under regulations to be prescribed by him, be deemed necessary.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment, in relation to return by manufacturers, and the payment and collection of duties upon manufactured articles, enumerated in section seventy-five of said act, shall be and hereby are made applicable to the producers of articles which are also mentioned in said section, and on which taxes are levied.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be designated by the collector in every district where the same may be necessary one or more inspectors of manufactured tobacco, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner. And all manufactured tobacco shall, before the same is used or removed for consumption or sale, be inspected and weighed by an inspector, designated as aforesaid, who shall mark upon the box or other package containing such tobacco, in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quality and weight of the contents of such package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector. The fees of such inspector shall in all cases be paid by the owner of the tobacco so inspected and weighed. The penalties for the fraudulent marking of any package of tobacco, and for any fraudulent attempt to evade the duties on tobacco, so inspected, by changing in any manner the package or the marks thereon, shall be the same as provided in relation to distilled spirits by existing laws. That manufactured tobacco may be removed from the place of manufacture for the purpose of being exported, after the quantity and quality to be so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection, according to the provisions of this act, upon and with the written permission of the collector or deputy collector of the district, without payment of the duties thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having given bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in the manner and form and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in at least double the amount of said duties to export the said manufactured tobacco or pay the duties thereon within such time as may be stated in the bond; and all the provisions relative to the exportation of distilled spirits in bond, contained in the act to which this act is an amendment, as far as the same may be applicable, shall be applied to the exportation of tobacco in bond: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered to apply to snuff, fine-cut tobacco, or cigars.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the evidence of exportation to entitle to benefit of drawback under the act to provide internal revenue to which this act is an amendment, and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto, shall be the same as those which are now or may be required to entitle the exporter to benefit of drawback under the acts relating to drawbacks of duties on imports, with such other rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: that the bureau in charge of exports for the benefit of drawback under the acts as aforesaid at the port of New York (and at such other ports as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate) shall have charge of the same under the act to which this act is an amendment; that the head of such bureau shall be invested with the authority and receive the emoluments of a deputy of the collector of customs; and that the said bureau shall, under the direction of the collector of the customs, embrace the supervision of all exports entitled to remission of duties, or to drawback of duties paid, under the acts above mentioned: the ascertaining and certifying such duties; the taking and cancellation of required bonds; the charge of all export entry papers for benefit of drawback and officers' returns thereon, and of certificates in proof of the landing of such exports abroad: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to change or modify the existing mode of paying the drawbacks and debentures allowed by the laws before referred to.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco is required, under such instructions as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, to audit, allow, and pay the accounts for services of the collectors and assessors of California, Oregon, and Nevada Territory, subject to the revision of the said Commissioner.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That this act, except where otherwise indicated, shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the existing laws shall extend to and be in force, as modified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by this act.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the date when this act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback on cordials and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits, on which a duty shall have been paid equal in amount to the duty paid on such spirits when exported, with such deduction as the Secretary of the Treasury may think reasonable, not exceeding five per centum of the amount of duty so paid, the amount to be ascertained in the manner and under the regulations prescribed in section one hundred and sixteen of the act to which this is additional, and the same to be subject to all the provisions of said section applicable thereto: *Provided*, That no such allowance shall be made unless the value of the spirits used in such manufacture shall exceed one-half of the whole value of the article manufactured as aforesaid.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

[PUBLIC No. 58.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian Affairs and of the several Indian agents, per acts of fifth June eighteen hundred and fifty, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty five, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, nineteenth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and sixty, eighth and thirteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and per fifteenth article of treaty of nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, with the Yanctons, ninety-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the pay of the several Indian sub-agents, per act of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars.

For the pay of clerk to superintendent at Saint Louis, Missouri, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of supervisors for reservation in California, nine thousand dollars.

For the pay of interpreters, per acts of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, twenty-seventh February, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars.

For pay of twenty laborers for reservations in California, twelve thousand dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the employment of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs on such occasions and for such periods of time as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary to the public service, five thousand dollars

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

BLACKFOOT INDIANS.

For eighth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing

them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting [illegible] and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

[C]ASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For ninth of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible] dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, eight thousand [illegible] and thirty-[illegible] dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred [illegible] dollars.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two-thirds of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For eighth of twenty instalments in coin, [goods,] household furniture, and cooking utensils, agricultural implements and cattle, carpenters' and other tools and building materials, and for moral and educational purposes, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nineteen thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments, for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For seventh of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shop, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible] and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For ninth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNIBIGOSHISH BANDS.

For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For eighth of ten equal instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand and forty dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments, each of the second series, of two thousand dollars, for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, four thousand dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments of the second series, of three thousand dollars each, in agricultural implements, and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building material, cattle, labor, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS,

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, for education, support of government, and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five twenty-five thousand dollars.

COMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For the last of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the last of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For tenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for educational and other beneficial purposes, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For tenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For eighth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For eighth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty, sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For reappropriation of the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty-six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as per fifth article treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, carried to surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For reappropriation of the sum of nineteen thousand eighteen hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-six cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty-six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as per fifth article of treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For ninth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the sixth of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For sixth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for pay of a miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For eighth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

OTTAWAS OF KANSAS.

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For first of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand [illegible] lars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and six dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For tenth of sixteenth instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For tenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

To enable the President of the United States to cause the Sioux of the Mississippi to be removed beyond the limits of any State, and for establishing them in their new homes, fifty thousand and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, the same being (in amount) equal to one-third of the whole sum heretofore stipulated to be paid in the several treaties heretofore existing between the said Indians and the United States, but which treaties have been abrogated in consequence of the war by said Indians and the people of the United States.

For the purpose of maintaining the said Indians in their new homes, and subsisting them and making such provisions as will enable them to support themselves by agricultural pursuits, the President is authorized to use and expend one-third of the unexpended balance now remaining in the Treasury which has heretofore been appropriated for the benefit of the said Indians, in such manner as he shall deem expedient and best calculated to promote the interests of the said Indians: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be paid to the said Indians in money

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For third of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians, seventy thousand dollars

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For tenth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments, of the second series, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to arrange for and effect the peaceful and quiet removal of said Indians to some suitable location outside the limits of any State, the said sum to be taken from and charged to the said fund of one million one hundred thousand dollars held by the United States for said Indians under the aforesaid treaty of first November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and that the amount so appropriated shall be replaced from the proceeds of the sales of the lands belonging to said Indians, which the Government may be authorized to sell by virtue of an existing treaty with said Indians, and by act of Congress.

YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For fifth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For fourth of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

PONCAS.

For the last of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For fourth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For first of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For fourth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

YAKIMA NATION.

For fourth of five instalments, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifty article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifty article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For fourth of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters' and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the last four instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred do lars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fift -five, fifteen hundred dollars.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-fivo, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for payment of salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For fourth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapoolas of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For first of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructions, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'KLALLAMS.

For first of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interiorr, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron, and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFLICTED BANDS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, and pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of Indians, transportation of goods, purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the northern district of California thirty-five thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths for the northern district of California, fifteen hundred dollars.

For two physicians for the northern district of California, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the southern district of California, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the salaries of clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs for the northern and southern districts of California, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office [and] travelling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory (not parties to any treaty) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERNICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For three interpreters for Indian service in Utah Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORALO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

OMAHAS.

For assistant engineer for mill, six hundred dollars.

For pay of assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For payment to Tah-sah, or White Crow, an Omaha chief for horses killed by white settlers, six hundred and thirty dollars.

For payment of admitted claims of S. C. Webber and J. J. Miller, for labor in erection of mill on the Omaha reservation, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For amount required to reimburse the Blackfeet and other Indians, in dry-goods, clothing, hardware and guns, which were lost in shipment in the burning of the steamer Chippewa, fourteen thousand four hundred and four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.

For third of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, thirty thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanics' shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling house for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, five thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods and provisions, five thousand dollars.

For survey and allotment of lands for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, ten thousand dollars.

For the expense of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements, teams, seeds, pay of necessary employees, purchase of medicines, iron and steel for the establishment of blacksmith and tin shops for those Indians with whom treaties have been made, but not ratified, in Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.

For payment of annuity in money, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the first of four instalments in money, per fourth article of treaty of June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on thirty four thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, per fourth article treaty June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For payment for ponies, cattle and timber stolen from the Ottawas, reported and approved by Secretary of the Interior, thirteen thousand and five dollars and ninety-five cents.

For payment of damages sustained in compliance with the provisionary clause of the tenth article of treaty of June twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of two agents on the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

To reimburse the loss sustained by the Yancton Sioux Indians on the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the sinking of the steamer "J. G. Morrow," four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For clothing, food, and other necessary expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the Indian Department, growing out of the extraordinary Indian troubles during the present fiscal year in the Northwestern States and Territories, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salary of an agent for the Ottawas, Chippewas, of Swan Creek, and Black River, and Christian Indians in the State of Kansas, fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said agency shall continue for one year only.

For carrying into effect the sixth section of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations," approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, to satisfy the claims of the half-breeds to the proceeds of the lands in the Nemaha reserve, excluded from such reservations by the McCoy survey of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For intercourse with the various Indian tribes between whom and the United States there exist no treaty stipulations, including purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet any other expenses requisite to effect treaties with such tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to enable the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enter into negotiations with Indian tribes for the exchange of lands, to provide for their removal to arrange questions of boundaries between the respective tribes, and for measures generally for preserving peace with them, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, at the commencement of its next session, a statement indicating the disposition made of the money hereby appropriated: *And provided further*, That hereafter all special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to dispose of, at the best price they will bring in the market, twenty-five thousand dollars of the bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, purchased with the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the united bands of the Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaw Indians of Kansas, now in the custody of the United States, belonging to said Indians, or so many thereof as he may deem necessary for the purchase of such clothing, food, seed, grain, agricultural implements, or domestic animals, as may be necessary for the immediate relief of said Indians, and to enable them to plant a crop, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of said bonds or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for said purpose: *Provided*, That said sale shall be made after three weeks' public notice at the merchants' exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the market price of said bonds in the cities of New York and Philadelphia: *And provided further*, That no special agent or agents shall be employed, nor shall any such sale be made until after the assent and approval of said Indians for the sale of their bonds shall first be obtained through their regular authorized representatives.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to expend such part of the amount heretofore appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulations with any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, as may be found necessary to enable such individual members of such tribes as have been driven from their homes and reduced to want on account of their friendship to the United States, to subsist until they can be removed to their homes, and to assist them in such removal: *Provided*, That an account shall be kept of the sums so paid for the benefit of said members of said tribes, which account shall be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth shall be made of the lowest responsible bidder, after sufficient public notice by advertisement in appropriate newspapers: *Provided, also*, That the said Secretary shall not be required to accept any bid which is in his judgment unreasonable in its character.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, providing for the extinction of their title to lands held in common within said State, and for the removal of such Indians of said tribes as hold their lands in common, to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States, and outside the limits of any State.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, by treaty or otherwise, with such loyal tribes, or the loyal portion of such tribes, now residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the "Indian country," as may be necessary in order to secure for the Indians of Kansas, who shall be removed to said Indian country, under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, the title to the land to which they may be so removed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to direct so much of the unexpended balances of appropriation for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington as may be necessary to meet the outstanding liabilities of the Indian department in said State and Territory during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a sum not exceeding sixty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That no money shall be paid except in discharge of liabilities incurred in carrying into effect the objects provided for by law for the Indian service.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries of the Indian agents in Nevada and Utah shall hereafter be at the rate of of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

STEAM

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

HOE'S LARGE CYLINDER PRESSES.

We are prepared to Print all kinds of

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, BLANKS, BILLS OF LADING, CIRCULARS,

And every other description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

At moderate rates and at short notice.

PRINTING PRESSES FOR SALE.

THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY having by the introduction of steam Machinery, no farther use for the following Presses, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

Guernsey Press,

In perfect order, having averaged about 7,000 impressions daily up to November last. It will print a form 29x42, and one man can with ease work 500 per hour.

Gilman's Card Press,

Is put in motion with a crank by one hand, and fed by the other. Will print a form 6x4½. Warranted a good Press.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate,
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[illegible] mechanical pursuits, [illegible] promoting [illegible] the discretion of [illegible] of the treaty of [illegible] eighteen hundred and fifty-[illegible] thousand dollars.

[illegible] AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

[illegible] of fifteen instalments of annuity, to [illegible] directed by the President, per [illegible] November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

[illegible] of fifteen instalments for the pay of a [illegible] treaty eighteenth November, [illegible] and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible].

[illegible] ten instalments for pay of physician [illegible] and expense of care of the sick, [illegible] treaty eighteenth November, [illegible] hundred and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible].

[illegible] of fifteen instalments for pay of [illegible] purchase of books and stationery, [illegible] November, [illegible] and fifty-four, one thousand [illegible] dollars.

[illegible]

[illegible] of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible], per fourth article treaty [illegible] eighteen hundred and forty-two, [illegible] September [illegible] eight thousand [illegible].

[illegible] of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] pay of two carpenters, per [illegible] October, eighteen [illegible] article treaty [illegible] hundred and fifty-[illegible].

[illegible] twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] per fourth article treaty [illegible] hundred and forty-[illegible] September, [illegible] hundred and fifty-four, seven [illegible] dollars.

[illegible] twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] schools, per fourth [illegible] October, eighteen hundred [illegible] and eighth article treaty thirtieth [illegible] hundred and fifty-four, one [illegible] and thirty-three dollars [illegible].

[illegible] twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] to the pay of two farmers, per fourth [illegible] October, eighteen hundred [illegible] eighth article treaty thirtieth [illegible] eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six [illegible] dollars and sixty-seven [illegible].

[illegible] twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] purchase of provisions and [illegible] fourth article treaty fourth October, [illegible] and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred [illegible] and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and [illegible] dollars and thirty-three cents.

[illegible] twenty instalments in [illegible] household furniture, and cooking utensils, [illegible] implements and cattle, carpenters' [illegible] and building materials, and for [illegible] purposes, per fourth article [illegible] September, eighteen hundred [illegible] thousand dollars.

[illegible] twenty instalments for six smiths [illegible] and iron and steel [illegible] eighteen hundred and [illegible] thousand dollars.

[illegible] twenty instalments for the support [illegible] smiths' shops, per second and fifth article [illegible] September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and three hundred [illegible] dollars.

[illegible] for the [illegible] assistant, and support of shop, [illegible] thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one [illegible] dollars.

[illegible] of two farmers for the Bois Forte [illegible] pleasure of the President, per [illegible] thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible], per fourth article treaty [illegible] eighteen hundred and forty-two, [illegible] thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand [illegible] and sixty-six dollars and sixty [illegible] cents.

[illegible] of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] of two carpenters, per [illegible] October, eighteen [illegible] and eighth article treaty [illegible] September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, [illegible] hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

[illegible] of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] support of schools, per fourth [illegible] October, eighteen hundred [illegible] and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six [illegible] and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] the purchase of provisions and [illegible] fourth October, eighteen hundred [illegible] and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four [illegible] dollars and sixty-six cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] for the support of two smiths' shops, [illegible] smiths and assistants, [illegible] fourth October, eighteen hundred and [illegible] eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred [illegible] dollars and sixty seven cents.

For one-third of twenty-second of twenty-five [illegible] pay of two farmers, per fourth [illegible] fourth October, eighteen hundred and [illegible] eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three [illegible] and thirty-three cents.

For ninth of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNIBAGOSHISH BANDS.

For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

For ninth of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For ninth of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For ninth of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For eighth of ten equal instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand and forty dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments, each of the second series, of two thousand dollars, for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, four thousand dollars.

For first and second of five equal annual instalments of the second series, of three thousand dollars each, in agricultural implements, and carpenters' tools, household furniture and building material, cattle, labor, and miscellaneous items, six thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light-horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, for education, support of government, and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of the twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five twenty-five thousand dollars.

COMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For the last of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the last of ten instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the last of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of thirty-three instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the [illegible] of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, per resolution of the Senate nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and fifth article treaty sixth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at five per centum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and ninth article treaty seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

KANSAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty fourteenth January, eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars.

KICKAPOOS.

For tenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars for educational and other beneficial purposes, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For tenth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For eighth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty eight, and third article twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For eighth of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty, sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For reappropriation of the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-four cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty-six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as per fifth article treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, carried to surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

For reappropriation of the sum of nineteen thousand eighteen hundred and eleven dollars and twenty-six cents, being their proportion of the sum of thirty-six thousand and eighty dollars and ten cents, part of the permanent annuity of twenty-five thousand dollars payable for the years eighteen hundred and fifty-four and eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as per fifth article of treaty of fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, carried to the surplus fund thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For ninth instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fifteen hundred dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer and assistant if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the sixth of ten instalments of this amount, being second of the series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, thirty thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of a miller, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for support of farmer, per eighth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided for by the eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per eighth article of the treaty of sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For sixth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for pay of a miller, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for farmer, per seventh article fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, six hundred dollars.

For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill provided by the seventh article of the treaty of fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For supplying the smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair, per seventh article of the treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred dollars.

For an engineer, one thousand two hundred dollars.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For eighth of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand three hundred dollars.

For eighth of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

OTTAWAS OF KANSAS.

For their proportion of the permanent annuities in money, goods, or otherwise, payable under the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, two thousand six hundred dollars.

PAWNEES.

For first of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For sixth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and six dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For tenth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the seventh of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For tenth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

To enable the President of the United States to cause the Sioux of the Mississippi to be removed beyond the limits of any State, and for establishing them in their new homes, fifty thousand and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents, the same being (in amount) equal to one-third of the whole sum heretofore stipulated to be paid in the several treaties heretofore existing between the said Indians and the United States, but which treaties have been abrogated in consequence of the war by said Indians and the people of the United States.

For the purpose of maintaining the said Indians in their new homes, and subsisting them and making such provisions as will enable them to support themselves by agricultural pursuits, the President is authorized to use and expend one-third of the unexpended balance now remaining in the Treasury which has heretofore been appropriated for the benefit of the said Indians, in such manner as he shall deem expedient and best calculated to promote the interests of the said Indians: *Provided*, That no part of said sum shall be paid to the said Indians in money.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For third of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians, seventy thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For tenth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments, of the second series, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand three hundred dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For ninth of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For ninth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For seventeenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

And the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to arrange for and effect the peaceful and quiet removal of said Indians to some suitable location outside the limits of any State, the said sum to be taken from and charged to the said fund of one million one hundred thousand dollars held by the United States for said Indians under the aforesaid treaty of first November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and that the amount so appropriated shall be replaced from the proceeds of the sales of the lands belonging to said Indians, which the Government may be authorized to sell by virtue of an existing treaty with said Indians, and by act of Congress.

YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For fifth of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For fourth of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

PONCAS.

For the last of five instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, twelve thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For fifth of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

DWAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For fourth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For first of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For fourth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

YAKIMA NATION.

For fourth of five instalments, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifty article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifty article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For fourth of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters' and wagon and plow makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.

For the last four instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen hundred dollars.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for payment of salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

MOLEL INDIANS.

For fourth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of five instalments (in addition to the instalments specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight hundred dollars.

QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.

For first of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructions, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'KLALLAMS.

For first of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interiorr, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock; pay of necessary employees; purchase of clothing, medicine, iron, and steel; establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFLICTED BANDS.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, and pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN CALIFORNIA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of Indians, transportation of goods, purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the northern district of California thirty-five thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths for the northern district of California, fifteen hundred dollars.

For two physicians for the northern district of California, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the southern district of California, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the salaries of clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs for the northern and southern districts of California, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the act of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation, and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office [and] travelling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory (not parties to any treaty) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For three interpreters for Indian service in Utah Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORADO TERRITORY.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

OMAHAS.

For assistant engineer for mill, six hundred dollars.

For pay of assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For payment to Tah-sah, or White Crow, an Omaha chief for horses killed by white settlers, six hundred and thirty dollars.

For payment of admitted claims of S. C. Webber and J. J. Miller, for labor in erection of mill on the Omaha reservation, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For amount required to reimburse the Blackfeet and other Indians, in dry-goods, clothing, hardware and guns, which were lost in shipment in the burning of the steamer Chippewa, fourteen thousand four hundred and four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.

For third of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, thirty thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanics' shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling house for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, five thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods and provisions, five thousand dollars.

For survey and allotment of lands for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, ten thousand dollars.

For the expense of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements, teams, seeds, pay of necessary employees, purchase of medicines, iron and steel for the establishment of blacksmith and tin shops for those Indians with whom treaties have been made, but not ratified, in Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.

For payment of annuity in money, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the first of four instalments in money, per fourth article of treaty of June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on thirty four thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, per fourth article treaty June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For payment for ponies, cattle and timber stolen from the Ottawas, reported and approved by Secretary of the Interior, thirteen thousand and five dollars and ninety-five cents.

For payment of damages sustained in compliance with the provisionary clause of the tenth article of treaty of June twenty-four, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of two agents on the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand dollars.

To reimburse the loss sustained by the Yancton Sioux Indians on the twenty-ninth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, by the sinking of the steamer "J. G. Morrow," four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-eight cents.

For clothing, food, and other necessary expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, twenty thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the Indian Department, growing out of the extraordinary Indian troubles during the present fiscal year in the Northwestern States and Territories, twenty thousand dollars.

For the salary of an agent for the Ottawas, Chippewas, of Swan Creek, and Black River, and Christian Indians in the State of Kansas, fifteen hundred dollars: *Provided*, That said agency shall continue for one year only.

For carrying into effect the sixth section of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations," approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, to satisfy the claims of the half-breeds to the proceeds of the lands in the Nemaha reserve, excluded from such reservation by the McCoy survey of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-seven cents.

For intercourse with the various Indian tribes between whom and the United States there exist no treaty stipulations, including purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet any other expenses requisite to effect treaties with such tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to enable the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President of the United States, to enter into negotiations with Indian tribes for the exchange of lands, to provide for their removal to arrange questions of boundaries between the respective tribes, and for measures generally for preserving peace with them, fifty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall report to Congress, at the commencement of its next session, a statement indicating the disposition made of the money hereby appropriated: *And provided further*, That hereafter all special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to dispose of, at the best price they will bring in the market, twenty-five thousand dollars of the bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, purchased with the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the united bands of the Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaw Indians of Kansas, now in the custody of the United States, belonging to said Indians, or so many thereof as he may deem necessary for the purchase of such clothing, food, seed, grain, agricultural implements, or domestic animals, as may be necessary for the immediate relief of said Indians, and to enable them to plant a crop, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of said bonds or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for said purpose: *Provided*, That said sale shall be made after three weeks' public notice at the merchants' exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the market price of said bonds in the cities of New York and Philadelphia: *And provided further*, That no special agent or agents shall be employed, nor shall any such sale be made until after the assent and approval of said Indians for the sale of their bonds shall first be obtained through their regular authorized representatives.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to expend such part of the amount heretofore appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulations with any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, as may be found necessary to enable such individual members of such tribes as have been driven from their homes and reduced to want on account of their friendship to the United States, to subsist until they can be removed to their homes, and to assist them in such removal: *Provided*, That an account shall be kept of the sums so paid for the benefit of said members of said tribes, which account shall be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth shall be made of the lowest responsible bidder, after sufficient public notice by advertisement in appropriate newspapers: *Provided, also*, That the said Secretary shall not be required to accept any bid which is in his judgment unreasonable in its character.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, providing for the extinction of their title to lands held in common within said State, and for the removal of such Indians of said tribes as hold their lands in common, to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States, and outside the limits of any State.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, by treaty or otherwise, with such loyal tribes, or the loyal portion of such tribes, now residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the "Indian country," as may be necessary in order to secure for the Indians of Kansas, who shall be removed to said Indian country, under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, the title to the land to which they may be so removed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to direct so much of the unexpended balances of appropriation for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington as may be necessary to meet the outstanding liabilities of the Indian department in said State and Territory during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and eighteen hundred and sixty-two, a sum not exceeding sixty-eight thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That no money shall be paid except in discharge of liabilities incurred in carrying into effect the objects provided for by law for the Indian service.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the salaries of the Indian agents in Nevada and Utah shall hereafter be at the rate of of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

The Press Printing Co.

In order to keep pace with their rapidly increasing business are constantly extending their facilities for Book and Job Printing. They have recently introduced Steam into their establishment, and put up another of

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At moderate rates and at short notice.

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THE PRESS PRINTING COMPANY having by the introduction of steam Machinery, no farther use for the following Presses, offer them for sale at low prices for cash.

Guernsey Press,

In perfect order, having averaged about 7,000 impressions daily up to November last. It will print a form 29x42, and one man can with ease work 500 per hour.

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Is put in motion with a crank by one hand, and fed by the other. Will print a form 6x4½. Warranted a good Press.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned has for sale, an Improved Farm (land first quality) situate in Washington County, Minn., four miles from the city of Stillwater; adjoining the Saint Paul and Stillwater County Roads.

And also, for sale, several tracts of No. 1 unimproved farming lands, within three and five miles of said city, which will be sold cheap for cash.

THOS. J. YORKS, Dealer in Real Estate,
Stillwater, Min., March, 1863. mar1-3m

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[Public—No. 42.]

AN ACT to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; he shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars. The Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing national currency under the provisions of this act.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the currency bureau, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may hereafter be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify—

First. The name assumed by such association.

Second. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on; designating the State, Territory, or district, and also the particular city, town, or village.

Third. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and in cities whose population is over ten thousand persons the capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. The time when such association shall commence.

Sixth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such court or notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of its banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in instalments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one instalment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any instalment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder, at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act, to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the president or cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper, published in the city or county where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof: *Provided*, That if no newspaper is published in such city or county, such certificate shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency shall direct.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association and for the period limited therein, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the passage of this act; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as president of such association, and to appoint a cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such president, cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Section 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired. For all debts, contracted by such association for circulation, deposits, or otherwise, each shareholder shall be liable to the amount, at their par value, of the shares held by him in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Section 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

Section 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgment decrees, or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section.

Section 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States bonds bearing interest to an amount not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in; which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, or of equivalent United States bonds bearing a less rate of interest; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Section 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be issued under this act shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars. One hundred and fifty millions of which sum shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources, and business, of such States, District, and Territories.

Section 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and issued under the provisions of this act, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president, or vice-president, and cashier; and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Section 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act, or upon the bonds deposited for the security of the same, such association organized under this act shall semi-annually on the first days of January and July, after its organization, pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, in lawful money of the United States, one per centum on the amount of circulating notes received by such association, and in default thereof the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to reserve and retain one per centum on the amount of said bonds so deposited at each semi-annual payment of interest thereon; and all sums so reserved and retained shall be paid into the Treasury under the direction of the Secretary, and every bank, banking association, or corporation not organized under the provisions of this act, issuing notes calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall, on the first day of July next, and regularly, on the first days of January and July thereafter, make and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency a true and accurate return of the gross amount of notes issued by it, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or on deposit elsewhere; and in default of any such return, the bank, banking association, or corporation so failing to make return shall pay to the United States a penalty of two per centum upon its entire capital stock, to be recovered, for the use of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 20. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt; and no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

Section 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, with a memorandum written or printed on the certificate of such bonds, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such association; and no transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless sanctioned by the order or request of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every association from whose account such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in such book, and in either case the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the association from whose account such transfer was made, the kind of bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

Section 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours to ascertain the correctness of the entries of the same.

Section 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the president or cashier of every banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of said Department, and, if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier.

Section 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the quarter of the year next succeeding the organization of such association, and continuing on the first days of each succeeding quarter in every year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president and cashier, and all wilful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offense. The report hereby required shall be in the form prescribed by the Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to-wit: Loans and discounts, overdrafts due from banks, amount due from the directors of the association, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, bonds, and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account, capital, circulation, profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish full abstracts of such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose, one in the city of Washington and the other in the city of New York, exhibiting the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or, if there be no newspaper at such a place, then in a newspaper published at the capital of the State, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association located and doing business in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, shall publish or cause to be published, on the morning of the first Tuesday in each month, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the association making such report is located, to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement, under the oath of the president or cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to-wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits, and circulation.

Section 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such notary public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such notary public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Section 26. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the facts so ascertained; and if, from such protest or the reports so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented, whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an equal amount of the bonds pledged by such association, equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled, and for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Section 27. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of cancelling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association to be sold at public auction in the City of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to such association.

Section 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States will be best promoted thereby, sell at private sale any of the stock so transferred to him by such association, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided*, That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than the par, nor less than the market value thereof at the time of sale. *And provided further*, That no sales of any such stock, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer thereof shall have been made with the formalities prescribed in this act.

Section 29. *And be it further enacted*, That on becoming satisfied, as specified in this act, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to such association, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and such receiver shall pay over all moneys so made to the Treasurer of the United States, and also make report to the Comptroller of the Currency of all his acts and proceedings. The Comptroller shall thereupon cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof; and from time to time the Comptroller, after full provision shall have been first made for refunding to the United States any such deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association as is mentioned in this act, shall make a ratable dividend of the moneys so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however*, That if any such association, against which proceedings have been so instituted on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, shall deny having failed to do so, such association may at any time within ten days after such association shall have been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in this act, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or territorial court of the United States, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

Section 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, by any banking association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Comptroller of the Currency may give to any such banking association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to the Treasurer by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such banking association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid; and said Comptroller may direct the return of any of said bonds to the banking association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That ninety per centum of the current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the banking association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such banking association: *And provided, farther*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act for the security of the creditors of such association; nor shall the Treasurer be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than one thousand dollars; and if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as aforesaid, the market or cash value shall be reduced, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association receiving said bills, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as long as such depreciation continues.

Section 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged as aforesaid for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such banking association shall be, at the stock exchange in the city of New York, for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other bonds or money, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended, and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the sums so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States bonds, in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the respective associations by which the bonds on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged; and whenever the price of such depreciated bonds at the stock exchange in New York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association, and all accruing interest on such pledged bonds shall thereafter be paid to such association on demand thereof.

Section 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such banking association, and to deliver in place thereof to such association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount; and such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be cancelled, shall be burned to ashes in presence of three persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, and one by the Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to the Comptroller by an officer or agent of such association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

Section 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

Section 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the stock pledged by such banking association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association; and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Section 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such association shall at no time be liable to such association, either as principle debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

Section 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any association under this act shall have power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable either as principal, debtor, surety, or otherwise, to the association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Section 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of instalments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

Section 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him: shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Section 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be president of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own in his own right at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital if over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona-fide owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Section 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper in the county adjoining.

Section 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further*, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight, and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association in other places than the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Section 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon, and reserved profits.

Section 43. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise.

Section 44. *And be it further enacted*, That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its nett profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Section 45. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First. The amount of capital stock actually paid in and then remaining as the capital stock of such association.

Secondly. The amount of the circulating notes of such association then in circulation.

Thirdly. The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly. The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly. The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every descripton, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly. The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly. The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly. The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any association, banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Tenthly. The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly. The amount of balances due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly. The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteenthly. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly. The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to the association.

Fifteenthly. The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly. The total amount of liability to the association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount of indorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Section 46. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, reserve, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as is for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money, in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which the associations are respectively located, and no more: *Provided, however*, That interest may be reserved or taken, in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking; and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, drawn on actually existing values, and payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at the current discount or premium, shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

Section 47. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any association, including liabilities as acceptor of bona fide bills of exchange, payable out of the State where the association is located, shall at no time exceed one-third: exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, one-fifth; and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.

Section 48. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, nor shall it in any other mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association, which notes shall not, at any such time, be receivable at par on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Section 49. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfer of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt owing to any association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

Section 50. *And be it further enacted*, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited: such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, before the association shall be declared dissolved; and in cases of such violation every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Section 51. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller; and the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such examination, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

Section 52. *And be it further enacted*, That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic, or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Section 53. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. And a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall, at the beginning of every year, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the first quarter after the organization of the association.

Section 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interests will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such associations doing business under this act as depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs.

Section 55. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Section 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be re-issued by said association, shall upon conviction forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Section 57. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be an imitation of the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious circulating note, issued or purporting to have been issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 58. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any engraved plate or block after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 59. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions, and proceedings by and against any association under this act may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established.

Section 60. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session—

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third. To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Fourth. To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year. And such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year; and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the Department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Section 61. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association or corporation lawfully in existence as a bank of circulation on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, organized in any State, either under a special act of incorporation or a general banking law, may at any time within —— years after the passage of this act become an association under the provisions of this act; that in such case the certificate of association provided for by this act shall be signed by the directors of such banking association or corporation, and in addition to the specifications required by this act shall specify that such directors are authorized by the owners of two thirds of the capital stock of such banking association or corporation to make such certificate of association, and such certificate of association shall thereafter have the same effect and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as is provided for as to other associations organized under this act. And such association or corporation thereafter shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities and rules, in all respects, as is [are] prescribed in this act for other associations organized under it, and shall be held and regarded as an association under this act.

Section 62. *And be it further enacted*, That any bank or banking association authorized by any State law to engage in the business of banking, and duly organized under such State law at the time of the passage of this act, and which shall be the holder and owner of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per centum of its capital stock, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by this act; and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes, as herein provided, equal in amount to eighty per centum of the amount of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Section 63. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the failure of any such State bank or banking association to redeem any of its circulating notes issued under the provisions of the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, when satisfied that such default has been made, and within thirty days after notice of such default, proceed to declare the bonds transferred and delivered to the Treasurer forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon the circulating notes which have been issued by such bank or banking association shall be redeemed and paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as other circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act are redeemed and paid.

Section 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds forfeited, as provided in the last preceding section, may be cancelled to an amount equal to the circulating notes redeemed and paid, or such bonds may be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and after retaining out of the proceeds a sum sufficient to pay the whole amount of circulating notes, for the redemption of which such bonds are held, the surplus, if any remains, shall be paid to the bank or banking association from whom such bonds were received.

Section 65. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves the right, at any time, to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

TAX DEEDS.

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1863.

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Medium, 19x26. Is simple, quick, and powerful.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]

AN ACT to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; he shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars. The Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing national currency under the provisions of this act.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of the Currency by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the currency bureau, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may hereafter be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify—

First. The name assumed by such association.

Second. The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on; designating the State, Territory, or district, and also the particular city, town, or village.

Third. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars; and in cities whose population is over ten thousand persons the capital stock shall not be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. The time when such association shall commence.

Sixth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such court or notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the articles of association which shall have been adopted, to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted*, That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of its banking business, and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in instalments of at least ten per centum each on the whole amount to which the association shall be limited, as frequently as one instalment at the end of each succeeding two months from the time of the commencement of its banking operations, until the whole of the capital stock shall be paid in.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any instalment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock held by such delinquent shareholder, at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the county where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and no less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the directors may order.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock; the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors and by the president or cashier of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper, published in the city or county where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof: *Provided*, That if no newspaper is published in such city or county, such certificate shall be published as the Comptroller of the Currency shall direct.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association and for the period limited therein, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the passage of this act; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as president of such association, and to appoint a cashier and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such president, cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Section 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired. For all debts, contracted by such association for circulation, deposits, or otherwise, each shareholder shall be liable to the amount, at their par value, of the shares held by him in addition to the amount invested in such shares.

Section 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

Section 14. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgment decrees, or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose than as specified in this section.

Section 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any United States bonds bearing interest to an amount not less than one-third of the capital stock paid in; which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Section 16. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, or of equivalent United States bonds bearing a less rate of interest; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any such association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Section 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be issued under this act shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars. One hundred and fifty millions of which sum shall be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population, and the remainder shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources, and business, of such States, District, and Territories.

Section 18. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same: which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and issued under the provisions of this act, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president, or vice-president, and cashier; and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Section 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act, or upon the bonds deposited for the security of the same, such association organized under this act shall semi-annually on the first days of January and July, after its organization, pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, in lawful money of the United States, one per centum on the amount of circulating notes received by such association, and in default thereof the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to reserve and retain one per centum on the amount of said bonds so deposited at each semi-annual payment of interest thereon; and all sums so reserved and retained shall be paid into the Treasury under the direction of the Secretary, and every bank, banking association, or corporation not organized under the provisions of this act, issuing notes calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall, on the first day of July next, and regularly, on the first days of January and July thereafter, make and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency a true and accurate return of the gross amount of notes issued by it, whether in circulation or in its vaults, or on deposit elsewhere; and in default of any such return, the bank, banking association, or corporation so failing to make return shall pay to the United States a penalty of two per centum upon its entire capital stock, to be recovered, for the use of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 20. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt; and no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

Section 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, with a memorandum written or printed on the certificate of such bonds, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such association; and no transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless sanctioned by the order or request of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every association from whose account such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in such book, and in either case the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the association from whose account such transfer was made, the kind of bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

Section 22. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours to ascertain the correctness of the entries of the same.

Section 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the president or cashier of every banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of said Department, and, if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier.

Section 24. *And be it further enacted*, That every association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the quarter of the year next succeeding the organization of such association, and continuing on the first days of each succeeding quarter in every year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the president and cashier, and all wilful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offense. The report hereby required shall be in the form prescribed by the Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to-wit: Loans and discounts, overdrafts due from banks, amount due from the directors of the association, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, bonds, and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account, capital, circulation, profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish full abstracts of such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose, one in the city of Washington and the other in the city of New York, exhibiting the items of capital, circulation, and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or, if there be no newspaper at such a place, then in a newspaper published at the capital of the State, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association located and doing business in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, shall publish or caused to be published, on the morning of the first Tuesday in each month, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the association making such report is located, to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement, under the oath of the president or cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to-wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits, and circulation.

Section 25. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such notary public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, such notary public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Section 26. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the facts so ascertained; and if, from such protest or the reports so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented, whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an equal amount of the bonds pledged by such association, equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be cancelled, and for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Section 27. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of cancelling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association to be sold at public auction in the City of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to such association.

Section 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States will be best promoted thereby, sell at private sale any of the stocks so transferred to him by such association, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided*, That no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than the par, nor less than the market value thereof at the time of sale. *And provided further*, That no sales of any such stock, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer thereof shall have been made with the formalities prescribed in this act.

Section 29. *And be it further enacted*, That on becoming satisfied, as specified in this act, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to such association, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and such receiver shall pay over all moneys so made to the Treasurer of the United States, and also make report to the Comptroller of the Currency of all his acts and proceedings. The Comptroller shall thereupon cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof; and from time to time the Comptroller, after full provision shall have been first made for refunding to the United States any such deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association as is mentioned in this act, shall make a ratable dividend of the moneys so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however*, That if any such association, against which proceedings have been so instituted on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, shall deny having failed to do so, such association may at any time within ten days after such association shall have been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in this act, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or territorial court of the United States, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

Section 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, by any banking association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Comptroller of the Currency may give to any such banking association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to the Treasurer by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such banking association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid; and said Comptroller may direct the return of any of said bonds to the banking association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That ninety per centum of the current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the banking association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such banking association: *And provided, further*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act for the security of the creditors of such association; nor shall the Treasurer be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than one thousand dollars; and if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as aforesaid, the market or cash value shall be reduced, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association receiving said bills, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as long as such depreciation continues.

Section 31. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged as aforesaid for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such banking association shall be, at the stock exchange in the city of New York, for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other bonds or money, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended, and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the sums so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States bonds, in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the respective associations by which the bonds on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged; and whenever the price of such depreciated bonds at the stock exchange in New York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association, and all accruing interest on such pledged bonds shall thereafter be paid to such association on demand thereof.

Section 32. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such banking association, and to deliver in place thereof to such association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount: and such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be cancelled, shall be burned to ashes in presence of three persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, and one by the Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to the Comptroller by an officer or agent of such association, then in the presence, also, of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

Section 33. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the court in which he shall be tried.

Section 34. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the stock pledged by such banking association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association; and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Section 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such association shall at no time be liable to such association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

Section 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any association under this act shall have power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable either as principal debtor, surety, or otherwise, to the association for any debt which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests, and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Section 37. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of instalments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

Section 38. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him: shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Section 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be president of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own in his own right at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital if over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the bona-fide owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated, or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Section 40. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election; and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county, such notice shall be published in a newspaper in the county adjoining.

Section 41. *And be it further enacted*, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits shall exceed the above named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits, until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and its deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further*, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any association in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight, and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association in other places than the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in this act.

Section 42. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First. On account of its notes of circulation.

Second. On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by, such association.

Third. On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth. On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock, and dividends thereon, and reserved profits.

Section 43. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise.

Section 44. *And be it further enacted*, That no association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its nett profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Section 45. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First. The amount of capital stock actually paid in and then remaining as the capital stock of such association.

Secondly. The amount of the circulating notes of such association then in circulation.

Thirdly. The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly. The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly. The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly. The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly. The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly. The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly. The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any associations, banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the cities of Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans.

Tenthly. The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly. The amount of balances due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly. The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteenthly. The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly. The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due to the association.

Fifteenthly. The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly. The total amount of liability to the association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount of indorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Section 46. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, reserve, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as is for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money, in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which the associations are respectively located, and no more: *Provided, however*, That interest may be reserved or taken, in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking; and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, drawn on actually existing values, and payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at the current discount or premium, shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

Section 47. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any association, including liabilities as acceptor of bona fide bills of exchange, payable out of the State where the association is located, shall at no time exceed one-third; exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, one-fifth; and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.

Section 48. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, nor shall it in any other mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association, which notes shall not, at any such time, be receivable at par on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Section 49. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfer of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt owing to any association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

Section 50. *And be it further enacted*, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited: such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, before the association shall be declared dissolved; and in cases of such violation every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Section 51. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and, in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller; and the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such examination, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

Section 52. *And be it further enacted*, That every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic, or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Section 53. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. And a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall, at the beginning of every year, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the first quarter after the organization of the association.

Section 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interests will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such associations doing business under this act as depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs.

Section 55. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Section 56. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be re-issued by said association, shall upon conviction forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Section 57. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any note in imitation of or purporting to be an imitation of the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true any falsely altered or spurious circulating note, issued or purporting to have been issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 58. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any engraved plate or block after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years, and fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Section 59. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions, and proceedings by and against any association under this act may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established.

Section 60. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session—

First. A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second. A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third. To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Fourth. To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year. And such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year; and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the Department, shall be printed by the public printer and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Section 61. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association or corporation lawfully in existence as a bank of circulation on the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, organized in any State, either under a special act of incorporation or a general banking law, may at any time within —— years after the passage of this act become an association under the provisions of this act; that in such case the certificate of association provided for by this act shall be signed by the directors of such banking association or corporation, and in addition to the specifications required by this act shall specify that such directors are authorized by the owners of two thirds of the capital stock of such banking association or corporation to make such certificate of association, and such certificate of association shall thereafter have the same effect and the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as is provided for as to other associations organized under this act. And such association or corporation thereafter shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities and rules, in all respects, as is [are] prescribed in this act for other associations organized under it, and shall be held and regarded as an association under this act.

Section 62. *And be it further enacted*, That any bank or banking association authorized by any State law to engage in the business of banking, and duly organized under such State law at the time of the passage of this act, and which shall be the holder and owner of United States bonds to the amount of fifty per centum of its capital stock, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States such bonds, or any part thereof, in the manner provided by this act; and upon making such transfer and delivery, such bank or banking association shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes, as herein provided, equal in amount to eighty per centum of the amount of the bonds so transferred and delivered.

Section 63. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the failure of any such State bank or banking association to redeem any of its circulating notes issued under the provisions of the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, when satisfied that such default has been made, and within thirty days after notice of such default, proceed to declare the bonds transferred and delivered to the Treasurer forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly. And thereupon the circulating notes which have been issued by such bank or banking association shall be redeemed and paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as other circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act are redeemed and paid.

Section 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds forfeited, as provided in the last preceding section, may be cancelled to an amount equal to the circulating notes redeemed and paid, or such bonds may be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and after retaining out of the proceeds a sum sufficient to pay the whole amount of circulating notes, for the redemption of which such bonds are held, the surplus, if any remains, shall be paid to the bank or banking association from whom such bonds were received.

Section 65. *And be it further enacted*, That Congress reserves the right, at any time, to amend, alter, or repeal this act.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

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